

as "Reginald Mulvaney" improved upon. He is reputation as an actor and meet to see him soon in a scene. On the whole the were ably sustained and attended the performances worth of their money. on the second night dur- val sang "Amber tresses." He was loudly enco- ded by singing McSorley's twins. Although the at- was not what was expected fine and excellent acting of the small audiences.

WEST QUINCY

and Commissioners have Place.

James Haverhan is living well at her residence on

ing and painful illness. in the throat Mr. Wm. away on Saturday.

My friends of Mr. Ed- igher, of East Milton, con- on the occasion of to Miss Mary Glenon on Sunday Nov. 21st.

udents of Bate Ave. be- that the County Com- do not mean to keep in regard to the exten- Ave. on to Willard

days ago a man who had rousness tried to get on a ny train, but fell and been horribly crushed but assistance of brakeman

long and severe illness in Shovel died last Tues- was buried from St. church the funeral Mass and being performed by Rev. nghetti.

Wright superintendent of Rogers works has bought of land on the corner of Adams streets. Cornell is at work building a handsome house on

is to be started for the R. R. depot at Station account of the large num- ings lately erected it seems odation were needed. We that a lot of land has been the O. C. R. R. for this

of young roughs are mak- unpleasant for some people stones at the doors and Don't be foolish boys. the law is very long and long, and it won't pay to dis- grace of being arrested and clinging to your repu- et.

T. Rogers Co. have pur- handsome yoke of cat- emored that the above are going to build a rail- end from their quarry C. R. R. Two of their are working on half

tion of officers for the Society resulted as fol- sident, Stephen B. Little- ant, James Dewar; 2nd, onnell; Treasurer, John ecal Secretary, Thomas ecal Secretary, Mathew Ly- sultors, Daniel Murphy. Murphy, Bartholemew thomas O'Brien.

ayers of this part should in- town warrant every year at- eever improvements they eadly want more lights and e it our business to get them is as far from the centre it has less people and yet lamps and some of them. the woods and of no use and own pays for them. West have anything it wants if at the articles in the town and then go down like men r them. There is no use ing about being neglected, at ourselves and we have ough to carry any measure epose if we are only united the adjourned town meet- me of our West people are ay their soul is their own old mossback or fossil evolutionary days opposes much needed improvement. Ve have rights equal to and if we don't get them it fault. Let us unite, find re want, propose it, and for it and we will surely etime.

Work is not very brisk in the West but the chances are that it will be better.

Mr. Wm. Clark has returned from New York and intends to go into business.

Diphtheria has attacked a few of the children in the west, but we hope it will be soon checked.

The Milton fair is quite an attrac- tion for some of our young men as they patronize it very often.

The Road Commissioners have made a good street of Copeland from the engine house to the depot.

Mrs. Lyons has had a severe at- tack of pneumonia but we are pleased to learn that she is getting better.

Our friend Mr. Wm. Dell has been on a trip through the prin- cipal cities of the south for pleasure and for his health.

The West Quincy Glee Club had a social dance in Forester's Hall Thanksgiving Eve which was a suc- cess socially and otherwise.

The democratic candidate for Lieut. Governor Mr. Frank K. Foster of Haverhan will give a public lecture on Dec. 10th in Forester's Hall under the auspices of L. A. 1491 K. of L. Subject "The Labor movement or the problem of to-day." This gentle- man's knowledge and reputation ought to be sufficient to pack the hall.

St. Mary's C. T. A. society are thinking of building a hall that will cover the whole of the foundation. Their numerical increase of late has been very gratifying to those who wish them well.

The firms not belonging to the Granite Manufacturers Association are doing a fine business and they assert that there is plen- ty of work on the market. It seems very strange that business should stop so suddenly without any gradual decline. Many of the cutters are very much dissatisfied and say it looks like a put-up job to scare the workmen.

The beautiful operetta "Golden Hair" will be given in Tempera- nce Society's Hall, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, Dec. 27th and 28th. The profits will be used for the purchase of presents for the children who have deserved them and also to provide poor children with shoes, clothing etc. so they may be able to attend Sunday School. Seats will be reserved and numbered. Tickets will be for sale very soon, and we advise you to get your seats as soon as possible because a large attendance is confidently expected. The entertainment will be worth twice the price of the ticket and the noble object will certainly attract an immense audience. The expense of rich scenery and gorgeous costumes, will be very heavy, but nothing will be left undone to put on the piece in grand style. Everyone should have a ticket. Encourage the good work! Look out for the Three Bears, Big Bruin, Mammy Muffo, Tiny Cub.

It is hard to understand why the voters of West Quincy do not press the matter of becoming a city. We have nothing to lose by the change, but a large amount of im- provement will be gained. There is a scheme on foot among some in- terested parties to divide the town but there is no sympathy for such a move here. Our voters are almost unanimous in favor of a city gov- ernment in which the West Quincy district shall be a ward with an al- derman and councilmen to protect our interests and to see that we get the benefit of a fair portion of the taxes.

We are not soft enough to believe there is any ring in town affairs which cares anything for us. What- ever we get is grudgingly given in spite of the fact that nearly all the quarries, which constitute the wealth and business of the town, are in this district. Neither does anyone be- lieve that the reasonable needs of our citizens are supplied by the town meeting held only on one day in the year, and carried on by the people who will vote against everything that is for our benefit. We at present have no show in town affairs but, if the town becomes a city we will have our representative and stand on an equal footing with every other district or ward, and get equal benefit from the city taxes. Agitate, talk it over with your neighbors and friends and keep the ball rolling until we show everybody that the West is a part of Quincy, equal to any other part and is not to be treated as if we were strangers. Another big ad- vantage would be that we would not have to go down town to vote. We could have a place here. Work for the city.

Quincy Monitor.

VOL. 1. NO. 10.

SOUTH QUINCY, JANUARY, 1887.

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Confectionery, &
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80 HANCOCK STREET.
QUINCY, MASS.

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—PREPARED ONLY BY—
JOSEPH S. WHALL,
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Capsicum Porus Plaster.
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Lungs and Chest difficulties, Sprains,
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HATS, CAPS, etc.

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A HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

"Happy Christmas to you friend More-
ton!" cheerily exclaimed Mr. McWorthy,
overtaking his friend, and slapping him
on the shoulder with the familiarity of
old acquaintance.

"Good-morning, Mac," replied Mr. More-
ton, grasping the proffered hand. "You
look as if it was 'happy Christmas' sure
enough with you, at any rate."

"To be sure it is happy Christmas with
me," said he, taking his friend by the arm
and hurrying him into a quicker step,
"and I'd like to know what else it should
be with any man? Isn't it happy Christ-
mas with you, old friend?"

"Well, no, Mac, I can't exactly say it
is," replied Mr. Moreton. And then, as
if anxious to evade the subject: "But
where are you coming from, so early in
the morning?"

"Why, I've just been to early Mass and
received my Christmas communion, and
now I'm hurrying home to breakfast.
And where are you going, if it is a fair
question?"

"Well, I thought I'd step down to the
store a minute. I had to leave rather
early, yesterday evening, and I want to
see whether anxiety to get to their Christ-
mas jollifications hasn't made my scatter-
brained clerk neglect a matter of im-
portance that I told them to attend to."

"Going to the store on Christmas morn-
ing?" exclaimed Mr. Mac. "Who ever
heard of such a thing! Now, look here,
my dear Moreton, do let me use the privi-
ledge of an old friend, and ask you what
you meant when you said just now that
Christmas wasn't exactly happy Christ-
mas with you."

"Well no, Mac," he replied, "it isn't
to tell you the truth, Christmas day al-
ways gives me the blues. You needn't
look so astonished—it is a fact; and I'll
tell you why. Of course there was a time
when I looked on Christmas day as most
other people seem to do. When I was a
little fellow I suppose I used to dream
about it for weeks ahead, with its glori-
ous visions of sweet things, and toys, and
fire-crackers—the Fourth of July wasn't
a circumstance to it. Then, when I grew
up, its social gatherings and home-greiv-
ments made it a day of real happiness to
me. But as I became older, the sugar
coating wore off, and now the whole
thing seems so empty, and I can feel so
little sympathy with all this bustle of en-
joyment, that positively it gives me the
blues to have to see it. There at home,
now, I've just left my family in the height
of their Christmas merriment. I didn't
wish to throw a cloud over it with my
gloomy face; and, to tell you the truth,
that is more than half the reason why I
started out for my counting room. May
be I've grown too cynical; but I can't help
it. It's just as I've told you." And he
struck his walking-stick heavily on the
sidewalk three or four times, as if he
would gladly pound to death the nirthi-
fulness that annoyed him.

"Why, my dear Moreton!" exclaimed
Mr. Mac. "You do indeed astonish me,
and pain me too. This is so unlike what I
should expect to hear from my dear friend
of Christmas morning! There must be a
screw loose somewhere. Surely this sweet-
est festival of the year ought to be
enough to gladden any heart that has a
spark of religion in it. Why, man alive!
just to think that it is our blessed
Savior's birthday—and to hear the big-
toned church bells telling us so—and to
listen to the organ at early Mass pealing
forth the Gloria in Excelsis, which the
angels sang on Christmas morning—and
to hear the priest repeating to us their
joyous salutation: 'Behold I bring you
glad tidings of great joy, which shall be
to all the people, for this day is born to
you a Saviour, who is Christ the Lord.'
I ask you, is this not enough to thaw out
any heart that is not ice itself?"

"Surely, Mac, it ought to be, and I
wish it could thaw mine; but it don't."

"Have you ever given it a chance?"

"Well, probably not as fair a one as I
ought. To be candid with you Mac,
there is the whole trouble; my religion
has always been more in my head than in
my heart; I have always been ready to de-
fend my faith, but remiss in not practis-
ing the religious duties it enjoins; and,
of course, not practising its duties I have
not been animated with its spirit, and so
its festivals find my poor heart in no con-
dition to share in their sanctifying and
consoling influences. I see it all clearly
enough; but how can it be otherwise with
all the business worry and family cares
that I have to engross my thoughts? And
now, while we are on the subject, let me
ask you plainly, Mac, how you, having
similar cares to engage you, have still
managed to keep up the good spirit so
well."

"Well now, friend Moreton," said he,
"I don't wish to seem as though I were
preaching you a sermon; but as you've
asked a plain question, I'll try to give
a plain answer. I didn't begin life with
the principle that my worldly duties must
necessarily interfere with my religious

duties, and I never found it necessary to
adopt it. I started with two good reso-
lutions: first, that, as I am God's creature
and not my own nor the world's, my
duties to God should always go before
every other consideration; secondly, that,
as an absolutely necessary means of keep-
ing this resolution, I would always be
faithful to my religion, and regular in re-
ceiving the sacraments. I've always tried
to stick to them. Of course, I have all
along found plenty of obstacles, and
many a time, when the day would come
for receiving the sacraments, some other
attraction, or an annoyance or care of
some kind, would come athwart my good
resolution to throw me off the track; but
I had determined that my duties to God
must go first, and, thanks be to God, I
have found that, 'where there's a will,
there's a way.' So I go on quietly, and I
must say I don't find it very hard. In
fact, friend Moreton, I can't help feeling
certain that any man can manage to live
up to his religion if he only tries in earn-
est, and that, if he does, he will need no
stretch of imagination or enthusiasm to
taste the sweetness of religion, to enter
with gusto into the spirit of its festivals,
and so, when Christmas morning comes
round, to feel that it is happy Christmas
in earnest. Eh! friend Moreton, now
don't you believe so yourself?"

"Ah you rogue!" he replied laughingly.
"You want to catch me, and make me con-
demn myself! Still, I suppose I must
own up, and say yes. But let me ask you
to make me understand a little better than
I do now the meaning of that expression
you use 'the spirit of the festivals.' I
must acknowledge my notions are more
indistinct than they ought to be about
such things. And then you'll tell me what
the spirit of Christmas is."

"Why," said Mr. Mac, hardly able to
conceal his astonishment at his friend's
unusual interest in such a subject, and
barely managing to overcome the embar-
rassment which he could not help feeling
at finding himself moralizing so seriously.
"Why, it means simply this: Every festi-
val comes to teach us a particular lesson,
brings with it a special grace to help us to
learn and profit by that lesson, and has
attached to it a special blessing from Al-
mighty God from those who shall have
tried to do so. This is what is meant by
the spirit of a festival. Then, to look
forward to a coming festival as being in
this way a season of instruction and grace,
to endeavor to atone one's soul to the
lesson it comes to teach, and to pray for
the grace it brings that we may benefit by
its influence—this, you see, is what is
meant by entering into the spirit of the
festivals. So they pass by, and pass
again, year after year, benefiting every
soul that cares to be benefited by them,
and leaving a new blessing from Almighty
God with every soul that is willing to re-
ceive it."

"Come now, Mac!" interrupted Mr.
Moreton, with as matter-of-fact an air, as
he could assume. "That is all very nice;
but don't you think there is more fancy
than reality in it?"

"No, I don't, you provoking fellow!"
retorted Mr. Mac, "and I know you don't,
either. You know just as well as I do
that our blessed Lord intended his life to
be our model, as he says himself. 'I have
given you an example, that as I have done
you also may do.' You know, without
my telling you, that every mystery of his
life is full of instruction for us, and must
bring grace to help us to profit by it, and
that is according to the guidance of the
Spirit of God that the church brings these
mysteries before us in the various festi-
vals of the year. I'm sure you are not a
deist, and if you are not, you must know
that all this is true. Eh! old fellow, what
have you got to say for yourself?"

"Well, well," he replied, with pretended
pettishness, "I suppose I must let you
have your own way about it. But go on,
and let us hear about the spirit of Christ-
mas."

"That is easily understood," said Mac,
resuming the line of thought which his
friend's pretended incredulity had inter-
rupted. "The spirit of Christmas flows
from the lesson taught us by our infant
Saviour in his birth. To know what the
lesson is, I have only to take a peep into
the poor stable of Bethlehem, and every
feature of the scene speaks it loudly
enough. Whew!" he exclaimed, as the
wintry blast came rushing down the
street they were just then crossing, "how
the wind is sporting itself, this morning!"
I wonder if it blew so cold and fierce
around the poor stable on that first Christ-
mas night. Ah! yes," he continued, with
real emotion, "I've no doubt it did; for
our good, kind Lord was pleased always
to take the worst and bitterest for his por-
tion. My Christmas communion, which
I would not miss for the world, becomes a
real feast with our infant Saviour him-
self; and when I leave the church, I feel
as if I did indeed carry with me a bless-
ing from his own and his Mother's hand.
How in the world, then, could I feel
otherwise than happy on Christmas morn-

ing? But, gracious me!" he exclaimed,
remarking in his friend's pensive air and
softened features the effect which the
simple eloquence of his own warm fel-
lings had produced, "see how I've been
running on, preaching away at you, and
blowing my own horn! too! Friend
Moreton, forgive my thoughtlessness!"

"God bless you for it, my dear Mac!"
replied Mr. Moreton with genuine feeling.
"God knows it would be well for me if I
heard more and thought more of the same
kind. If I did, I shouldn't feel as I felt
this morning. But may be it isn't too
late yet."

"Too late! My dear Mr. Moreton, it is
never too late for such a heart and such a
will as yours. Just try it, and I'm sure,
when this day, next year comes round,
you won't feel like growling at your old
friend for wishing you a happy Christ-
mas."

Mr. Moreton, meanwhile, continued his
walk. He looked thoughtful and ab-
stracted. Every now and then he punched
the snow-heaps with his stick, as if angry
at the emotion caused in him by the con-
versation, and anxious to get rid of it.
But he could not shake it off. He thought
he would not go to the store this morn-
ing after all. Turning another way, he
soon found himself amid a stream of per-
sons all going in one direction. Almost
unconsciously he followed the tide, and in
a minute more, found himself in St. Pat-
rick's church, where second Mass was
just beginning. Dropping mechanically
into the nearest pew, he knelt motionless;
but his brain was working hard and fast.
The Mass went on but he felt as if in a
maze. He had a vague consciousness of
rising to his feet with the rest of the con-
gregation at the Gospel, and then of hear-
ing the priest saying something that
sounded very much like Mac had just
been saying, and thoughts crowded faster
still. The Offertory began, and from the
transept gallery the sweet voices of more
than a hundred orphan-girls floated out in
the touching strains of the *Adeste Fideles*.
He could stand it no longer; he broke
right down, and, after a convulsive quiver
or two through his strong frame, wept
the first genuine tears that his eyes had
known for many a day.

The little bell in the sanctuary tinkled
at the Sanctus, and then at the Consecra-
tion and again at the *Domine, non sum
dignus*, and then there was a movement
among the congregation that aroused him.
Lifting his face from his hands, in which
it had been buried, he saw the crowd ad-
vancing to the communion-rail. He felt
very lonely. But the die was cast. Then
and there he resolved that he would be
ready to receive holy communion on the
following Sunday, and the resolution
made him calmer.

Mass was over. The congregation dis-
persed, save those remaining for their
thanksgiving after communion; and still
he was on his knees, his lips saying
nothing but his heart a great deal. At
length he arose. As he passed out, he
saw a poor woman kneeling near the door
an infant in her arms, and shivering with
the cold that crept through her scanty
clothing. He thought of the Mother and
Child shivering in the stable. He slipped
a dollar into her hand. "Here; buy some-
thing for your Christmas dinner," and left
her wondering at the unusually large alms.
The outside air felt bracing. Passing his
hand across his forehead two or three
times, he sat his hat firmly on his head,
and started homeward.

Things were a new face that day.
Somehow or other, the noisy merriment
on the streets did not annoy him as it
used to; the young folks at home re-
marked how much more pleasant than
usual pa was; Mrs. Moreton wondered
what good news he could have heard upon
the street; he went with them all to High
Mass and Vespers; at the dinner table he
was the life of the party; and when he lay
down that night, with the events of the
morning still fresh in his mind, he felt
that he had at last learned how to have a
happy Christmas.

He kept his resolution. The following
Sunday he received holy communion.
The two friends met frequently, feeling
more friends than ever, and often rever-
ting with grateful pleasure to "that
Christmas-morning walk." Twelve months
passed, and Mr. Moreton received his
Christmas communion kneeling at friend
Mac's side. He never let the ice grow
over his heart again.

Kind reader, do you use the same means
that good Mr. Mac did to make Christmas
happy? If not, the lesson conveyed by
his simple words is as needful for you as
it was for his old friend. Learn the les-
son as well as Mr. Moreton did, and you
will have learned sufficiently how to have
a happy Christmas.

For a miscellaneous assortment, we
advise a visit to George Saville's there
you can find all that is necessary for
he keeps a full line of Gents' furnis-
hing goods, he also keeps a full stock
of Gents' fine boots and shoes.

THE QUINCY MONITOR,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BY
St. John's C. L. & A. Association.
Entered at the Post Office at Quincy, as Second-Class Matter.
Advertising Agent, M. GUESS.
MR. LARUE J. COYLE, Subscription Agent.
P. O. Box 927, Quincy.

SOUTH QUINCY, JANUARY, 1887.

CHRISTMAS

The influence of Catholic example and opinion, on the character of the American people, is illustrated by the general observance of the festival of Christmas, as a christian holiday.

If Governor Winthrop, or John Endicott could have revisited Boston, on Christmas eve, how they would have been amazed, to see thousands of people, hurrying, through the streets, wet and muddy, as they were; the stores all crowded with purchasers, looking for fancy articles to be sent as Christmas presents; South Market street filled with teams loaded with evergreen, holly, and a miniature forest of young trees, which were eagerly sought after, the evergreen to be used for the decoration of the various churches in the city, Protestant as well as Catholic; and the trees to be dedicated to the memory of Saint Nicholas, and decorated with the gifts to be distributed by the Saint in person. The change in the appearance of the streets and dwelling houses, would not shock the sensibilities of the venerable visitors, so much as the difference in the programme of the services in the various churches. Only think, services in our churches on a Papist holiday! But not only that, but in these holy places, are carried on Popish ceremonies, popish hymns are chanted and in some of them, the Mass is sung in Latin!! Verily the world does move.

To the Catholic, the festival of Christmas is always a season of joy. He decorates his church, and his home, but it is in the religious celebration that the Catholic is most deeply interested. The name of the festival is suggestive of the first duty of a christian, and in assisting at Christ's-Mass, his mind goes back through all the ages, to the stable in Bethlehem, where his Saviour was born. He remembers the innumerable army of Martyrs, confessors and saints, who received the faith from Christ, and his Apostles, and transmitted it through persecution, and travail to the present time.

The great reason for the change in American religious opinion, has been the increase of intelligence among the people. The example of the Irish Catholic emigrant has been productive of great good. When the protestants who had very little sense of religious duty, saw how devoted the Catholics were to their faith, and how constant in the performance of their religious duties, thinking men began to examine the doctrines of a religion which had such devoted members. The results of the discussions consequent upon these new ideas, was the conversion of many of the ablest men in America to the faith of our fathers, and some of them are among the most eloquent, and pious, defenders of the faith. People are beginning to find out that the Catholic religion, as it is, is not the kind of religion that protestants represent it; that its members are not an ignorant, superstitious mob, and now, Catholic festivals are kept, and Catholic observances, and ceremonies are imitated, by many who lack only courage, to profess outwardly, what they inwardly believe. The manner in which the Christmas festival was celebrated this year by our protestant brethren, leads us to hope that in the near future our stray brethren will return, and that we will all be back in the same fold.

BETTER POLICE PROTECTION.

Now that we seem to be on the way to a street railway it is well to call the attention of our citizens to another necessity, which grows more urgent every year; that is, regular police protection. It is true that the large majority of the citizens of Quincy are law-abiding, but here, as in all other communities, there are some who defy the law at every opportunity, and the number of these increases with the advance in population. This class grow bolder as they find they can break the law with impunity, and can annoy other citizens without being even complained

of, as is often the case, so that a good deal of rowdiness goes on without being heard of in the courts much of which could be prevented if we had a small force of regular police.

We are not trying to belittle our present constables, we simply say that our present system is inadequate to the needs of a town as large as Quincy has grown to be, and that it should be supplemented by a small regular force especially of night police. Our present constables have other business to attend to, and while they no doubt respond when called upon, it is not always an easy matter to call upon them, so that many citizens submit quietly to annoyances which they would resent if they knew they could readily call on a policeman.

One evil practice (which was almost unknown here eight years ago, and which seems to have come out with the great lockout and strike in the stone business,) would at least be checked, that is the annoyance to which women are often subjected, by having directed to them the calls and insulting remarks of men with whom they have no acquaintance, and sometimes, though not often the remarks are of a filthy nature; a little judicious punishment would prevent a good deal of it, but at present it is not an easy matter to deal with it, because if a woman resents this familiarity, she becomes the laughing stock of the crowd, and the constables have to work with these men, and don't like to interfere lest they get their illwill, but if we had a few night policemen, (as these things occur mostly in the night) whose only business it would be to look after the peace of the town with a sufficient salary, they would have no such scruples, and they could be easily found, and our women would be protected. If anyone doubts these occurrences let him quietly promenade a few fine evenings from the railroad bridge on School street to the Post Office in the centre and he will see for himself. It is well known that many of our citizens shun Granite street late at night, on account of the rough character of those who frequent it, much of the trouble being caused by drunken passengers on the late trains. Half a dozen regular police judiciously placed would be a great benefit to the town, and would more than compensate for the cost of maintaining them.

The article which we wrote on the street railway some time ago where we pointed out how it could be made a paying investment by doing a freight as well as a passenger business seems to have borne good fruit, (although our neighbor the Patriot seems to claim all the credit) and we have hopes that some of our citizens will examine into our statements as to the necessity of a regular police force, and that this article will ultimately lead to its establishment in Quincy and thus deprive the city advocates of one of their arguments.

WATTLE.

QUINCY A FAUPER.

Last March at the annual meeting there was quite a discussion on the proposition to appropriate money sufficient to make the town hall a decent place to meet in. Bearing in mind the proverb that "cleanliness is next to Godliness" it appears a little singular that the people of Quincy so godly in their daily lives should have borne with this filthy meeting place so long.

I suppose one reason is that to have a clean sweet smelling place would cost a few dollars, so we have kept a lock up in the basement and now the whole material of the structure is fully saturated with the effluvia from that odorous place and aside from the general smell of vile decay that pervades the whole building at all times, usually in the evening, the only public meeting rooms provided by the town are fairly uninhabitable by reason of the occasion of some new compound of odors from the accumulated tramps below.

New England civilization has been the boast and toast of the whole section, but it is not easy to see where the great praise is due at the present day. Our ancestors or predecessors landed here for a special purpose and being of hardy stock they made a good profit in subduing the wilderness and providing for their natural wants and they also gave of time and money, to further the cause of human brotherhood as they understood it. It may fairly be questioned if we are following worthily in their footsteps. The towns of the west have taken that quality which was formerly a resident here generally called Public Spirit and the inhabitants go at once

to make a town life, that is in most places of over 5000 inhabitants worth more than our town life with nearly three times their number.

The appliances that have made intercourse with the outside world, have apparently made it among ourselves more difficult and the poverty of our town life is apparent to any one who chooses to look on it. Here we are a town of 2500 voters having a common burden to bear and so little does each one care for it that there isn't a decent road or sidewalk in town although each-foot man coming from either of the villages to the centre pays in shoeleather more every year than would build sidewalks and crossings in perpetuity. We have spent in twenty-four years on our roads a sum large enough to have made them in the best manner and yet we drag through mire and dust like the paupers of Povertytown, and besides we take out of horses and wagons enough every decade to make the roads the horses and wagons are worn out upon.

We make a six horse team necessary to do a four horse work and as for the throats of the drivers we make a row of saloons on Neponset avenue a necessity simply for washing and rinsing purposes. We make the citizens pay for damages yearly, sums that in a few years would build a complete system of sewerage. We took no measures when we ought, to provide water and now we have lost the opportunity for fountains, sprinkling efficient fire service because these items must be paid in our towns at all.

The object of our meetings seems to be not a fair, intelligent discussion and of what the town needs as a town, and a discussion of business methods as to providing them, but to get out of each others sight as quickly as possible with a mental reservation never to meet again and with a feeling that we have been robbed of our proportional part of the tax levy. We never seem to think that the having things we are able to pay for does not tend to make us poorer for the money they cost but rather richer because we have put something we might not use into something we shall use and be the better and happier also for using. No man of us does the same in his business, and yet we allow a few men to tell us we cannot have the ordinary comforts of modern life, and believe what we hear to such an extent that we go away from meeting poorer than when we went, for we have lost the good intentions we took there.

We live with old hats stuck in the broken windows forgetting that the extra coal used in heating costs more than glass and setting.

No community that says "we can't" ever can. So firmly is this belief settled in many minds that they see no way to progress except by giving up the town form of government and substituting one that will doubtless be more expensive so far as the common cost is concerned but which will give us the things we need and can afford. If every man will figure up the items of expense to bootmaker, blacksmith, wheelwright, scavenger, well digger, druggist, and doctor, he will find that the greater portion of the total could be saved by paying the smaller portion yearly to the tax collector.

Some may say that these trades and professions would suffer, but they would not as the increase of savings would allow larger expenditure for other things and the balance would be kept up. If our public works were well done the incentive to private outlay would employ a hundred times the men now at work for purely ornamental purposes and the money would be cheerfully laid out by those who have no incentive now, to do anything in the way of improvement to the places they live on.

We ought to insist at our next town meeting on a committee to consider the needs of the whole town and have our work rightly begun. We ought not to build good streets to have them dug up for sewers, water, gas or other purposes within a year or two. We have wasted money enough and time enough. Who has the courage to stand up for a fair beginning?

If any two hundred voters would go to town meeting with a fair plan of action and insist on having the work done to their liking, even if it took two or three half days, there would be no trouble. It is not necessary to finish all our talk on town matters in four hours and it costs so much to do it in that time that I hope we may be longer about it next time.

THE LABOR PARTY.

The introduction of the labor question into the political arena as an independent party, as seen by the recent elections in New York and Boston, seems to have been an unfortunate mistake, and if persisted in, will lead to most disastrous results.

The workingmen, were organized for the purpose of defending themselves against the combinations of unprincipled employers, who took advantage of their capital to oppress the workman. What the laborer complained of was, long hours; small pay; blacklisting; and the order system. In the ranks of the workingmen who are united upon all these questions, are thousands who agree on no other subject; who have no other interest in common, than work and wages; men and women, who differ in race, religion, political opinion, and language. It has been a most arduous labor to cement a union, and perfect an organization among so many people whose interests are identical, and it is a more difficult task to govern and control this powerful body when organized. It is the sacred duty of every man having influence in the organization to use that influence to promote harmony and good feeling among the members, but the attempt to use the organization for the benefit of any one of the great political parties, is certain to create dissension, and discord in the general body is the precursor of dissolution.

There can be little doubt that there are many who endeavor to make their connection with the labor party, subservient to their private interests, and use their influence in that body for their own pecuniary benefit. This class, is found in every political body, and such men are always prominent among workingmen whenever a strike occurs. At the present day when money is openly used as a political lever, a poor man however competent he may be, finds it impossible to be elected to any office in the gift of the people, and it is becoming a general belief, that every man in office is in the market for the highest bidder. When it is difficult for an honest man to be a candidate for office, how much more dangerous to the cause when a demagogue, without principle becomes prominent in the body, and uses his power in the interest of the man, or the corporation, that pays him the most money for his influence.

This is one of the greatest dangers to which the labor party is exposed by entering into the general politics of the nation. There are, and there always will be in every free country, two great parties, one conservative and slow; the other, progressive and radical. In each of these bodies will be found men unscrupulous as to the means they use to insure success. In America, we have at present, the Democrats, and the Republicans as the two great opposing parties struggling for supremacy. The great majority of both these parties is composed of workingmen, and in each are many Capitalists, whose interests, and prejudices are antagonistic to the laborers, whose votes always elect the officers who govern the nation. It is almost universally admitted that the "barrel" is an essential element in a political contest, and that the influence of the greenback is not the less potent, although its working is silent and unseen at the time.

A natural consequence of the action of the labor party taking sides in politics, will be to provoke the hostility of the party which it may defeat in a closely contested election, for political enmities are not soon forgotten, and this hostility may be used at an inopportune moment to defeat measures of great importance to the workingman's interest.

All these elements of mischief, are thrown like Pandora's box, into the ranks of the workingmen when they enlarge their sphere of action by catering to the interests of either of the great parties in the country. Nor will the great capitalists who dread the growing strength of the workingmen, be slow to take advantage of such a mistake. These men will encourage the formation of a "third party," and furnish funds for the maintenance of a press, and a lecture bureau to support it.

The workingmen have plenty of opportunities for the exercise of all their zeal and talent, for some time to come. The Plymouth trial is not yet decided, and it is of the utmost importance to every organized body of laborers, to have the law of conspiracy clearly defined, and laid down.

In New York State the statute of conspiracy should be at once repealed or amended. The relations between

the several branches of the workingmen's organizations, require to be arranged and harmonized so that one will not interfere with and antagonize another. All these matters demand immediate attention, and the addition of a new element of discord, by bringing party politics into discussion is giving a bounty to the demagogue, and putting another weapon into the hands of the enemies of the workingman.

NO GOOD REASON FOR A CITY.

When in answer to Cives, we spoke of a higher valuation in cities, we meant a higher valuation in proportion to its cash value, and we thought that that was evident from our article, without requiring explanation. Cives, has not shown that the cash value of any property would be increased, for increased salaries &c., irrespective of the increased cost for improvements, and we claim too, that these improvements can be had under a town government, cheaper and better, whenever the citizens wish to have them. Calling Quincy a city won't increase the value of property; we may call Quincy the Metropolis and no property owner would gain a cent by it.

Of course property owners prefer property in the cities, to property in country towns, and on the same principle, we would prefer property in the centre of Quincy, to that in many of the sections more remote, because it is in a better location, not on account of the form of government.

We do not claim, that, the assessors of Quincy have at any time, been angels, and we believe there are, and always have been, and always will be inequalities and some injustice, but the average is lower in proportion to value.

If it costs as much to build one square yard of road in Boston, as it does to build ten of equal quality in Quincy, it argues much for the rationality of the Boston officials, because we know, and any practical road builder will tell you that the difference in cost is but slight; while most of the streets in cities are well lined with houses, and the cost for each piece of property should not be as much as there is in Quincy, where the houses are not so close together; for instance, if 100 yards of road cost \$100, in Boston, and there are 100 houses on the road with \$100 each, the expense would be \$10.00 per house, then the same length of road in Quincy with ten houses, (which is actually a high proportion) the cost would be for each house \$100 or ten times as much as the more thickly settled place, and his example holds good in many other things, as for instance cleaning the street, the cost of gas and water, of street lighting, police protection, etc.

We have visited Malden, Cambridge, Somerville, Brockton, Taunton, Fall River, etc., but possibly our business in visiting those cities, took us into different quarters of them, from those parts visited by Cives, which would account for our difference in opinion, we were in search of work, and certainly our necessities led us into some execrable roads; in everyone of these cities, we actually came across worse streets than Granite street.

It makes a difference what part of a city you visit as to what your impression of its streets will be; if your business takes you through the principal streets only, you will think a city is very much neglected.

Wattle says, "that the board of Aldermen of Boston do not represent a majority of the citizens, and probably never have done."

The people of Quincy have not given up the direct control of their affairs; the appropriations are made directly by the people, and they can, at any annual meeting, appropriate a separate amount for each separate piece of work even to the repairs on each piece of road.

In the matter of schools we admit they have given up a good deal of their direct control, and the schools are growing worse for it.

The efficiency of the work, done by the committee appointed by the town meeting does not depend on the high personal character of its members, but principally on the fact, that their report must be approved by the citizens before being of any use, and as to putting up a corrupt job, if they were the worst characters in the town they could not do that, and this they differ materially from a board of aldermen.

We admit the point and truth of the smiling argument.

We also admit that improvement is needed but becoming a city is no improvement.

WATTLE.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

Brown was very sick a little while ago, and the doctors were about to give him up. It is rarely that doctors will give up anything, but they were very near giving up Brown. Although Brown wasn't very desperate himself, yet the doctors assumed him his case was, and they further more told him that desperate cases require desperate remedies. They said was only one thing that could possibly save him, and that was transfusion of blood. They must find some perfectly healthy man who would submit to having a quantity of blood injected from his veins into those of Brown. Brown asked them indignantly if they thought they could pick him up for a (blood) sucker in that way; but they said he must do that or die, and it wouldn't do to give it up so, Mr. Brown, so he consented. They sent for Jones, Brown's particular friend, though a would seem that a man wasn't very particular who would allow himself to be tapped in a way like that. The operation was performed in a perfectly satisfactory manner, and Brown got well.

And now the strangest part of this story is to be told. Brown imagines that he is Jones, and he has in the most absurd manner, an account of that delusion. He wears clothes several sizes too large for him, because Jones is fat while he is lean. Jones is a bald-headed man and Brown, who had a good head of hair, buys all the hair restoratives he sees advertised, and is rapidly reducing himself to Jones' condition. Jones is an expert swimmer, and Brown, who can't swim a stroke, has been hauled out of the river in a half-drowned condition several times, having recklessly given himself to the waves. One drink makes Brown sick, while Jones can hold a barrel and the condition of the man we fancy he is Jones may be imagined, after he has been over the Rhine of Sunday night.

The other night Mrs. Brown missed her husband, and went in search of him. Found him sitting up with a plump widow—Jones' plump widow, whom he was engaged to marry—the well-known propensity of widows to accommodate the selves to circumstances prevented her from discovering the mistake. Mrs. Brown led him home by candle light, he protesting all the while that he ought to be ashamed of himself, for leaving Jones home with her while his husband was away. Brown attended all the funerals that occur in the Jones family, occupying the front seat with the mourners and weeping bitterly. He is sane in one thing though—he absolutely refuses to pay any of Jones' debts. But the Jones never pays a cent himself. The situation is very embarrassing for all parties concerned.

THOUGHTFUL THOUGHTS.

"Necessities tread on the heels of superfluities," and the fellow who treads his heels on the banana, finds his head occupied with a superfluity of bumps.

"Learning makes a man fit company for himself," and that is all some men are fit for.

"Consult the lips for opinion, conduct for convictions." The fellow who consulted his girl's lip had strong conviction that she had been eating onions.

"An effort to make others happy lifts us above ourselves." We lift to make a friend happy, and are lifted on the toe of his boot.

"No man can be wise on an empty stomach." Otherwise is what would prefer to an empty stomach.

"Nothing is as good as it is before-hand," and the first cigar establish the fact about as lively anything we know of.

"Trouble is easily borne when everybody gives it a lift for." But the trouble is that everybody trying to lift their load on shoulders.

"Genius at first is little more than a great capacity for receiving discipline." The small boy, for instance, has a capacity for receiving discipline, and the genius is displayed the manner he pads his clothes before the discipline arrives.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Said a young doctor to a patient; "you must take exercise, your health, my dear." "All right," she said; "I'll jump at the offer." They were married in six months.

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In Full and small bottles.

Reckseckers Cologne.

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—AND—

Violet Water.

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DRESS GLOVES, TIES,
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COLLARS,
CUFFS,
Fine Cardigans, Silk Um-
brellas, also a good line of
Ladies' goods.

Stephen B. Little,
Lamb's Block,
Copeland Street. West Quincy.

GRAT IRISHMEN.—ART McMURROGH.
"Whose heart was the lightest in trial and danger?"
Whose life was the blindest for Saxon and stranger?
Oh! whose but McMURROGH's the pride of his sire-
land.
The second and the third, the War God of Ireland,
The Pale-men and Saxon's like rabbits would
burrow,
"Whose heart was the lightest in trial and danger?"
Whose life was the blindest for Saxon and stranger?"
W. P. Mulvihill.

Art McMURROGH O'Kavanagh was born in the year 1357. He was descended from Dermot McMURROGH, who was the first to invite the Norman invaders to Ireland, and whose daughter Eva was married to Richard De Clare, Earl of Pembroke, better known in Irish history as "Strongbow." After the first flush of success, the Anglo Normans found themselves confronted by a brave warlike people, who had no idea of allowing themselves to be driven from their native land, and the Normans were soon compelled to confine themselves to the fortified towns and castles on the sea coast. In a short period after the invasion, the Norman chiefs, became reconciled to the native Irish, intermarried with them, adopted Irish customs, and it was made a source of complaint that the Anglo Irish, were "more Irish than the Irish themselves." This course gave great umbrage to the English Court, and 1331 orders were sent to the English lords to cease these practices. No notice was taken of these orders, and in 1342 an ordinance came from England, which forbade the employment of any person in the public service who born, married, or possessed any landed property in Ireland, and decreeing that the offices in Ireland, must be filled by "fit Englishmen having lands, tenements and benefices, in England." The great Earls, of Kildare, Desmond, and Ormond, resisted this decree, and it was not until the parliament of Kilkenny met in 1357, that these statutes were accepted as the form of law. It must be remembered that the English government in Ireland extended only over that part called "the Pale," which comprised about one half of the present province of Leinster, in all the rest of the Island, Irish law, prevailed, and the Irish language was spoken. The Earl of Desmond governed a portion of Munster, more as an Irish chieftain, than an English Earl, the Earls of Ormond, were always subservient vassals of the crown, and the Earls of Kildare, were sometimes on one side, and sometimes on the other.

"The McMURROGH," was acknowledged by the King of England, as an independent chieftain, and the parliament of the Pale, sitting in Dublin, paid him tribute, for a long period, this the English called "black mail." In the year 1355, Maurice, grandfather of Art, was paid 80 marks a year, "for keeping the roads open and preserving the peace in his jurisdiction." A short time after, Art McMURROGH, father of the subject of our sketch, was proclaimed a "rebel," and carried on a war with England until his death in 1375.

Art McMURROGH was succeeded his father in 1375, being then eighteen years of age. He is described as a young man of comely person, possessed of great knowledge, and distinguished by feats of arms. He determined to regain that portion of his patrimony held by the invaders, and to assist his fellow country men to maintain their independence. The English knew his ability, and feared his power, in 1377, they renewed the grant of annual tribute, and through all the vicissitudes of long and bloody wars, it was paid to his successors down to the year 1603. Art married an English lady, Elizabeth lady Norrah, in Kildare. She was an heiress and by her marriage with an Irishman, her lands were forfeited by the provisions of the Statute of Kilkenny. Art claimed her inheritance in full, and his arrears of tribute, declaring that until these were restored, and the tribute paid, he would never cease from war.

The Lord Deputy, and Council, sent a special representative to King to make a friend of the McMURROGH. It does not seem that Richard, acceded to the request of his Council, for McMURROGH took forcible possession of the greatest part of Leinster, and reigned there as an independent sovereign. In the year 1394, King Richard determined to conquer Ireland. He raised an army and collected a fleet, and on the second of October he landed at Waterford, with 30,000 archers, and 4000, men at arms. With him came the flower of English chivalry, among them being the Duke of Gloucester, the Earl of March, Lord Thomas Percy, men who were among the most famous of Anglo Norman Knighthood.

A short time before Richard landed McMURROGH had captured the strong fortress of New Ross, then the second most important post in Ireland. Some idea of the military power of McMURROGH, may be gained by a statement of the force defending the town. New Ross had for defenders 363 cross bowmen, 1,200 pikemen, and 104 horsemen, in all 2,867 men, which would be considered a strong garrison in a walled town even at this day.

Richard, remained a week in Waterford, giving fetes, and receiving homage from the Butlers, Le Poers, Graces, and some other lords in the neighborhood. The Earl of Desmond, absented himself and was peremptorily summoned to court, under pain of the royal displeasure. Richard left Waterford, early in October he marched to Kilkenny, then, as now, the Catte of the Butlers Earls of Ormond. He determined to march through the country of McMURROGH, and from Kilkenny he sent Mowbray, his Earl Marshal, into Carlow, to meet McMURROGH. On the plain of Ballygorry, near Carlow, he was met by the Irish chiefs, Art, his Uncle Malachy McMURROGH, O'Moore, O'Nolan, O'Byrne, and others. The Earl Marshal, demanded that the Leinster chiefs before the first Sunday in Lent (those Anglo Normans were exceedingly pious) "should surrender to the King of England, the full possession of all their lands, tenements, castles, woods, and forth which by them and all other of their Kenseologhes, their companions, men or adherents, late were occupied within the province of Leinster." If they made this surrender they may take and keep possession of any and all lands they may conquer from the King's enemies elsewhere in the Kingdom. Some of the chiefs were in favor of accepting these hard terms, they were terrified by the immense force under King Richard. Art refused to treat with the Marshal on any terms, he would only treat with the King in person, and said instead of yielding any of his own lands, he should have his wife's patrimony in Kildare restored to him. King Richard, in a towering passion, declared he would exterminate the rebels. He put his army in motion and advanced towards Dublin. But McMURROGH, was in his path, he swept the land of everything in the nature of food, he disputed the passage of the King at every pass, at every ford; he drew his men into ambush, and slaughtered them by the hundred, until at last baffled and humiliated, despairing of fighting his way through McMURROGH's country, Richard turned aside and pursued his march by the coast, he entered Dublin by what is now known as the kingstown road. He sent a deputation of the English, and the Irish of Leinster, inviting McMURROGH, to a personal interview in Dublin, this invitation Art accepted.

In the Spring of 1395, McMURROGH visited Richard in Dublin, where he met O'Neill, O'Donnell, O'Reilly, O'Connor, O'Brien, and several other Irish lords. English writers say the Irish chiefs made submission to Richard, but there is no evidence of the fact on record. Richard wished to confer the dignity of Knighthood on the four Kings,

English knew his ability, and feared his power, in 1377, they renewed the grant of annual tribute, and through all the vicissitudes of long and bloody wars, it was paid to his successors down to the year 1603. Art married an English lady, Elizabeth lady Norrah, in Kildare. She was an heiress and by her marriage with an Irishman, her lands were forfeited by the provisions of the Statute of Kilkenny. Art claimed her inheritance in full, and his arrears of tribute, declaring that until these were restored, and the tribute paid, he would never cease from war.

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O'Neill, O'Brien, Connor, and McMURROGH. The Irish chiefs declined the honor, for the reason that they were all knighted at an early age, but it was represented to them that this was a religious ceremony, and on the 24th of March, the four chiefs kept the usual vigil in the Cathedral, and on the next day were made knights, with all the pomp and ceremony used on such occasions at that time. While in Dublin, the Irish chiefs dwelt in one house, and of course had several conversations upon the affairs of the country. The Earl of Ormond, who understood the Irish language, was mean enough to play the spy among them, and reported their plans to Richard. McMURROGH was arrested, and confined in the Castle, but was liberated on making some form of submission to Richard, and giving O'Moore, O'Byrne, and John O'Mullane, as hostages. In May of the same year Richard returned to England, having again conquered Ireland!!

In the same year, the English laid a trap to get McMURROGH into their power. His escape would form the subject for a romance. He was invited to a banquet given by one of the lords of the Pale at a Castle on the border. The Englishman requested him not to bring the followers who accompanied him into the Castle, lest some disturbance may occur between them and the English soldiers in the castle. McMURROGH consented, and the Irish encamped outside the gates, where they were well supplied with food and wine. While at table, O'Doran, harper to McMURROGH, saw from a window where he was seated men arming in the castle yard, he took his harp and sang in Irish that McMURROGH was betrayed, and that the gates were about being closed. McMURROGH sprang from the table, drew his sword, and fought his way out of the castle, his faithful harper doing good service. Once among his men his retreat was not molested, but he at once declared war against England, and never trusted them again. In the year 1397, he captured the town, and castle of Carlow, next year, on the 20th of July, he won a great victory at Kells, or King's river in the County Kilkenny, in which the Earl of March, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and heir presumptive to the throne of England was killed. Richard was enraged, and raised another great army to conquer McMURROGH. He again landed at Waterford, with a force of over twenty thousand men. With him came the most celebrated knights of England. Sir Thomas Percy, the Duke of Exeter, the Earl of Gloucester, Henry of Lancaster, Owen Glendower, and many others whose names are famous in English and French history. On the 23rd of June, he marched out of Kilkenny, and directed his course towards Carlow. He sent a message to McMURROGH, demanding his submission. McMURROGH, answered saying "he would neither submit, nor obey him in any way; he declared that he was the rightful King of Ireland, and that he would never cease from the defence of his country until his death; and that the wish to deprive him of it by conquest was unlawful. Richard endeavored to force his way through McMURROGH's country, but Art met him at every pass inflicting terrible damage upon the invaders, but avoiding a pitched battle. Art had some 3,000 men under him, Richard had nearly 30,000. For eleven days Richard proceeded towards Dublin, Art falling back before him, but making a stand at every point affording a vantage. Famine began its work in Richard's camp, his men drooped and died, until at last he reached the sea somewhere near Arklow in the County of Wicklow. Here he found vessels with provisions, and his starved soldiers rushed into the sea to secure the first morsels of food. A Frenchman, who was with the army, says that the men drank all the wine they could get, he saw full a thousand men, drunk on "the wine of osy and Spain." Next day a Franciscan friar entered the camp bringing a message from Art, that he was willing to treat with Richard, if he would send some lord whose word could be relied on, so that the anger of the two Kings towards each other may be extinguished. Richard joyfully consented and sent the one of the most noble peers of England, the Earl of Gloucester to treat with Art. The French Knight who went with Gloucester, describes Art, as a fine large man wondrously active, he seemed very stern and savage, and an able man

He rode the finest horse the French Knight ever saw, without any saddle or housings, in his hand he bore a great long dart, which he cast with much skill. The interview produced no result; Art, would make peace, but on condition that he should not be again molested. Richard, when he heard Gloucester's report says the Frenchman "grew pale with anger, and he swore by St. Edward that never, no never, would he depart from Ireland, till alive or dead he had McMURROGH in his power." Richard arrived in Dublin, with an army of 30,000 men, English and Anglo Irish. He divided his army into three divisions, and sent them out against Art, offering a reward of 100 marks in pure gold, to any one who would bring him in alive or dead. In August, the Duke of Lancaster, landed in England and forced Richard to return. His deposition and death soon followed. During the next twenty years McMURROGH held his land free from foreign foes, and native traitors. He drove the English from his own territory, and kept the Pale in continual terror. In 1406, he captured the castles of Camolin, Ferns, and Enniscorthy. The battle of Callan, was fought the same year, which the English claim to have won. The battle of Kilmainham, which was won by McMURROGH, was so decisive that Art was not troubled by the Palemen during the rest of his life. At the head of his Wicklow mountaineers, then as now, some of the bravest soldiers in the land, he encamped at Kilmainham, near the spot where King Bryan, lay before the memorable fight at Clontarf. The Anglo Irish Army, numbering about ten thousand men, marched out of Dublin to dislodge them. The English, were in four divisions, the first led by the Duke of Lancaster, in person; the second, by Sir Jenica d'Artois; the third by Sir Edward Ferrers; the fourth by Sir Thomas Butler, Prior of the Knights of St John. The battle was long and bloody, but the defeat of the English was complete, the field was covered with the dying and the dead, the river at that place is since called *Atheore*, or the ford of slaughter. The Duke of Lancaster was severely wounded. The situation in Dublin, is vividly described in a petition to the King of England "his soldiers have deserted him; the people of his household are on the point of leaving him; and though they are willing to remain, our lord is not able to keep them together; our said lord your son, is so destitute of money that he hath not penny in the world, nor a penny can he get credit for."

Art McMURROGH, was not disturbed during the remainder of his life. He died at Ross on the first day of January, 1417, in the 60th year of his age. It was said that he, and his Brehon O'Doran, were both poisoned by a woman in the pay of the English. Such a horrible crime would seem to be incredible; did we not know that it was quite a common thing among English statesmen. English state papers record the fact that Elizabeth sanctioned the plots to poison Hugh O'Neill, and the sending of an assassin into his camp to murder him. It is well known that Owen Roe O'Neill was poisoned during the wars of 1641. In modern times, Wm. Pitt, paid the men who tried to assassinate the first Napoleon, so that it is only natural to believe that they took that means to get rid of such a troublesome enemy as Art McMURROGH.

Kind words are the brightest flowers of earth's existence they make a very paradise of the humblest home the world can show. Use them especially around the fire-side circle. They are jewels beyond price and more precious to heal the wounded heart and make the weighed down spirits glad than all other blessings the earth can give.

The everlasting hills will crumble to dust, but the influence of a good man will never die. The earth will grow old and perish but virtue in the heart will be ever green and flourish throughout eternity. The moon and the stars will grow dim and the sun roll from the heavens, but true religion and undefiled will grow brighter and not cease while God himself shall live.

Do not be a willing listener to what is bad. Shun the company of those that make wicked conversations a pastime. That is the employment of the devil, let them revel in their own work, there is no honor, nor can there be any pleasure in doing it for them. Be above such work and you will preserve yourself uncontaminated from a thousand vices which otherwise would degrade your minds and vitiate thoughts, then will virtue give a glory to your character that time and association can never tarnish.

The Balance
—OF OUR—
Holiday Goods,
—AT—
Less than Cost
CLAPP BROS.,
QUINCY.

W. E. BROWN,
UNDERTAKER,
Cor. Hancock & Washington Streets.
Residence, Faxon Ave.
Telephone connections.
Carriages and Flowers furnished

DR. G. R. ENGLAND,
DENTIST,
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Connected by Telephone.

W. G. SEARS.
Steam Water & Gas Fitter,
Shop in Pierce's Block,
Cor. Washington & Hancock Street
Wells Driven and Pumps
Repaired.
Agents for Gould's low pressure
steam heating apparatus. Work
Promptly attended to.

DURGIN'S AMBER LOTION,
FOR CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS.
DURGIN'S COUGH BALSAM,
SURE CURE EVERY TIME.

J. F. Sheppard & Sons,
—DEALERS IN—
The best quality LYKENS VALLEY, FRANKLIN,
RED and WHITE ASH, and CUMBER-
LAND COALS.
Pressed HAY, Hard and Soft WOOD, and Split
KINDLINGS.
Wharves at East Braintree and Quincy Point.
Yard on GRANITE STREET, QUINCY.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
QUINCY, 5230
EAST BRAENTREE, 5231
QUINCY POINT, 5232

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Slippers
Warranted.
BEST GOODS LOWEST PRICES.
—ALSO—
Confectionery
Stationery
Cigars and Tobacco,
PIPES,
BASS,
Corner Granite & Hancock Streets

—Latest Styles—
—OF—
FALL HATS,
—AT—
C. A. SPEAR'S,
86 HANCOCK STREET.
J. W. LOMBARD,
—DEALER IN—
FURNITURE
—IN—
ROBERTSON BLOCK,
QUINCY, MASS.

JEROME S. MACDONALD,
AUCTIONEER.
Real Estate, Mortgage and Insurance Broker.
Agent for Imperial, City of London, German American, and Fire Association of Philadelphia.
Fire Insurance Co.'s.
209 Washington St., Boston
Room 4 Rogers Building. Opp. State Street.

W. A. HODGES.
BAKER,
21 Hancock Street, Quincy.
Bread, Cake, Pastry, Crackers, &c.
—OF ALL KINDS—
Orders For WEDDING CAKE Promptly
attended to.
At the Fruit Store of
C. F. RICE,
39 Hancock Street, Quincy.
Nearly opposite the Chinese
Laundry. Oysters are opened
daily and sold by liquid measure,
or in the shell, also by the
plate, or stewed.
Ice Cream by the gallon at short
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE CONNECTED.

LOCAL NEWS
"From trifles our pleasures in life often
spring."
The smallest thing happiness renders,
And many a man feels as proud as a king
In a pair of Tirrell Bros' suspenders.
Ladies accommodation at Tirrell Bros
John R. Graham is on a visit to
his "Briar Hill" stock farm in Ken-
tucky.

Work at Whicher's and Drake's
boot and shoe factories is very dull
at present.
Bussell still holds his own as a
photographer, if you wish a good
picture give him a call.
McDonnell & Cook are putting on
the men which they discharged about
a month ago, for want of work.

F. A. Moreland & Co. have just re-
ceived a stock of Japanese Novelties,
which would be well worth inspecting.
The workmen at John R. Graham's
boot and shoe factory, quit work on
Christmas week, to remain idle for
three weeks.

William J. Welsh keeps a full line
of goods for suits and overcoats and
will guarantee a good fit to those who
patronize him.
Call at Austin Winslow's for the
best cigar in Quincy, only five cents.
these cigars are made from the best
assorted stock in the market.

Alexander Marnock and Alexander
Falconer have formed a co-partner-
ship and gone into the granite busi-
ness. Their shed is located on Lib-
erty street.

The Missess Flynn although a
young firm, have shown to the public
that they know its taste and hope
that their friends of the past will con-
tinue their kind patronage.

James J. Malone, Esq., who has
been in New Mexico, during the past
summer, returned home Dec. 24th,
greatly improved in health. May he
remain so is the wish of his many
friends in Quincy.

Considerable fault has been found
with the road commissioners for their
neglect in cleaning the streets, after
the first snow storm and with just
cause. They improved but little on
the second occasion.

John L. Miller of the firm of
Thomas & Miller has returned from
the West, where he has been on busi-
ness. The firm are making prepara-
tions to build a new shed sixty-five feet
long and intend to employ another
gang of men.

For preserving the complexion we
advise the use of Joseph S. Whall's
Old Colony Glycerine Emolient, this
remedy is also a sure cure for chapped
hands and cold sores, it beautifies the
complexion and insures a healthy
circulation of the blood.

Dr. W. L. Faxon, John C. Randall
and C. A. Faxon have petitioned the
Legislature to be allowed to
form a corporation to build a horse
railroad upon the streets of Quincy.
This is a step in the right direction
and we hope to see the work begin
early in the Spring.

By a recent act of the Legislature the
town of Quincy can, with but little
expense, obtain free delivery in her
postal department. The only require-
ments which she has not, being con-
crete or paved sidewalks, and the
houses numbered throughout the town.
The voters should see to it at the next
town meeting that these are obtained
as they are needed whether we re-
ceive the free delivery or not.

The firemen were called out by an
alarm from box 23 on Sunday, Dec.
19, at 4.20 p. m., caused by a fire
being discovered in the currying shop
of Mr. Wm. Pantton, on Hancock
street. The firemen responded
promptly, but the fire had gained such
headway and was in such a danger-
ous locality, that a second alarm was
rung in. The building, which was an
old one and filled with combustible
material, burned fiercely. It was
fortunate that the wind was light and
plenty of water at hand, or the lively
stable and office of John Hall, the
carriage manufactory of Tirrell &
Sons, and perhaps other property
would have been destroyed. The
firemen worked hard and succeeded
in keeping the fire where it originated
in the rear of the building, and ex-
tinguishing the flames after an hour's
labor. This could not have been
done without the aid of the water-
works, however, which did great ser-
vice. The fire originated from spon-
taneous combustion. Mr. Pantton es-
timates his loss on the building at
\$800 and Dewson & Williams the
owners of the stock in the building,
place their loss at \$2,000. Both were
fully insured.

Moreland's Japanese Novelties.
Winslow's Cigars for 5c. are a good
smoke.
Mr. Henry Gore is building a
double house on Main St.
Souther is striking into the drug
gist business, his perfumes are first
class.

If you wish to have your carriage
or sleigh repaired go to Tirrell &
Sons.

The Fireman's Relief Association
will hold a hall Friday evening, Jan.
21st.

James Chipman has as fine a stock
of stoves and ranges as can be found
in town.

The various assemblies of the K.
of L. of Quincy are contemplating
holding a grand ball in the Coliseum.

The number of hose men at the
steamer house should be doubled and
another company formed in the
square.

Don't fail to call at Pierce's Pre-
scription Pharmacy, where will be
found anything you want in the drug-
gist line.

McDonnell Bros. are building a
new blacksmith shop at their yard
and intend to increase their force of
workmen.

The stone business at South Quincy
is showing signs of improvement and
the dullest of the season is thought
to have passed.

The operetta "Golden Hair" was
gloriously rendered at the Town Hall
Dec. 30. The report came too late
for this issue, but will be given in
our next.

Clapp Bros., are now closing out
their Christmas stock, and your
chance of securing a bargain are good
if you call early.

The K. of L. have leased a hall
on Franklin street, from F. Hardwick
for two years, they will hold their
meetings there in the future.

Besides a house painter, Mr. A.
Mischler is a very superior workman
as a paper hanger and kalsomining
we recommend him to the public.

People who patronize Wilson's
market should remember that he keeps
a first class line of cigars and tobacco
as well as groceries and provisions.

F. F. Crane's \$18.00 Ash Chamber
Sets are well worth inspection, he has
a first class assortment of hanging
lamps, furniture, etc., he has also
a few good guns for sale cheap.

Mr. John Hall our popular under-
taker needs no encomium, his years
of experience and the satisfaction he
always gives, speaks for himself.

Work on Durgin & Merrill's new
block was suspended during the cold
weather, but the workmen are making
good progress when the weather per-
mits.

It is rumored that Josh Brown is
to be the new engineer of the Quincy
steamer, Wm. Hurd the late engin-
eer, who proved himself very efficient,
having resigned his position.

James Lynch employed at Galvin's
granite quarry had his leg broken by
a piece of granite falling upon it he
was taken to his home on granite
street, and was attended to by Dr.
Gilbert.

It looks as though we were going
to have what we have long looked for
a horse railroad a petition is about to
be presented to the Legislature by
Dr. W. L. Faxon and others for
leave to construct and operate a
horse railroad in Quincy.

Our neighbor the Patriot claims
that her little switch agitated the
question of the street railroad suc-
cessfully but on careful examination
it will be found that the strong Wat-
tle of the Monitor was the rod that
did the business. The Monitor is a
growing power and its "Wattle" is a
sharp pointed stick to prick abuses
and point the way to improvement.

The Engine house and polishing
shop owned by Field & Wild was
destroyed by fire Tuesday evening
Dec. 14. The alarm was from box
41 about 8.45 and the steamer quick-
ly responded. A line of hose was laid
but it did not reach half way to the
fire and the hose carriage was com-
pelled to return for some more hose
finally a stream was played through
1800 feet of hose on the fire which by
this time had received a headway
and it did not take long to extinguish
it. A large quantity of powder was
removed from a building close by
when the fire was first discovered by
some cool headed parties thereby
averting what might be a serious ex-
plosion as a large crowd of people
were attracted to the fire it being so
early in the evening. The loss is es-
timated at \$4,000 covered by insur-
ance, the cause of the fire is unknown.

WEST QUINCY.
Wish you all a Happy New Year.
Work is dull in the West and there
seems to be no indications of it be-
coming better.

John Welsh drew a pair of hand-
some vases at St. Gregory's Church
Bazaar in Milton.

A house belonging to John Bailey
was lately burned to the ground be-
fore the engine arrived.

Hervey Varney, baggage master,
while uncoupling a train had his hand
caught and badly jammed.

West Quincy people will do well to
give J. H. McGovern a call he
has as good an assortment as be
found in town.

Stephen B. Little has now in stock
a fine assortment of Gents' hats and
caps, also Ladies' and Gents' winter
wear, to be had at lowest prices.

While William Hart was walking
about in Cashman's stable, he fell
through a trap door and though con-
siderably shaken up, escaped serious
injury.

A man, who about a month ago was
nearly killed by the cars at Neponset
was lately discovered in West Quincy
lying across the track. Fortunately
for him he was quickly removed from
his perilous position. Comment is
unnecessary.

Charles Hammond had his hat
crushed in and nearly his head also,
by a large lump of ice which fell from
the roof of a building on the corner
of Bedford and Washington streets,
Boston. It is necessary nowadays
to look for danger almost everywhere.

The Monitor has been the means of
starting the project of building a
horse railway in Quincy. Steps have
been taken for the beginning of the
work. Now let our readers give
their patronage liberally and make it,
when it comes a grand success as it
will certainly be a great benefit.

A most beautiful sight was wit-
nessed in St. Mary's church Sunday
December 19th when the members of
St. Mary's C. T. A. S. to the num-
ber of sixty received Holy Commu-
nion at early Mass. The Society is
in a very flourishing condition and
is rapidly increasing its roll of member-
ship. Long may it prosper in the
good work.

St. Mary's C. T. A. S. are consid-
ering the advisability of raising their
hall, or extending it, and of putting
in a basement well furnished for a
gymnasium. Something of the kind
is sadly needed here as at present
there is no hall large enough to pay
for the expense of a grand entertain-
ment to be given only on one night
and for this reason dramatic com-
panies avoid this district.

The beautiful operetta "Golden
Hair and the Bears" was given in
the basement on Monday and Tues-
day evenings, Dec. 27th and 28th.
The whole piece was magnificently
staged, sung and acted. No words
can describe the bewildering beauty
of the tableaux. It was like an hour
in fairyland amid bright flowers, sweet
music and enchanting sylph like forms.
As Queen, Mrs. Kate Lyons gave a
fine representation, singing, and with
great beauty, feeling and true dra-
matic instinct. Miss Mary White as
"Golden Hair" was simply superb,
her clear, full sweet voice filling every
requirement of the part. Miss Kate
Lane made a handsome and musical
"Lightfoot," and Misses Mabel Pendis
Mary Corcoran and Annie Lane sang
and acted their parts to perfection.
Little K. Keenan was the pride of the
piece in her glorious rendition of the
"Will o' the wisp." The Bard,
Mr. Robert Teasdale was magnificent
in every respect. Messrs. Jas. White
and John McGowan made capital
Bruins, and Willie Welsh as Tiny
Cub was great. The scenery was
under the charge of Mr. John O'Brien
while Messrs. Michael Guess and
Peter Davis attended to the arduous
and responsible duties of stage man-
agers in splendid shape. The chorus
singers were beautiful in costume,
feature, gestures and vocaly; while
it is the universal opinion that
nothing was ever given in town that
could approach the tableaux. The
costuming was under the charge of
Miss Lucy Barry and Mrs. Peter
Donaher and to these energetic ladies
is due the highest praise for their un-
qualified success. It is a matter of
great congratulation for the children
and other participants, that they
should be able to produce so magni-
ficent an entertainment. The au-
dience both nights was large and en-
thusiastic. Miss Teresa Fegan made
a brilliant accompanist.

For fancy goods call at Read's, West
Quincy.
Burns Bros., are still alive, when
going for your mail give them a call.
The O. T. Rogers Co. are going
to put their full force to work again
on Jan. 3rd.

Quite a number of articles of the
Milton Fair were drawn by the young
men of West Quincy.

Scott Bros. have giving up their
meat market in Lamb's Block after
a few month's trial. As a meat
market alone it would not pay in the
district.

West Quincy needs a train to come
from Boston between 6.25 p. m.
and 11 p. m. Heads of families are
complaining that they do not have
time to do any shopping, as the after-
noons are short. If there was a train
come from Boston about 8 o'clock
in the evening it would be an ap-
preciation.

St. Mary's choir rendered some
very fine singing at both Mass and
Vespers on Christmas day. Rev.
Fr. Fegan preached a very nice ser-
mon at the Vesper service.

The St. Mary's Temperance So-
ciety intend to give, after every meet-
ing an entertainment to their mem-
bers to consist of singing, club
swinging, clog dancing and sparring.

It was from Mr. Thomas Shortle
that the candy was procured that was
used at St. Mary's and St. John's
Christmas trees. We are sorry to
state that Mr. Shortle's wife is very
ill.

Mr. Louis Walters is repairing the
house at the junction of Robertson
St. Formerly it was divided into
four tenements, but in the future
their will be only two. Any one
wishing a good rent might call and
examine.

Our genial and popular associate
Mr. John Rooney was lately visited
by the managers and members of St.
John's Base Ball club who presented
him with an elegant cathedral gong
clock. A grand good time was then
had by all, until the wee hours of the
morn.

On Saturday Dec. 18, some twenty
or more of Mr. Josiah Randlett's
friends surprised him on the occasion
of his sixtieth birthday, and presented
him with a pair of gold-bowed spec-
tacles a dressing gown and various
other articles. All present enjoyed
a very pleasant evening.

Many of the Granite Cutters may
not have heard of the death of Mr.
Thomas Christie of East Milton, who
died at the residence of his sister in
Chelsea, from cancer. The inter-
ment took place in Milton on Monday
December 27th. A delegation of the
Knights of Labor met the funeral at
the cemetery.

A fence is very much needed on
Copeland street between West street
and Jones' corner. The bank is very
steep and the swamp mud has no re-
spect even for our best citizens.
Our vigilant town authorities who
love our district so much (for its
votes) have placed the street lamps
so far apart that they are practically
useless.

Why cannot West Quincy have some
system of drainage? After every
rain or snow storm the water lies in
pools every few feet in the so called
sidewalks. It is not very pleasant
for the people who have to walk, to step
in a pool of water especially, at this
season of the year. The people of
West Quincy pay taxes enough to
have some benefits.

Would it not be better for the
people of West Quincy, if the Fire
Department was better equipped.
In case of a fire the members of the
Hose Company have to go and find a
horse to take the Hose carriage to
the fire. This takes some time. The
town could well afford to have a
horse stationed at the engine house.
Work enough could be found for it
to do days on the streets, and the
town would save money by the in-
vestment.

Some fine talent was witnessed,
among our children at the recent
operetta. Those wishing to see more
of it should, not fail to attend the
Christmas tree exercises Sunday
night January 2. The children
should take advantage of the oppor-
tunity given them to improve their
talents; for there are now many who
have grown to be young men and
women that would gladly have given
a great deal for the advantage that
the Sunday School children through-
out the parish now enjoy. The
parents should look to this also and
encourage and sustain the efforts of
our clergy to make our children im-
prove not only in spiritual affairs but
also in accomplishments and refine-
ment.

VOL. 1. NO. 11.

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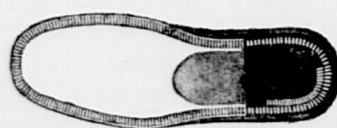
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AGENTS FOR WOLLASTON STEAM LAUNDRY.



A PLEA OF SINCERITY.
"It is a matter of no importance what a man believes, if he be only sincere."
—FOURTH CREED, ART. I.
Not many years ago, I happened to be on board a steamer on one of our Southern rivers, having been ordered by my physician to spend a few months in the old town of A—. The passengers were men of all classes and of different pursuits; and every morning after breakfast a number gathered together in the cabin for conversation, where all things, known and unknown were discussed. One morning the following dialogue on religion took place between a professor, a lawyer, and a missionary; a lieutenant of the U. S. army, two planters, and a merchant sat by as listeners.
Prof.—"It is curious how widely men differ in their religious beliefs; but this is not perhaps to be regretted, for after all, it is a matter of no importance what a man believes, if he be only sincere."
Lawy.—"So says the poet too, and I agree with him."
"For forms of faith let graceless zealots fight, He can't be wrong whose heart is in the right."
Mis.—"Allow me to say that, while I agree with you in prizeing sincerity very highly, at the same time it seems to me you put a pretty low estimate on truth."
Prof.—"How so? We do not undervalue the excellence of truth."
Mis.—"It seems to me you do; for, if it be a matter of no importance what a man believes, then, whether a man is a Pagan, Jew, Turk, or Christian, it is all the same, provided he is only sincere. On your theory all religions are equally good, for sincerity is the important thing, not truth, and therefore Christ's death, for the conversion of the Jews and the Gentiles to Christianity, was a mistake!"
Prof.—"Why? What would you have more than a pure and honest love of truth?"
Mis.—"Truth itself! Because truth is to the mind what light is to the eye. Deprive the eye of light, and soon it becomes weak, falls into decay, and is rendered useless as the eye of the fish found in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, where the light never penetrates. Deprive the mind of truth, and it becomes feeble, imbecile, dies, great as your sincerity may be. The mind was made for truth, and must have truth to live."
Prof.—"But if a man is sincere he will seek earnestly for the truth."
Mis.—"Grant it; so will a man who is hungry seek earnestly after food to eat. But hunger is not food, no more than sincerity is truth. To say that it is of no consequence what a man believes, if he only be sincere, is as absurd as to say it is no matter whether a man has anything to eat provided only he has got a keen appetite!"
PLANT.—"You will, however, admit that a man may be in error and yet sincere?"
Mis.—"That is possible; but I do not admit that a man's being in error, though sincere, is of no consequence. For if you give to the stomach bad or poisonous food, dyspepsia will soon declare itself, and wretchedness and death will soon overtake the man, it matters not how great his hunger. You give to the mind error and falsehood to feed on, and scepticism and doubt will soon appear, and despair or suicide will soon close up the account, it matters not how great a man's sincerity may be."
Prof.—"At any rate, if a man is really sincere he will find the truth; you won't deny that sincerity is the way to truth?"
Mis.—"Certainly not; but the way to a thing and the thing itself are not the same, or to be esteemed the same. Do not confound sincerity with truth."
Lawy.—"That's so. Gold is a mighty good thing to have but a trip to California, and the digging for gold, is no joke; that I know!"
Mis.—"Just so. The gold we seek is truth; sincerity is not truth, but is the way to truth, and is to be esteemed only in view of truth."
PLANT.—"I never saw things in that light before! I have heard so much said about sincerity that I have taken it for granted it is all one needs to care about."
Mis.—"That is the popular error. He who is content with sincerity without truth, is as foolish as one who has made the journey to California for gold" (here our missionary gave a glance at the lawyer), "comes home without any, and fancies himself satisfied!"
PLANT.—"If sincerity is not truth, and never can stand in the place of truth, then the question what a man believes is, after all, rather a serious one, I reckon."
Mis.—"Of course it is; it is a question which will have rather a serious settlement one day."
Prof.—"Will you admit the promise, that he who hungers after righteousness shall be filled?"
Mis.—"Not only will I admit this promise, for it was made by Christ, but I most sincerely believe in its fulfillment. Pray tell me, Professor, what is it to hunger after truth?"
Prof.—"Why it means to desire earnestly, and to seek it with all sincerity."
Mis.—"But a man who neglects to inform himself of the truth, or neglects,

when informed, to follow his convictions, can he be said to hunger after righteousness?"
Prof.—"Of course not; but I believe most men seek after truth sincerely."
Mis.—"I share that opinion with you; however, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that there are not a few who profess to be sincere and are not."
Prof.—"What sort of people do you mean?"
Mis.—"Well, for example, there's our friend A—. His neighbor, a Unitarian, makes him a visit. He rejects the divinity of Christ, and calls the religion of millions of Christians, for nineteen centuries, 'a remnant of idolatry,' and A— has not a word of contradiction to offer. On his way to his place of business he meets an old friend, a Unitarian, and is ready to agree with him that his belief in the divinity of Christ is the corner-stone of Christianity, and it is unworthy of an honest man to call himself a Christian and deny it. Another time he gets into conversation with a Quaker friend, who tells him that religion is entirely an affair between God and the soul, Christianity is exclusively spiritual, and that a priesthood, sacraments, ceremonies, are Jewish ordinance and mummeries, and he is inclined to think that quite an enlightened view of religion. Now he meets a church Episcopalian, who assures him that Christianity without a church, a priesthood, sacraments, and a ceremonial, is at best only a dream, and he begins to think of taking a pew in an Episcopal church. At an evening party he finds himself in company with infidels; they declare that all religion is an invention of priestcraft to keep men in darkness and to tyrannize over them, and by his silence he seems to assent to what they say. One morning, on his way to his counting-house, his friend, a Presbyterian or Methodist, gets him by the bottom-hole of his coat, and drags him off to a prayer meeting. This man, on the theory that all religions are equally good, if one is only sincere in his belief, cares not a toss of a copper for truth.
There is B, who has given some serious thoughts to religion. He has some doubts concerning some of its doctrines. He promises himself on his sick bed, or at the death of a child, or a friend, or a parent, or a wife, that he would give to the subject the time and attention which its importance demands, and clear up his doubts. He made some efforts to keep it. Books were bought, but they lie on the table, or in the book-case, with their leaves uncut; he remains in ignorance and doubt, and probably will die so. He persuades himself he is sincere all the time, but never puts his sincerity to any use.
"There, too, is C, who is a great reader of the Bible; he knows its contents almost by heart, and should you doubt the sincerity of his belief it would be taken as a gross insult to his Christian character. On the one side he reads of the humanity of Christ, and he accepts it; and on the other he reads of the divinity of Christ, and he rejects. He finds in it that there is a heaven for the just, and he rejoices; and at the same time he reads that there is a hell for the unjust, and this he explains clean away. He learns by its pages that faith is necessary to salvation, and this becomes an article of his creed; while in the same book he is told that good works are equally necessary, and he calls them 'filthy rags.' He reads that Christ pardoned sinners their sins, and feels consoled by it; and he reads also that Christ gave the power to pardon sins to his apostles, and he exclaims: 'Oh, we do not interrupt that text as you do!' Does not all this mean that our friend C sincerely believes what pleases him best, and not the truths God has revealed in Holy Writ?"
PLANT.—"Now that you bring it to my mind, it seems to me I have heard a good many persons talk just as you have described."
Mis.—"Of course you have. We should not be obliged to go ashore, I imagine, to find some one who would repeat just what I have said. And there is our friend D; he stoutly maintains that the Catholic church is the old woman in scarlet, that the Pope is anti-Christ, that Catholics pay their priests for the pardon of their sins, give divine worship to the Blessed Virgin, the saints, and their relics; that an indulgence is a permission to commit sin, and the Pope has recently declared the Blessed Virgin equal to God!"
PLANT.—"That's true, sir, every word of it; you have photographed my neighbor Deacon D to a T."
Mis.—"And your neighbor Deacon D, will listen to the refutation of these calumnies? Has he ever read a Catholic book to be rightly informed? Is he willing to do so?"
PLANT.—"Catch Deacon D, reading a Catholic book! The other day he heard that a friend of his had joined the Roman church, and he went to convince him of the errors of Popery, as he called it. I was present. He thought he would have an easy time of it; but, in the course of the discussion, he got the worst of it. But that did not hinder him from repeating afterwards the same old story again."
Mis.—"Where, then, is there that pure truth in these sincere believers? Give me

a man truly sincere, and you will find him not indifferent to the claims of truth, or shutting out the light of truth, or hugging error to escape the force of truth; but one open to convictions, earnest in search after truth, not content with the finds it, and when found, embracing it, cost what it may, with his whole heart. Away with that sham and cant, which under the cloak of sincerity puts truth and error on the same footing, and makes the possession of truth a matter of no consequence!"
Prof.—"Do I understand you, sir, to say that the Catholic church invites inquiry?"
Mis.—"That is precisely my meaning; and all that the Catholic church fears is ignorance and the want of fidelity to truth when once known; in a word, the lack of sincerity where she is concerned."
Lawy.—"Why, you would not have us all to become Catholics, would you?"
Mis.—"Why not? The Catholic faith is the true Christian faith, and sincerity ought to lead a man to the truth, as our Professor has just now observed."

IN REVOLUTIONARY DAYS.

How a Catholic Bishop saved the Cause of Independence.

John Pope Hodnett, a brother of the Rev. T. P. Hodnett of Chicago, writing in the Washington Republican of the services rendered to the United States in the war of Independence by Catholics, gives the following historical facts and one not generally known: Archbishop Carroll of Baltimore was the next man to George Washington. It was he who got the Pope of Rome to send the Papal nuncio to the King of France to get him to send the French army and navy to aid the Americans. It was he who induced the Catholic generals, Baron Steuben and De Kalb and the Catholic Polish generals, Kosciuszko and Pulaski to join the revolution. Benjamin Franklin was sent by Congress to France to intercede with the King in behalf of the colonies. He was not successful. One bright morning he was sitting in the waiting room of the King's palace for an audience looking down-hearted and forsaken for he had received a letter from Washington saying, "If France did not send over her army the cause must fail for his troops were commencing to mutiny and he could not raise funds to pay them they had no rations and their feet were on the ground and cut and bleeding from the cold. Franklin looking downcast and woe-begone as he was revolving Washington's last official letter in his philosophical mind he was aroused from his melancholy stupor by a voice calling, "Mr. Franklin! Oh Mr. Franklin. Franklin jumped up and rubbed his eyes. It was the Pope's nuncio. "I have good news for you," he said. "I have just got consent of the King to send over a French army and navy to aid your country men. Franklin astonished threw himself on his knees and clasped the hand of the nuncio kissing it several times. "Oh," he said. "Rome has saved my country; America will never forget it of Rome. The Catholics shall have all the rights the Protestants have. Convey to His Holiness, the Pope my thanks for all the American people; we shall never, never forget it for Rome." The nuncio said, "Mr. Franklin you must thank Father Carroll (Bishop Carroll) for it was he who induced the Pope of Rome to send me here in the interest of the American people. His letters in favor of your cause were laid by me before the French King and cabinet and success has crowned his efforts."
So readers if you want to learn something of the man who next to Almighty God and Washington gave you a flag and a Country turn to the Catholic Cathedral, in Baltimore and see his tomb. Washington himself said, "Of all the men whose influence was most potent in securing the success of the revolution, Bishop Carroll of Baltimore was the man." The English King called him "the rebel Bishop, Washington's Riebelien the prime minister and adviser of Congress, the man who got the Pope of Rome to use his influence at the French Court for the Americans. No no sir," said he turning to Mr. Pitt, the Prime Minister of England, "I shall never sign a bill Granting Catholic Emancipation after the action taken by the rebel Catholic Bishop of Baltimore. He had America detached from my dominions by the aid of the French army and navy and by the force of Irish Catholics. No no, Mr. Pitt, you need not stop to argue the question." "Then," said Mr. Pitt, "if that is your majesty's determination I cannot remain in office for I am pledged in one of the articles of union between England and Ireland to grant Catholic Emancipation. It is necessary to save the union if the British empire I must resign." "Then," said the obstinate King, "do so, do so." So Pitt resigned like a man and Catholic Emancipation was not granted for twenty-eight years after this. The people of Boston turned out to receive the French army which was led by a Catholic priest with a crucifix in his hand through the streets of Boston. All the ancient burgesses of Boston turned out and went to the Catholic church in compliment to the French and all the old English statutes against the Catholics were repealed on the spot. This is the record of the day, the 29,000 Catholics in Washington can point to it with just pride.

THE QUINCY MONITOR,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BY

St. John's C. L. & A. Association
Entered at the Post office at St. Quincy, as Second Class Matter.

Advertising Agent, M. GUESS.

Subscription Agent
P. O. Box 627, Quincy.

SOUTH QUINCY, FEBRUARY, 1887.

RELIGION IN POLITICS.

The rage of political defeat has impelled Mr. Henry George a notorious socialist, to direct his venom against the hierarchy of the church because it had the presumption, centuries before he was born, to declare erroneous and destructive doctrines which he professes, and because it had the courage in this 19th century of light and also of deep darkness, to adhere to its decisions and to command its clergy to abstain from the public political advocacy of the acceptance by society of said vagaries. Since Mr. George's defeat the cry has gone out and been echoed by every enemy of the church, "no religion in politics!" If they had declared that the best interests of the church and State demand that party politics shall not produce partizan politicians among those who have dedicated their lives to the service of God, their principle would have been in better taste, but it would have also effectually condemned their own action in this unfortunate affair. No religion in politics!! Very well, why did they attempt to bring religious influence to help their side of the political contest? Why was such flattery, such intense pressure brought to bear upon certain ecclesiastics, if not for the advantage which would accrue to Mr. George & Co., from such politico-religious combination? What was expected from Dr. McGlynn's advocacy of George's doctrines election if not the political and pecuniary profit of said George and his communistic associates? When religious influence is brought to bear in favor of his party, the demagogue is ready for baptism by immersion if necessary. But when it is withdrawn after long patience and frequent admonition despised, when forbidden for the best of reasons and by a due exercise of rightful authority, Mr. George's rage knows no bounds of decency and he becomes at once a rabid bigot, a lurid hater of God's church.

"No religion in Politics!" Let us define our terms. If by politics is meant the strife between parties for political power and individual profit, we say, by all means; "Yes." Keep the altar of God and his clergymen for the service of God, and drive far from each the fatal notion that they are to use their influence publicly in favor of any merely political party whatever. Keep them as distant as possible from the filthy cesspool of moral corruption so prevalent today in the selfish strife for honor or profit. And forsooth because Archbishop Corrigan tried to keep his priests out of this kind of politics, because he did not allow them to array their flock into hostile factions, to cause discord and strife in the very church of God contrary to her every rule, Mr. George calls from his grave the spectre of know-nothingism to arise and rebuke the church for her efforts to promote harmony and peace among her subjects, and to remove from political contests the quality of religious strife. Shame upon the demagogue and shame upon the newspapers which through malignity and hatred of Catholicity, simply because the church is right and true, have basely slandered us and accused the church of attempting to take away the political rights of Catholics. She takes away no rights but she does remove political wrongs and warns her children to avoid false and destructive doctrines and prevents their teachers from turning the church into a political caucus, convention or camp devoted to any merely political party whatever. She refuses to change the laws and gospel of Jesus Christ for the gospel of communism anarchy and ruin proclaimed by every rattle brained socialist that pretends to have the cure for all the sufferings and evils of the world, be they moral, physical or intellectual.

"No religion in politics!" If by politics we understand the science of government, or the administration of public affairs, we most emphatically hold that religious principles must of necessity have a directive as well as

a prohibitive place in politics. Religion must direct that the laws of administration and their application must be just, as well as for the common peace, happiness and prosperity of the governed. It must teach the rulers that their authority comes from God, that they are not above the law, that nations are bound to the observance of the moral law quite as strictly as individuals. The nation must be instructed that it exists not for the purpose of financial or territorial aggrandizement but, by wise, prudent and just regulations, to lead its subjects to realize that they serve their country best by first serving God. Religion must teach the state that the summit of ideal happiness and civilization is reached only by the faithful observance of God's all wise and just mandates. That all prosperity, not based upon this foundation is only temporary, hollow, oppressive and self-destructive.

Religion has also a prohibitive voice in political economy, by refusing to bind its subjects in conscience to obey laws which are unjust and contrary to God's supreme law. It condemns the adoption of rules or maxims of government which are false in themselves and injurious or destructive to society if put into practice. It condemns the absolutism, tyranny and oppression of rulers with fully as strong emphasis as it does the communism of the mob. These are the parts which religion must take in politics.

Some of the shallow brained writers for certain Boston papers have displayed very prominently in this affair, the poverty of their ideas and the bigotry and malice of their feelings towards Catholics. To such as these, it may seem presumptuous for the church to repudiate the doctrines of so infallible a teacher of political economy as is Mr. George. That church which for 1900 years has been called upon to pass judgement upon every form and kind of thought, doctrine and principle of the human mind, whose teachings have guided safely and surely to the realization of their best interests the lives of individuals and nations the most brilliant and the most powerful the world ever saw.

That church which received a direct command from God to teach all nations, even free America, in which Mr. George lives; that church which through her divinely commissioned preceptors presumes to warn her children to avoid and abhor doctrines which she has seen invariably bring misery, anarchy and destruction upon every nation that has embraced them. Perhaps her practical experience of 1900 years has not brought as much wisdom, and is not worth as much to our enlightened age as Mr. George's theory of what he for the present moment pretends to think is the only great panacea for all the evils which afflict mankind. For 6000 years men of all nations, climes and conditions of life have all been mistaken, have all been either tyrants, fools or slaves, and it is reserved for Mr. George in this glorious 19th century to bring in the millennium of universal wealth, happiness and luxury by destroying the very foundation of society and consequently society itself in the vain hope of remedying evils which he knows or ought to know, come not from the unequal distribution of land but from wilful and malicious disobedience to God's law, which men like him impatient, restless and jealous of other men's hard-earned and frequently well merited happiness, have ever shown. It is too late now to reconstruct the bases of the universe. It is too late to attempt to attack the church because she is intolerant of dangerous doctrines. With equal justice could we blame the state for sending to prison the robbers who like these communists believe that they are entitled to other people's property. It is too late to appeal to the impotent shadow of know-nothingism. Sensible men of all denominations unite in sustaining Archbishop Corrigan in his endeavor to keep the church out of the slime of party politics and in condemning Mr. George for his foolish, bigoted and rash attack upon the impregnable position of the church.

TOWN OR CITY.

In considering the proposal to procure a city charter for Quincy, the main argument of those opposed to a change, is, that Quincy is a town, and consequently should remain a town forever. It is strange, that the citizens who use this argument, are

the same who were in favor of all the changes which have been made to destroy the principle of town government in Quincy. The central principle of the town government of John Adams, was the "School District," and the ideal democrat, was the "Prudential School committee man." The school district has long been abolished by State law, and the prudential committee, is almost forgotten. Quincy, has long since abandoned the town system, and at present the town is governed by those who reside within a convenient distance of the town hall. It is said that if we become a city, our expenses will increase, and our taxes be enormous. This foolish assertion is disproved by the example of the small cities in the vicinity of Boston, where the taxes are not so high on an average, as in Quincy. It is objected that, although the taxes are nominally lower in these cities than in Quincy, the valuation is higher, in proportion to the cash value of the property, than it is in Quincy. This may be so, but if any one will take the trouble of examining the assessors books of Quincy, and Boston, I think he will find that many poor men's houses in Quincy, valued at \$1500, or \$2000, are assessed nearer to their cash value, than the large blocks in State street in Boston. By cash value, I mean, the amount of money a piece of property will bring when sold in the open market, by public, or private sale. The expenses of Quincy, must of necessity be largely increased in the near future, whether we continue a town, or become a city, and it is singular that nearly all who oppose a city government, are in favor of increasing the yearly appropriations. The appropriation for schools, has steadily increased every year, and must increase in proportion to the growth of the town; the appropriation for highways has kept going up, in proportion to the condition of the streets grow worse; there is necessity for sewerage, and drainage, which if carried out, will still further augment the tax levy; and we are told that money must be found to defray the expenses of these necessary works. It is wise for the citizens of Quincy, which is presented as a model town, to consider if we get as much value for a dollar, as do the citizens of Boston, which is represented as the embodiment of municipal corruption. Any unfortunate pedestrian who was obliged to travel from West Quincy, to the village, last fall, after Copeland street was thoroughly repaired, would thank his stars if he had the roads, and sidewalks provided in the terrible city.

"Wattle," misrepresented my statement on the comparative expense of roads in Boston and Quincy. I said that it costs ten times as much to build, and maintain, a road in Boston, as in Quincy. "Wattle" makes me say that it costs more to build a road in Boston than in Quincy. This is not fair, it is the maintenance of a road in Boston that makes the difference in expense. I stated in my last communication, that I selected Boston, as the worst example cited by the opponents of a city, to compare with Quincy, as a model of good government, managed on the best business principles, and in the most economical manner. Under these circumstances it is strange that in Boston, the citizens are better protected, have more conveniences, cheaper markets, cleaner streets, and all for less taxes, than we have in our model town.

The schools of Boston, are far ahead of our schools in every department, their schoolhouses, are palaces in comparison with ours, our unsightly brick schoolhouse, will not compare favorably with some of their poorest buildings; their teachers are better paid; Quincy is used as a kind of training school too, until our teachers can get a chance in Boston. The fire department is a large item of expense in Boston, it is thoroughly organized, and efficient, no one ever saw a steamer at a Boston fire, waiting idle for twenty minutes, waiting for hose, the house burning down in the mean time, nor is it possible in Boston, to see an engineer cause a stream to be thrown many feet over a burning building, to save the street, at the other side from catching fire. The police force in Boston, are always to be found when needed, and are used to protect the persons and property, of the citizens; in Quincy, the constables who act as police, have been for many years past selected by one man, and with reference to one special object; this state of things

would be impossible in a city government. In Boston, as I have before stated, gas is cheaper, and water, the great necessity of the poor, is more convenient, and at far less cost. In all things that pertain to the comfort, peace, and happiness of a community, I think it will be admitted that the citizens of Boston are more favored than the people of Quincy, and have these conveniences at a cheaper price. If these statements are correct, and any person can verify them, they furnish good reasons why Quincy should become a city.

CIVIL.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT.

The time for annual Town Meeting will soon be here, and we are afraid there has been very little preparation on the part of those who see the necessity for, and who earnestly wish to make some improvement in every part of the town. This lack of preparation, and apparent lack of spirit, is caused in part, by an expectation on the part of many that, the committee having the proposed City Charter in hand, will shortly report, and that, as a matter of course, a change to a city will quickly follow. The chief cause however, lies in the fact that so many different improvements are needed, that the advocates of reform are at a loss where to begin first. They are pretty much in the position of the man who stayed up all night because he could not decide which to take off first, his coat or his boots.

Last month's Monitor shows the way out of their difficulty, that is, to appoint at the next meeting a committee to examine into all the needs of the town, and to report a plan of General Improvement at a future meeting, which could be the next annual meeting, or a special one called for the purpose.

This committee would have many things to consider, and among them we may mention a few. First of all the improvement of our roads would take up their attention because the necessity for it is apparent to all. The majority of our roads should be macadamised or paved not in bits and patches each year but taken up as a whole, and the work pushed along as fast as practicable. If only a short piece is done each year, (as proposed by some who are not over friendly to such improvement,) the present generation would have passed away before some sections of the town would have an improved street at all, although paying taxes for the improvement of the other sections.

The consideration of this question will naturally bring with it a consideration of the questions of Sewage, Water and Gas. With our present roads there is little difficulty experienced in digging trenches for pipes, and when laid, filling up the trench, leaving the road as good as before, (although this has never been done to our knowledge,) but with macadamised and paved roads the case would be different; not only would it be very difficult (though not impossible) to make the road as good as ever, but it would be a great deal more expensive.

Therefore the first thing to decide is whether a system of sewage is now a necessity, or will be in the near future, and if so to report some plan, so that the sewers could be built when the streets are being made; if we must have them in a short time, we might as well have them now, when the expense of building will be comparatively light.

Next the water supply, no one will deny that every town should own, and control its own water supply. Unfortunately either from lack of foresight, or of public spirit, the citizens of Quincy have allowed a private company to obtain possession and control of Quincy's water supply, and it is only now that they are beginning to see their great mistake. If the town owned and controlled it we could have a complete and efficient fire service at the same cost, (or less) than the cost of the present fractional service furnished by the Water Company. Every house in the town could be supplied at less than present rates, and every street in town could be sprinkled in dry weather at a small cost, from the hydrants by the use of a few light hose carriages, instead of the heavy, lumbering antiquated watering cart. It would be well to inquire into the feasibility of obtaining possession of the present works or building new ones.

We want more light on our streets, and we want it for less than we pay for our present light, and the way to

get it, is to own the gas works. We understand that the present gas works is capable of supplying a larger demand than is made on it at present, and that to run it at its full capacity would not increase the cost a great deal, so that if the town owned the works a much larger quantity of gas could be used without costing any more, and then the profits on its sale to private citizens would make the cost actually less. The town should own the gas works the water works, the sewerage system, or any other system which necessitates the digging up and the permanent privileged use of the streets, even the street Railroads.

It is not right to give any few citizens a privileged right on the streets or under them, to the exclusion of other citizens, without paying an adequate compensation in the form of a central, but the fairest way is, for the town to own all such works and systems.

This committee might also examine into the working of the fire alarm, and if possible propose some plan that would not be liable to mistakes as the present system; and while they are at that, it would be well for them to inquire if it would not be for the best interests of the town, to hire a man whose duty it shall be to rouse the superintendent of schools on stormy days, in time to give the no school signal in the morning.

There is the question of regular police, the parks, a new town hall, the betterment act &c, in fact they should examine into the workings of every department and make such suggestions as they deem for the interest of the town.

Great care should be taken in the selection of such a committee; they should be men who have a strong interest in the business prosperity of the town, and not men who have merely a sleeping place here; it would seem as though this advice was not necessary, but anyone who will look at our present school committee will see some need of it, for very few of these gentlemen have any interest in the schools not having children attending them, and it would not be amiss to enquire why it is that a good principal cannot be educated in the Quincy schools, and to suggest some remedy, so that we may not for all time have to go to some backwoods town where education is supposed to be neglected for all our principals, and many of our teachers.

WATTLE.

ADVANTAGES OF A CITY GOVERNMENT.

Wattle is right in many of his statements made, to show that Quincy should not be a city, and the statements he makes about other small cities being as badly off as Quincy is as to some of their streets, absence of lights and other things, are doubtless true also. He is trying to make comparisons, falls into the same error that others do when they attempt to compare things that can not be compared. Because two places are governed or managed under a charter does not prove that there is any thing in common, other than that each probably contains over 12000 two legged animals if the city they are in, is in Massachusetts.

As we'll say Boston is a city. Malden is a city. Boston being a city has 400,000 population. Malden being a city has therefore, 400,000 population. Now the very points in issue between those who advocate a change from town form of government to city form are simply business points alone.

No one will deny that for a community of tolerably small population, or even of quite large population, the town form of government is the best, provided the population is homogeneous in its make up, reasonably animated by the same desires, and not so divided in villages as to give a local rather than general feeling of pride as to public improvements and wants.

Unfortunately for us we are not so situated. We have a population too large and too divided both as to location and sentiment to make that harmony so essentially necessary for a successful town government. We spend too much money to have it spent longer without some responsible executive. We have too many necessities still unsupplied, to risk continuing under a system that is successful only in proving how not to do public work.

Our meetings are too cumbersome for business, and only succeed in levying heavy taxes, of which much is annually expended on the principle of getting the least for it.

Now what we need is a body such

as the City Council will be, fairly representative of the sections into which the town is divided, and a man for executive and financial agent who will be known of all the voters to be chosen for these very purposes. We want such rules for the transaction of business as will allow the public to know what their representative is about. All this can be secured without making such absurd regulations (Charter provisions) as will of necessity make trading between different departments of the government the only way of getting anything done. The old saying "what everybody's business is nobody's business" is very true in the management of city or town affairs. We need a system of managing town affairs that will make it somebody's business as I have no doubt our charter will provide for making some one person responsible for the management of our affairs, that if there is any mismanagement all of us can say to the Mayor, "Thou art the man." The people of Quincy have not given the strict control of their affairs says Wattle.

Of course they have; less than a dozen men have run this town for the last fifteen years, and they have done so by making just such statements as I have quoted. Possibly Wattle has heard the saying "if you cannot make a man think as you make him do as you think," and in this way, by making a majority of those voting at our town meeting do as they think, have half a dozen made the town what it is.

The problem of city government will with us be simpler than in many other places, for why? We shall work in the right way. We shall make the welfare of the community the object of the city managers, and make it to their honor to attain it, and while we will take care that opportunity for profit shall not be

near unto them. If I thought the problem of government had reached its final conclusion, and from the doleful advances in the town hall one might suppose so, and that it had remained the town of Quincy to discern and announce the fact, I would say to our distinguished fellow citizen, "Men who may be elected are robbers. I know it" therefore follow my advice and be robbed under the old law rather than try any new way."

I agree with "Wattle" that it would be no improvement to make Quincy a city after the present town fashion. It would not pay to organize intelligently and carelessly. We mean to organize it out.

A board of twenty members chosen from every part of the town will be a fairer representative body than any town meetings have been for a good many years. These men will be chosen as representatives and if a ward does not make such a selection as it should we shall know where the blame lies. Of course we shall have a model charter, even if opponents will be obliged to admit that Quincy when it breaks away from the old leading strings always selects the best paths to walk in. It will be the same when it adopts a charter. In that will come the improvement, not simply in being called a city.

Delmonico said: "Very few people understand how to cook water". We think the best way would be to let it. Still, some people may prefer roasted or fried. It's purely a matter of taste.

"Good evening, Tommy. Is your sister Clara at home?"

"Yes sir." She's out in the kitchen popping corn for you."

"Popping corn for me? How thoughtful. I like pop-corn very much."

"Yes sir, she said she was going to put a pan of pop-corn under your nose, and if you did not take the hint she'd give you the shake."

Something besides corn was popped that evening.

"Young man, are you prepared to go?" Asked the minister of a young man in the back row after the meeting was over.

"Yes, sir, perfectly."

"Do you think every night as you go to bed, that you may be called before morning?"

"It's always on my mind, sir."

"That's right. And you are always ready to go when the angel comes?"

"Yes, sir. I always sleep with my clothes all on and my overcoat and an extra paper collar on the chair side of my bed. I'm always ready."

"Not at all, sir. I'm a handsome coachman, and I know my business. Whoever the angel of the household calls, I'm ready to take the first train."

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COUGH

DON'T LET IT RUN

PNEUMONIA

But buy a bottle of—

Read's Cough Mix

Only 25 Cents

AND IT WILL CURE YOU

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GREAT IRISHMEN.—HUGH O'NEILL.

Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, was born about the year 1550. His father Matthew created Baron of Dungannon, by Queen Elizabeth, was son of Con. "The O'Neill," and was destined by the Queen to succeed his father, and bring the North Country in loyal subjection to her majesty. But the men of the North had no wish to become subjects of England, although Henry VIII. took to himself the title of "King of Ireland," it meant no more to them than the barren title of "King of France," borne on the English coins for many centuries. His Kingdom in Ireland, consisted of the four counties which formed the "Pale," in Ulster, his authority was denied, and his power placed at defiance. When Matthew, accepted the title of Baron, from a foreign sovereign, the people of Ulster refused to acknowledge him, and his brother John, claimed the chieftainship. In one of the battles for the supremacy of Ulster, Matthew was slain, John became the undisputed chief of Tyr-Owen, and was enthroned on the stone chair, and received the willow wand of authority, at the Rath of Tullaghoge.

Hugh, the son of Matthew, was hurried out of the reach of John; he was fostered among the English, and was for several years unheard of. He was presented at the court of Queen Elizabeth, and found great favor with her majesty, "being a youth of goodly presence and winning speech."

John O'Neill, held Ulster independent of English control during his life, he treated with the English generals as an independent sovereign, and he paid a visit to Elizabeth, in London, accompanied by a body guard armed with battle axes, arrayed in saffron doublets, their heads bare, and wearing their hair in long curling "Cooluns," hanging down on their shoulders, John paid little heed to the "Statute of Kilkenny," John O'Neill, was treacherously murdered by the Scots of Antum, and his head carried to Dublin by one Piers, an agent of the English deputy, who paid him one thousand marks for the prize. The head was spiked on a pinnacle of Dublin Castle and for long years remained a striking monument of England's faith and honor.

After the murder of John O'Neill, his brother Tirlogh, was elected chieftain of Tyr-Owen, and he held his land free from English power. Queen Elizabeth, and her crafty advisers, finding force unavailing to conquer Ulster, determined to raise Hugh O'Neill to power in order to use him for the purpose of dividing the north, and profiting by the division. She renewed the title of Baron of Dungannon, in his favor, and granted him all the lands held by his father Matthew.

Hugh, made good use of his time at the court of Queen Elizabeth. He studied the deep policy of Burleigh and Walsingham; he made friends of Essex, Blount, and Ormond. Camden, describes him as "not very tall but powerfully made, able to endure much labour, watching and hunger;

that his industry was great, his soul large, and fit for the weightiest business; that he had much knowledge in military affairs, and a profound dissembling heart; so as many deemed him born either for the great good or ill of his country." It seems that the Queen had a great personal regard for the Young Irish chief, and stood his friend often when his enemies considered him as ruined, but in her choice of Hugh, as an instrument of disunion in Ireland she made a serious mistake, and her rage against the Earl was terrible when she found him at the head of the Ulster confederacy. Hugh's first work after he took possession of his barony, was to try to unite all the Ulster chiefs into one Irish body, for the common defence. This was no light task, Tirlogh Lynough O'Neill, was the chief of Tyr-Owen; O'Donnell, chief of Tyr-Connell; O'Doherty, chief of Inishowen; the McDonnells of the Glens, McGuire of Fermanagh and many other minor septs, all held as independent chiefs, and had their separate detachments of armed retainers. To bring all these into one body, under the watchful and jealous eyes of the English Lords Justices, and their spies, was a herculean task, and it took Hugh many years, to succeed in the undertaking. Some years before, young Hugh O'Donnell, was entrapped and taken a prisoner to Dublin; McMahon, of Monaghan, was hanged at his own door, by Lord Fitzwilliam; the noble Earl of Essex, after concluding a peace with Sir Felim O'Neill, invited him to a banquet, and during the feast, butchered all the Irish guests, and conveyed Felim, his wife, and brother prisoners to Dublin, where they were cut up in quarters. Hugh, visited the chiefs in their own territories; he exhorted them to unite against a common enemy, and to train their retainers into soldiers, by military discipline, he made friends with the McDonnells of Antrim, and assisted them with men, and military stores; he kept up a numerous retinue, and had them thoroughly disciplined, when one body of his men, had acquired a knowledge of military duties, Hugh sent them to their homes, and filled their places with new recruits, and continued this practise, until every man in Tyr-Owen was a trained soldier. He could not continue this course for many months without attracting the attention of his enemies, and his conduct was reported to London. To disarm the suspicion of Elizabeth O'Neill, proceeded to London, where he was received by the Queen, with a warm welcome, he entreated her Majesty, that he may be admitted to the honours and estates of Earl of Tyr-Owen, which belonged to his Grandfather, Con O'Neill. The favour of Elizabeth, was easily won, by the young Earl, who was so apt to "feign love and desire towards her, and to address her in the style of passion." He was granted all his wishes, and he returned home, a belted Earl, and a favorite of the Queen. He continued in this course some years, keeping in the Queen's name six companies of troops. He imported vast quantities of lead, to roof the house at Dungannon, but the Deputy, was informed that he cast an incredible number of bullets. A rumor reached Dublin, that Hugh forgetting, or despising his English earldom was solemnly inaugurated at the Rath of Tullaghoge, on the stone chair of the Kings of Ulster, surrounded by the warriors, and the Bards of Tyr-Owen, as *The O'Neill*, that he took the oath to preserve the ancient customs inviolate, and to deliver the succession peaceably to his Tanist. These charges, and many others were preferred against him. The Lord Deputy, Fitzwilliam, summoned Hugh to appear in Dublin, and answer them. O'Neill, not being ready to throw off the mask of loyalty, proceeded to London, where once more "his homed tongue, that dropped Manna," prevailed with Elizabeth, who received him with her usual marks of favor. One of the conditions he made with the Queen, was, that Tirlogh Lynough, and the other Ulster chiefs should bind themselves to keep peace with him; "lest when he was quiet, and though no harm, he should be exposed to the injuries of these turbulent persons." This stroke of policy gave Hugh, another year of preparation for the coming struggle. During the winter following O'Neill's journey to London, young Hugh O'Donnell, escaped from Dublin, and after encountering the hardships of a winter, arrived home in Tyrconnell. His return was hailed with joy by the Ulster chieftains. On the third of May a solemn meeting of the warriors, clergy, and bards of Tyr Connell, was held in Kilmacraun, his father renounced the chieftaincy of the Sept, and Red Hugh, then nineteen years of age was elected, as

"The O'Donnell." Red Hugh, in a short time drove the English out of Tyr-Connell, McGuire of Fermanagh also drove the foreign garrison out of his territory, after which he attacked and defeated Sir George Bingham, Marshal Bagnal, was sent against McGuire, with a strong force, and Hugh O'Neill served under him, in the battle which ensued O'Neill, was wounded. This seemed to prove the loyalty of O'Neill, but in an encounter soon after, between McGuire, and Sir Edward Herbert, Cormac O'Neill, Hugh's brother, assisted in the complete defeat of the English. Queen Elizabeth, at length was convinced that O'Neill deceived her, and her rage knew no bounds. Orders were sent to the Lord Deputy, to make him a prisoner by any means. O'Neill, had the hardihood to go to Dublin and meet the Deputy, where he was met by charges of treason, harbouring priests, and many other high crimes and misdemeanours. He would have been seized only for the interference of the Earl of Ormond, who wrote to Burleigh, that he would never use treachery to any man." He counselled O'Neill to leave Dublin at once, and none to soon, for Russell, was drawing a cordon round the Pale to capture him, if he escaped from Dublin. The time had come when he could no longer dissemble, and he was forced to take the field. Large reinforcements were sent from England, veteran troops who had fought under Sir John Norreys, garrisons were to be put into Ballyshannon, and Belleek; Portmore, was to be strengthened and a strong garrison put into it. These posts commanded the passes into Ulster, and kept the road open for the invaders. O'Neill then took the field, he attacked Portmore, drove off the garrison, demolished the fortress, burned the bridge, advanced into O'Reilly's country, drove the English towards the Pale, and uniting with McGuire, and McMahon, laid siege to Monaghan. The deputy, not being able to meet O'Neill in the field, attempted to negotiate. Sir Henry Wallop, and Sir Richard Gardiner, chief justice, summoned O'Neill, as Earl of Tyr-Owen, to appear before them in Dundalk, and with the other chieftains to state their grievances. O'Neill replied, that "the Prince of Ulster, on his own soil did homage to no foreign, "and for your earls of Tyrone—"and me no earls; my name is The O'Neill." O'Neill well knew that these negotiations were only carried on for the purpose of deceiving him, and he took them for what they were worth. Russell, and Norreys, advanced from Dundalk to Armagh, and Norreys proceeded to relieve Monaghan; O'Neill, burned Dungannon, and retired before him, but at Clontibret, about five miles from Monaghan he determined to give him battle. O'Neill took ground on the bank of the stream, and awaited the attack. Twice Norreys attempted to cross the stream, and twice he was repulsed. Norreys, and his brother were both wounded, and the Irish were rejoicing in their supposed victory, when Captain Segrave, an officer of large stature, led a chosen body of cavalry across the stream. Segrave, singled out O'Neill, and attacked him fiercely, they both were unhorsed, and fought on foot, but O'Neill killed Segrave in the encounter. The Irish horse with the wild war cry of "Lambh Dearg Aboo," charged on the English, and the battle became a rout. Norreys retreated, leaving the British banner in the hand of the victors, and Monaghan, was surrendered to O'Neill. During the winter, the English, tried again to negotiate, O'Neill was willing to gain time, he was expecting aid from Spain. He refused to trust his person within a walled town, but held conference across a stream, he promised to become a good subject, provided he was insured that he would not be molested in his property, and be allowed the free exercise of his religion. This conference produced no result, and the English proposed to meet again in April. O'Neill agreed to meet them, but did not attend, they again appointed a meeting for the 16th, but O'Neill, sent his reasons for not trusting them that they had not kept the truce agreed upon, nor returned the cattle driven off his lands. O'Neill, improved the truce, by training more troops, and extending his alliances among the Leinster chieftains. When the truce expired O'Neill, laid siege to Armagh, and took it by storm. Norreys retreated to Dundalk, and O'Neill had control of the whole of Ulster. The Queen was roused to fury by the ill success of her troops, Norreys was superseded and transferred to Munster, where he died soon after; Russell, was recalled, and Lord De Burgh, was sent to Ireland as Lord Deputy.

The new Lord Deputy, was an experienced soldier, and as soon as the truce ended, he took up his march to the North. With the Earl of Kildare, and Lord Trimbleston, he marched by Newry, and Armagh, which had been again fortified by the English, and Sir Conyers Clifford, was ordered to penetrate Ulster, by the shores of Lough Erne. Clifford, met Red Hugh O'Donnell in the mountains, and was driven back into Connaught. O'Donnell hastened to join his forces with O'Neill on the banks of the Blackwater. DeBurgh, attacked O'Neill who retreated across the river, and Portmore was once more in the hands of the English. DeBurgh and Kildare, followed O'Neill, and Kildare was ordered to attack him, DeBurgh

supported him with the whole army. They found O'Neill's army drawn up on a field chosen by himself, and supported by the troops of Tyrconnell, and the Antrim Scots, under the command of James McDonnell of the Glynnors. O'Neill had drawn the English on to this ground, where he had the advantage. The Deputy attacked O'Neill, but he was mortally wounded in the first charge. Kildare took the command, he also fell, and his two foster brothers were killed in the endeavor to rescue him. The battle became a rout, and the English army was destroyed. Lord De Burgh, Sir Francis Vaughan, Thomas Waller, Robert Turner and many others were slain, Kildare died of his wounds. The English retreated to Newry, and Ulster was free again from their yoke, Captain Williams was shut up in Portmore, and held that port for a long time. After the death of De Burgh, the Earl of Ormond was made commander in chief, and Lord Lieutenant, he proposed a truce, and met with O'Neill at Dundalk. Ormond's proposals were insolent and O'Neill rejected them with contempt. A truce of eight weeks was agreed upon, which was employed by both parties in strengthening their positions. O'Neill expected aid from the King of Spain, which was not sent until it was too late to be of use. As soon as the truce expired O'Neill resolved to attack Portmore, which was an "eyesore" to him. He attempted to take it by storm, but having no artillery he failed, he then turned the siege into a blockade. Large reinforcements were sent from England, and a large force composed of the choicest troops of their army, commanded by Marshal Sir Henry Bagnal one of the ablest of the Queen's commanders. The Marshal rendezvoused at Newry, and soon relieved Armagh. He then advanced to the Blackwater to raise the blockade of Portmore. O'Neill, determined to dispute his passage and to give him battle before he reached the Blackwater. His forces consisted of an equal number of footmen, and five hundred veteran cavalry. The armies were about equal in numbers, but the English were better armed, and had the advantage of several pieces of artillery, of which O'Neill was entirely deficient. O'Neill drew up his army across a pass, on one side of which was a thick wood, and on the other a bog. Through the pass flowed a sluggish stream the water of which was of a yellowish color, and the pass was, and is still called "the mouth of the Yellow Ford." The morning of the tenth of August rose clear and bright, as Bagnal's army marched out of Armagh, and took their course in three divisions to meet O'Neill. They had barely entered the pass, when a party of five hundred light armed troops stationed in the wood poured a deadly volley into their ranks. Though surprised, the English kept on, and soon drove the light troops back on the Irish lines. The Centre, division, and the rear guard pushed forward, and soon confronted O'Neill's army on the open ground. O'Neill, had pits dug in front of his entrenchments, and covered them with wattles, when the English cavalry charged, hundreds of them, horses and men fell into these pits and were destroyed. Bagnal, at the head of his division, gallantly charged the Irish line, and in one place succeeded in driving them out, of their entrenchments. When the English reached this point O'Neill at the head of a body of horse, charged on the English line. The war cries Lambh, Dearg Aboo, and O'Donnell Aboo, were raised by the Irish, and flinging themselves on the English ranks, bore down all resistance. The battle was won, two thousand five hundred English were slain, including twenty three superior officers; twelve thousand gold pieces, thirty four standards, all the cannon, and a large provision train fell into the hands of the Irish troops, fifteen hundred took refuge in Armagh, which soon surrendered, the men were disarmed, and permitted to return within the pale.

The victory of the yellow ford was hailed with joy all over Ireland, the men of Leinster, and Munster, once more took arms to rescue their homes from the spoilers, and drove the English troops into garrisons. The Queen of England was distracted, she sent two thousand men at once to the relief of Ormond, and raised an army of twenty thousand men, under the command of her favorite, the Earl of Essex, to make an end of the war and destroy O'Neill. Essex, instead of attacking O'Neill, marched against the southern rebels, at whose hands he received several hard blows, and returned to Dublin disheartened. Sir Conyers Clifford was defeated with terrible slaughter, in the mountains of Connaught, by Red Hugh O'Donnell, and Essex after receiving additional reinforcements, prepared to march against O'Neill. Essex concluded a truce for six weeks with O'Neill, but having received a pointed rebuke from Elizabeth, he surrendered the government into the hands of Archbishop Loftus, and Sir George Carew, and returned to London, where he soon after died on the scaffold. The return and disgrace of Essex was no relief to the Irish Chief, Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, succeeded him as Lord Deputy. His instructions were to establish strong garrisons at Derry, and Ballyshannon, and he was provided with a fleet of transport ships, and a large army. Blount found 14,000 infantry, and 1400 horse, in the garrisons, and in the field, the additional troops he brought raised the English force to twenty thousand men!

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The best quality LYKENS VALLEY, FRANKLIN,
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Ice Cream by the gallon at short
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QUINCY LOCALS.

John Keenan is attending a Commercial college in Boston at the expense of his former employer.

This winter is the severest Quincy has experienced for many years especially for the granite works. Many firms report plenty of orders but say they are unable to get stock, because of the condition of the quarries.

Wm. Thomas, who runs a stone yard on Granite street has done no business since New Years. His employers called on him on the 15th of January for the money that was due them but he refused to pay off. They have decided to do no more work until he has settled.

Mr. Cornelius Kelliber who resided on Quincy Avenue, died at his residence on Jan. 15th, after an illness of but a few hours. He was a very industrious man through life and highly respected. His funeral occurred on Tuesday from St. John's church and was well attended.

The St. John's C. L. A. A. at its annual meeting elected the following named officers for the ensuing year. W. A. Warren, President; N. Grignon, Vice-President; H. Cunningham, Rec. Secretary; H. T. Brown, Fin. Secretary; T. M. Elock, Treasurer; J. Linnehan, Librarian; M. Morrison, Asst. Librarian; P. Madigan, Superintendent.

On Saturday Jan. 15th, while Mr. John Benson was driving down Washington St. his horse become frightened at some boys coasting and ran away. Mr. Benson was suffering with a sprained ankle and was unable to control the animal. When passing the foot of Edwards street, the horse struck his head against a telephone post breaking the post and killing himself instantly. Mr. Benson fortunately escaped without injury. The horse, which was a valuable one, was owned by a New York party.

The workmen employed at Thomas & Miller's granite yard stopped work Jan. 15, because they were not paid off on that day as the bill of prices requires. This firm has been paying its men fortnightly but for some unknown reason failed to pay off Jan. 1st, and the men have been expecting a pay day ever since. When they were not paid off Jan. 1st, and the men have been expecting a pay day ever since. When they were not paid off Jan. 15, they sent a committee to the boss, (Mr. Miller) who told them that he would pay when he got ready. On receiving this answer they decided to do no more work until they received their pay. They were notified to call at the office the following Friday when they were paid off. Work was resumed after one week's idleness.

On Wednesday evening January 12, a reception was given to John Keenan at his home on South street. It will be seen by an account in a former issue of the "MONITOR" that John lost an arm by a fall from a building in Boston. He has since been in the Homeopathic hospital and on Wednesday evening returned to his home in Quincy. His friends wishing to make his return as cheerful as possible planned a reception which proved a grand success, about fifty couples welcoming him on his return. The evening was spent in dancing, singing and in games and an enjoyable time, was had by all. Music was furnished by "Quill's Orchestra" of West Quincy. Mr. Wm. Mead, Thomas Allmon, Wm. Griffin and others, amused their audience by their vocal selections, as also did Mr. P. Quill and C. Horan with their selections on the violin and piccolo. Supper was spread at an early hour and was well appreciated for its excellent quality as well as quantity. At the table Mr. D. J. Ring arose and after an eloquent and touching address, presented John, in behalf of his friends, with an elegant silver watch and gold chain. He was completely surprised both at the reception and presentation but managed to express his heartfelt thanks to his friends in a few words. A noticeable article on the table was a large cake engraved on top with the words "Welcome Home, John Keenan," which was a gift from the Howard Bros. The party did not break up until far into the morning.

The affair was under the management of the "Social Seven" who deserve all the credit for its success. The guests feel grateful to their host and hostess for their aid and wish them long and happy lives.

The Quincy One Price Clothing Store will occupy a store in Durgin & Merrill's block after April 1st.

William Byron and Michael White have won the medals to be given as prizes in the doubles of the handball tournament.

Mr. Arthur Rogers severely strained a muscle in his back recently while putting on his shoe. The pain was excruciating and Donovan was called and gave relief. We all sincerely wish a speedy recovery to our esteemed associate.

The effigy of a newly married man was carried on a rail through Water street one noon time the first of the month. The cause was that he refused to shut his shop mates on the cigars. He has since repented and brought them around. Young men take warning.

January 14th, the third anniversary of the organization of St. John's C. L. A. A., the dramatic board gave a fine entertainment to the members, which consisted of addresses, recitations, songs, dances, character sketches, trios, sparring, club swinging and horizontal bar performance, piano and violin duets, also lute and drum duets, humorous reading etc. The dramatic managers are to be congratulated for their great success. Restricted space prevents giving full account.

The tradesmen in town fully appreciate a live paper. Our advertisers are clamoring for more space to show people what bargains they offer. But we cannot take away any more from our reading matter. It is the intention of the managers to enlarge the MONITOR in April when we begin our second year. From almost every number we have been compelled to omit much valuable matter on account of restricted size. Readers, you cannot do better than to patronize those who advertise in the MONITOR. We make a specialty of home advertising.

The members of the St. John's C. L. A. A. numbering about two hundred attended the semi-annual reception of Holy Communion on Sunday morning Jan. 2nd at St. John's Church. The Society met at its hall on School street, and marched in a body. After services were over they returned to the hall where breakfast was in waiting. Before partaking of breakfast the Rev. Director A. F. Roche was called upon the stage and the President W. H. Warner on behalf of the Association presented him with a magnificent gold chalice as a slight token of their appreciation of his untiring labors in their behalf elevating them to their present moral and social standard.

Manager Hunt of the Central Vermont R. R. came to our hall from St. Albans Vt. last Thursday evening and has engaged for this season's base ball club of St. Albans, Messrs. Lawrence Downey, Thos. Barrett, Daniel Roche and George Wright. He is also in search of John Rudderham. The agreement has been made and the contracts will be immediately forwarded for signatures. Mr. Hunt was delighted with our players and with our gymnasium and hall. He is to be congratulated on his stroke of business policy and we are certain that the St. John's will have great reason to be proud of their late associates in their late associates in their new club. George Wright has returned from Philadelphia and accompanied Mr. Hunt to Quincy.

After months of wasted time and almost no meetings the city charter committee has vouchsafed to make a report. It is wonderful how this report was delayed so long and also more remarkable that no steps were taken by the committee to place the matter before the present session of the legislature. It is now practically too late and impossible to get in a bill before the legislature, and the city inclined voters must grin and bear another long delay. It seems a little like treachery on the part of some of the committee. It is whispered about that some of them are strongly opposed to the change from town to city, and have absented themselves from the meetings of the committee and have delayed the report for the purpose of defeating the movement or at least of retarding the coming of the city form. If this be so, it would have been far more honorable for them to decline to serve on the committee or at least resign. If they accepted the position they should have promptly, faithfully, and energetically, attended to their duty and have carried out, at as soon as possible, the wishes of those who appointed them. Perhaps they thought they

could work better against the city by remaining on the committee and neglecting their duty than they could by resigning their responsible positions to make make room for friends of the cause who will work hard to further the change. Every man on the committee, who is not earnestly and totally in favor of the city form, ought immediately to resign. One thing is certain, that Quincy will never become a city if certain members of the committee can prevent it. If there is any way to remove these men it ought to be done as soon as possible. Business men do not generally give charge of their affairs to those who are opposed to their ideas, and neither should the citizens of Quincy who want the city form of government.

WEST QUINCY.

A slight fire lately occurred in the house of Timothy White, in Larry Place.

About forty conductors of the Old Colony took a sleigh ride on the Mill-dam last week.

The Holy Name Society turned out in large numbers on the last Holy Communion Sunday.

Mr. Charles Hagerty has been appointed gate tender and also track inspector from here to Braintree.

The section hands on the O. C. R. R. are complaining they do not get extra pay for extra hours of work.

While Mr. Frank Read was getting out of White's express sleigh, he slipped and fell, receiving painful injuries about the head.

Our Road Commissioner has done good service for the pedestrians, by putting ashes on the icy sidewalks. He deserves great credit.

Her many friends will be glad to hear that Mrs. Bernard Hart is at home much improved in health on account of her recent European visit.

The Old Colony has at last waked up enough to repair the bridge between Cross and West streets. By many it had been considered unsafe.

Another death caused by unloading an old charge of powder. It seems as if men will never have any sense. If they should refuse to do such dangerous work and thus compel the bosses to start new holes fewer accidents would result.

Rev. William White, C. S. S. R. celebrated his first Mass on Sunday, Jan. 30th in St. Mary's Church West Quincy. It was a memorable occasion. Mr. Thomas White his brother went to Ilchester, Maryland, to be present at Rev. Wm. White's ordination.

West Quincy taxpayers should call a meeting very soon to consider if we have any rights in town and if we can put articles to get them, in the town warrant. After saying what we want, we must not trust to others to work for them but we must go down like one man to vote for what we want. One thing is certain, that we want the adjourned town meeting held in the evening so that we can all go. As it has been such a terribly hard winter men can't afford to give up work to attend the meeting. So when election day comes let every one of us go down and vote to hold the adjourned town meeting in the evening and keep adjourning it to evenings until the town affairs are decently and justly discussed and common people get a show.

The Christmas tree festival was a grand affair. It took place Jan. 2. The basement was packed to overflowing and a large number were unable to obtain entrance. The trees were loaded down with good things for all and handsome and costly were many of the presents. The children had a huge time. The programme was splendid in character and also in rendition. The tableaux were glorious and the variously colored lights illuminating the characters and the trees filled with bright gifts, produced a most brilliant effect. The programme consisted of a beautiful Christmas Cantata by the choir, recitations by Thos. Doyle, Oswald Vogel, Augusta Dell, Gertrude Boyd and Mary Monahan. Solos by John McGowan and Katie Keenan, humorous reading by Napoleon Grignon, and a laughable dialogue, entitled "Base Ball" between Willie Walsh and Mary Hagerty. Miss Lucy Barry and nine little girls gave a beautiful tableau representing the Blessed Virgin and the nine choirs of angels. Miss Ellen Desmond and six children also presented a fine selection and tableau. About 10.30 all departed highly delighted with the festival.

The Hosiery Co. has started work again.

Business prospects are looking a little brighter in this part of the town.

William F. Powers was a delegate from L. A. 1431 K. of L. to the meeting D. A. 30.

Mr. Patrick Dowd has the sympathy of his friends in the loss of his wife, who died from that lingering disease consumption.

Mr. Jeremiah Corcoran died on Jan. 18th. The deceased leaves two orphan children, their mother having died four years ago.

Mr. Joseph Kennedy, one of our young and energetic business men, has contracted to furnish a \$1000. monument for a well known Liquor dealer in Boston.

The family of Mr. William Corcoran, who has been for some time a resident of Graniteville, Mo. intend to join him in April and make it their future residence.

Mr. Varney the well known baggage master on the Granite Branch of the O. C. R. R. was married on Thursday, Jan. 20 to Miss Grace Webster of East Milton. They will reside at the home of the bride's parents.

Another proof that West Quincy ought to work for the city charter. Take the section embraced between Cross Willard and West streets to Copeland; what protection from fire? No place to get water except a hole on Willard street, near Larry Place, which is about 5 feet wide and 5 or 6 feet deep. The supply of water would last about 3 minutes, and 70 or 80 horses exposed to this danger without protection.

ATLANTIC.

The young folks are rehearsing a drama which will shortly be produced.

Mr. Patrick Clifford fell on the ice Saturday evening Jan. 22nd and badly sprained his arm.

Mr. F. Oldham has retired from the dry goods business and is now with the Thayer Heater Co.

The family of Mr. Wm. Murphy narrowly escaped suffocation by coal gas, Sunday morning Jan. 9th.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien has, returned from Millville. He is at work in Jas. Duggan's new market on South street Boston.

It is rumored the followers of the big drum are to visit Atlantic. Spare us that! Assure them that there are no sinners here!

The citizens of this part of the town are agitating the building of a hall. If some enterprising builder would erect one we feel sure it would pay him.

James Van Horn an employee of the Tabular Rivet Co. was instantly killed while walking on the railroad track at Wollaston on the evening of Jan. 13th.

Mr. Jeremiah Bowen died Tuesday Jan. 11th after a long illness. The funeral was from his father's residence on Newberry street and was largely attended.

The J. Q. Adams Chemical Co. held a social and supper Jan. 11th. The town has erected a new fence on Hancock street between Myrtle and Atlantic streets. Something is also needed to keep the sidewalk from sliding into the marsh.

Mr. Henry Cunningham is becoming a fine catcher. A few evenings ago he held Barrett's swiftest and most puzzling delivery in great shape. He frequently practices with the best in the gymnasium and can hold them all without any trouble.

Neponset athletes are fast joining the St. John's and they are good ones. Mc Gilvray is a fine jumper and runner and can't be beat throwing the hammer, while Casey and Dolan are good all round athletes. Murphy the pitcher has also joined.

SOUTH BRAINTREE.

A party of young people took advantage of the good sleighing of last week by a ride to Brockton. After a plentiful repast at the home of Mrs. P. King, the night was spent in dancing and games. They reached home about 5 o'clock in the morning.

Eugene Griffin the victim of the late railroad accident reached home Saturday. He is looking well, and in excellent spirits.

"How does your little boy come on?" Asked Parson Baxter of a member of his flock.
"He am the cutest little cubs you eber seed. He can swear like a trooper, chew tubucker, ties tin pans to dog's tails, and—"
"Does he tend school?"
"Why, Parson his too young to tend school. He am't grow'd enough to learn nuffin vet."

VOL. I. NO. 12.

W. AUSTIN WINSLOW,
Confectionery, &
Stationery,
Genuine
E of L CIGARS and TOBACCO
80 HANCOCK STREET,
QUINCY, MASS.

ALL KIND
DRY GOODS and S
At Lowest Bost
F. A. MORELAN
Robertson's Block, Q

IF
you want a dozen nice
Cabinet pictures of yourself
for \$3.00.
Call and examine our
work before you go to Boston.
You can save time and
money.
Russell,
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GEORGE SAVILLE,
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Boots, Shoes,
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Clothing.
HATS AND CAPS,
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GOODS,
UMBRELLAS
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CLOTHING.
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QUINCY, MASS.

Tirrell

H A T
FURN
Also, Fine Assort

Boots, Shoes
Hancock
SHIRTS
Agent for Wollaston Steam Laundry.

The Hosiery Co. has started work again.

Business prospects are looking a little brighter in this part of the town.

William F. Powers was a delegate from L. A. 1431 K. of L. to the meeting D. A. 30.

Mr. Patrick Dowd has the sympathy of his friends in the loss of his wife, who died from that lingering disease consumption.

Mr. Jeremiah Corcoran died on Jan. 18th. The deceased leaves two orphan children, their mother having died four years ago.

Mr. Joseph Kennedy, one of our young and energetic business men, has contracted to furnish a \$1000. monument for a well known liquor dealer in Boston.

The family of Mr. William Corcoran, who has been for some time a resident of Graniteville, Mo. intend to join him in April and make it their future residence.

Mr. Varney the well known baggage master on the Granite Branch of the O. C. R. R. was married on Thursday, Jan. 20 to Miss Grace Webster of East Milton. They will reside at the home of the bride's parents.

Another proof that West Quincy ought to work for the city charter. Take the section embraced between Cross Willard and West streets to Copeland; what protection from fire? No place to get water except a hole on Willard street, near Larry Place, which is about 5 feet wide and 5 or 6 feet deep. The supply of water would last about 5 minutes, and 70 or 80 houses exposed to this danger without protection.

ATLANTIC.

The young folks are rehearsing a drama which will shortly be produced.

Mr. Patrick Clifford fell on the ice Saturday evening Jan. 22nd and badly sprained his arm.

Mr. F. Oldham has retired from the dry goods business and is now with the Thayer Heater Co.

The family of Mr. Wm. Murphy narrowly escaped suffocation by coal gas, Sunday morning Jan. 29th.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien has returned from Millville. He is at work in Jas. Duggan's new market on South street Boston.

It is rumored the followers of the big drum are to visit Atlantic. Spare us that! Assume them that there are no sinners here!

The citizens of this part of the town are agitating the building of a hall. If some enterprising builder would erect one we feel sure it would pay him.

James Van Horn an employee of the Tubular River Co. was instantly killed while walking on the railroad track at Wollaston on the evening of Jan. 13th.

Mr. Jeremiah Bowen died Tuesday Jan. 11th after a long illness. The funeral was from his father's residence on Newbury street and was largely attended.

The J. Q. Adams Chemical Co. held a social and supper Jan. 11th.

The town has erected a new fence on Hancock street between Myrtle and Atlantic streets. Something is also needed to keep the sidewalk from sliding into the marsh.

Mr. Henry Cunningham is becoming a fine catcher. A few evenings ago he held Barrett's swiftest and most puzzling delivery in great shape. He frequently practices with the best in the gymnasium and can hold them all without any trouble.

Neposet athletes are fast joining the St. John's and they are good ones. Mc Gilvray is a fine jumper and runner and can't be beat throwing the hammer, while Casey and Dolan are good all round athletes. Murphy the pitcher has also joined.

SOUTH DRAINTREE.

A party of young people took advantage of the good sleighing of last week by a ride to Brockton. After a plentiful repast at the home of Mrs. P. King, the night was spent in dancing and games. They reached home about 3 o'clock in the morning.

Eugene Griffin the victim of the late railroad accident reached home Saturday. He is looking well, and in excellent spirits.

"How does your little boy come out?" Asked Parson Baxter of a member of his flock.

"He is the cutest little cuss you ever seed. He can swear like a trooper, chew tobacco, ties tin pans to dog's tails, and—"

"Does he tend school?"

"Why, Parson his too young to tend school. He ain't growed enough to learn nuffin yet."

Quincy Monitor.

VOL. I. NO. 12. SOUTH QUINCY, MARCH, 1887. PRICE 5 CENTS.

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NOW
IS
THE
TIME
TO
TAKE
JOSEPH S. WHALL'S
COMPOUND
ELIXIR
SARSAPARILLA,
—WITH—
Dandelion Yellow Dock,
Gentian and Iron.
100 Doses One Dollar.

"THE PLEA OF UNCERTAINTY."
"All men can not believe alike."—POPULAR CREED.
LAWYER. "You surprise me, sir, in not acknowledging the truth of the saying that 'All men can not believe alike.' It is so well established, that it stares everybody in the face."
MISSIONARY. "If you think that I doubt the fact that all men do not believe alike, you are not mistaken. What I doubt and dispute is the assertion that all men can not believe alike."
LAW. "Why, where were you born not to have learned what every school-boy knows, that

and if you will explain wherein lies your difficulty, I shall try to make them so."
LAW. "All right! You see here is a man who can not see."
MIS. "I am well aware of that fact. None so blind as those who will not see." (Here are joined in a hearty laugh at the lawyer's expense.)
LAW. "But I am serious. What I meant to say was, that some men are born blind, or deaf, or with some other defect. Now sight, hearing, etc., are integrally the same."
MIS. "These men you speak of have the same capacities to see, to hear, etc., as all other men have. But these capacities are inactive, because their physical organs are defective. All that constitutes a man is the same in all men."
PROF. "That is clear enough. But what does it prove?"
MIS. "It proves that if all men have like capacities, there is no reason why they should not all believe alike. The assertion that men must differ on account of their nature, therefore, falls to the ground."

LAW. "There goes your mainmast by the board! I knew it. You are out of court!"
PROF. "But suppose that all men have the same capacities, and vary only in possessing these in a greater or lesser degree, which you admit, will not this variance make them disagree?"
MIS. "No more than the additional knowledge of the stars gained by the telescope, disagrees with the knowledge gained of the stars by our naked and unaided vision. For instance, if I look out to sea and perceive three ships sailing, and you look out and discover a dozen or more, with a steamer to boot; your knowledge is more than mine, because your sight is better. It does not differ from mine, because your sight is better. It does not differ from mine, but includes it. Hence, greater gifts enable one man to see and know more than another man, but this does not imply difference or contradiction."

ALL KINDS OF
DRY GOODS and SMALL WARES
At Lowest Boston Prices,
F. A. MORELAND & CO,
Robertson's Block, Quincy.

MISSSES FLYNN'S
Please call at the
and examine their new line of carriage robes, serim lace, Gloves etc.

IF
you want a dozen nice
Cabinet pictures of yourself
for \$3.00.
Call and examine our
work before you go to Boston.
You can save time and
money.
Bussell,
Chestnut St. Quincy.

NOTICE.
For sale all the Boston
Daily Papers.
—ALSO—
A full line of Tobacco, Cigars,
Pipes, and a large stock of
Pure Confectionery,
and other articles to numerous to
mention at
SOUTH QUINCY POST OFFICE.

GEORGE SAVILLE,
—DEALER IN—
Boots, Shoes,
Rubbers and Slippers,
Men's, Boys' and Youths'
Clothing.
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
FURNISHING
GOODS,
UMBRELLAS
AND RUBBER
CLOTHING.
90 HANCOCK STREET,
QUINCY, MASS.

Just Received,
New and nobby styles of spring
hats which we are prepared to sell as
low as the lowest.
On MARCH 15th, we shall re-
move to our new and spacious quarters
in the Durgin & Merrill block and will
be prepared to show the largest and
most complete stock in Quincy.
Quincy One Price Clothing Co.,

Tirrell Brothers.

FINE

HATTERS,

AND

FURNISHERS.

Also, Fine Assortment of Ladies' and Gents'

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

Hancock Street Quincy.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

Agent for Wollaston Steam Laundry.

"Many men of many minds,
Many birds of many kinds,
Many fishes in the sea,
Many minds can not agree!"
MIS. "I was born where those words were made as familiar to my ears as yours. And it puzzles me to know how it is that you, who are so prone to doubt and dispute about every thing, should not have entertained suspicions of the error contained in those lines."
PROFESSOR. "There is no mystery to puzzle one in that. Nine men out of ten believe the same. As for my part, I not only think that all men can not believe alike, but hold that it is not desirable they should."
LAW. "That's so. Variety is the spice of life. If all men believed alike, there would be no free play to thought, and all individuality would be crushed out."
MIS. "If I understand you, you say, first, 'All men can not believe alike,' and second, it would be bad for them if they did believe alike. But, in my judgment, each of these statements is a mere assertion, and I take the liberty of questioning and disputing their truth."
LAW. "What every body believes? That is ridiculous!"
MIS. "If every body believes these assertions of yours, then there are, at least, some points on which all men can believe alike! How is it that you assert so boldly and with so much assurance, that men can not all believe alike? You overshoot the mark, my friend, that time! There are not a few, I assure you, who question these assertions."
LAW. "Who are they?"
MIS. "Do you call two hundred millions nobody?"
LAW. "Who are these two hundred millions, pray?"
MIS. "Catholics, my dear sir, who hold that all men can agree in their religious belief, and consequently ought to agree. Until you make it plain by argument and proof I shall take the liberty of calling your statements mere assumptions."

PROF. "Whatever Catholics may say, men do differ. It is in their very nature. Open your eyes, did you ever see two men alike?"
MIS. "It appears to me I have. All men, in all essential respects, are alike. All men have the same nature, and the same capacities. Consider this a moment."
LAW. "There you are mistaken. Here is a man, gifted with eloquence, but has no talent for mathematics. Another has a good ear for music, but has no tact for business. This is every-day experience. Your argument will not stand. What you and I learned in our childhood 'Many men of many minds'—is true, sir. There is no getting around it. Men must differ. A little more experience would have taught you that. It is in their nature, as our friend the professor, has just said."

MIS. "You are too fast, my legal friend. The question in dispute is not that all men possess the same capacities in an equal degree. Nobody asserts that. The question is, whether all men do not possess the same native capacities. Do you understand the point?"
PROF. "I see your point. It is well taken, and true. All men have the same native capacities, otherwise a man would not be a man. All men are integrally the same."
LAW. "I don't see it. Don't you, Professor, give in so soon. If you do, we shall all be upset before we know it. Be on the look out!"
PROF. "What do you mean! Upset! Is it that we shall see truth, and have to yield what is false? If so, the sooner the better."
LAW. "Yield nothing. Dispute as long as you can, that's my advice. That's practice."
PROF. "That may be practice in defending a client in a court of law, but it strikes me as poor advice in seeking for truth."
LAW. "We agree, Professor. But this point is an important one. The whole disputes hinges on it. Be slow; it admits of argument, and there is always something gained by delay; trust a little to my practice." Turning to the missionary, he said: "Your statements are not clear, and I dispute them."
MIS. "That they are not self-evident, I admit. They made be made clearer;

and if you will explain wherein lies your difficulty, I shall try to make them so."
LAW. "All right! You see here is a man who can not see."
MIS. "I am well aware of that fact. None so blind as those who will not see." (Here are joined in a hearty laugh at the lawyer's expense.)
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THE QUINCY MONITOR.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BY
ST. JOHN'S C. L. & A. ASSOCIATION

Entered at the Post Office at Quincy, as Second Class Matter.

Advertising Agent, M. G. GESS.

Subscription Agent,
MR. JOHN J. COYNE.

P. O. Box 527, Quincy.

SOUTH QUINCY, MARCH, 1887.

VOTE: NO!

In a short time the voters of Quincy will express, at the polls, their opinion as to the license or prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in this town for the ensuing year. We have every confidence in the wisdom of the citizens and know that the verdict will be one of strong and continued condemnation of this infamous traffic. Our townsmen are certainly unwilling to surrender the blessings of peace, and freedom from this curse, which results have been obtained by prohibition. The efforts put forth by the feeble liquor party have proved a boomerang and have only shown to the public how powerless is the enemy of all in this town. We know that our people are almost solidly against license and without any trepidation we await the judgement, certain that it will still further prove the good sense of Quincy's citizens by prohibition of liquor selling. Let every citizen who reads the Monitor vote a big NO.

TOWN RINGS.

The opponents of a City form of government lay great stress on the idea, that in a city rings are more apt to be organized for the purpose of controlling the finances of the Corporation—or as the phrase goes—for boodle. It is certain that if the voters are disposed to elect men to office who will cheat, or steal, it can be done as effectively in a city, as in a town. Have there never been any nice little jobs put up in Quincy—for the public good?—Now, when the people of the town are calling for larger appropriations for roads, street lights, sewerage, and many other items of expense, common sense, and business habits, demand that these projects receive more attention, as regards their utility, and the money be expended under a stricter responsibility than these matters can receive in a town meeting.

The citizens of Quincy cannot forget the nice little job that was put up by the extremely moral body of voters, who possess nine tenths of all the integrity of the town, in the matter of election of the Road Commissioners, at the last March election. The election of Road Commissioners is one of the pet hobbies of many of our citizens, who are zealous in their anxiety to preserve "town government." We had some experience in the working of a Road Commission, and the town, at the annual election by a full and decisive vote, abolished the system. Last year, the article to re-establish the Board was put in the town warrant. It was expected that the vote on the question would be taken when the article would come before the town in its regular order. Both parties made nominations, so that if the town decided in favor of having Road Commissioners, they would have been elected, and if the town decided adversely, no harm would have been done. This was the course adopted on a previous occasion, and it was considered fair by all parties. It was tacitly understood that the same method would be adopted last year, no one suspected that any one having regard for his public character would take a mean advantage on such an important question, and the voters of the town, were in no hurry to go to town meeting early, in order that those who were obliged to go to Boston, would have an opportunity of voting early. Taking advantage of the circumstance the few who were in the hall in the morning, voted to take up the article concerning Road Commissioners, out of its place, and regardless of courtesy, or propriety, passed it without much discussion. When the majority of the voters came into the hall, they were surprised to hear that this snap vote was taken, and the Road Commission was accepted. It was an action that could not be better done by a board of boarders in any city of the nation. The voters of the town know now that these gentlemen need watching, and next town meeting day, if they have to take their regular turn to get to the polls, it would only

serve them right if many of them were late for the train.

If any one wishes to find out how a nice little job can be worked in a town, he need only look on at the management of the election for constables, at the next town meeting. If he is an apt mind reader, he can give points to Boston, or New York. The neat job by which a gentleman was declared to be a constable was worthy of the best system of a Philadelphia election in the olden time. At the last town meeting the usual vote was taken, that "after the election of town officers, the remaining articles in the warrant, should be submitted to a committee appointed by the Moderator; and no other business be transacted, but the Moderator declare the meeting adjourned."

It was also voted "that no motion to reconsider a vote once passed, should be in order, unless notice was given of the intention of a voter to move such reconsideration, immediately after the passing of the vote. The town voted to elect with the other town officers fourteen constables. The election proceeded, and all the town officers of the town were elected. That article in the warrant was acted upon, no notice of reconsideration of the vote, deciding the number of constables was given, the moderator declared who were elected to the various offices, and many of them qualified; he stated in open meeting that the town officers having been elected, and the article disposed of the meeting stood adjourned to the time appointed to hear the report of the committee, to whom the remaining articles in the warrant were committed.

The result of the election was a bitter disappointment to certain of our citizens. It was uncertain if the newly elected board would appreciate the services of one of our very zealous townsmen, and a request was made that he be appointed a special police officer. The Selectmen did not see fit to give any answer to the request, and our zealous friend fixed things so that the people would have an extra constable. This little job was quietly managed, and at the adjourned meeting, in the face of the vote declaring that such action should not be taken, the very men who supported the original vote, decided who only a few voters were in the hall, and no one except those in the secret—were prepared for such a monstrous act, to elect an extra constable.

You may seek in the records of the most corrupt city in America, and find very few of such nice little jobs as this. It has been a doubtful question during the past year, as to how many constables are in the town. If the vote, whereby the town reconsidered the vote which decided to elect fourteen constables, is binding, the election of these gentlemen has been set aside, and we have had only one constable in town for this year; if the vote to reconsider is not legal, the job was a failure, and the gentlemen alluded to is not a legal officer. In either case this transaction reflects no credit on any one concerned in it, and proves conclusively that sharp practise and corruption, can be used in a town, as well as in a city.

CIVIS.

LABOR VERSUS MONOPOLY.

In considering the troubles which agitate the community at this time, most people describe them as struggles between capital and labor. This is a great mistake. The present contests in New York, and Boston, are struggles between Labor and Monopoly. For many years the policy of a certain class of men has been to get entire control of the particular branch of business in which they are engaged. These monopolists first attacked the small capitalist, and undersold him in the market; when the rich company ruined the poor trader, they absorbed his business, and to enhance their profits, cut down the wages of the men who were in their employment. This process has been repeated so often that great strikes have been frequent of late years, and it is to be feared that the result of these labor troubles will be disastrous. These giant monopolies possess immense power. We have Railroad monopoly, Coal monopoly, Telegraph monopoly, Oil monopoly, and the thousand and one chartered corporations, that have got to be almost the governing power of this country. Their agents through all the legislative bodies, from the halls of Congress at Washington, to the little oligarchy which calls itself the State of Rhode Island. A new body politics has come into existence called the lobby, which is as publicly recognized

as Congress, and which endeavors to coerce legislation, when it fails to bribe legislators. Whenever a monopoly is created, or defended, the "lobby" is set to work for that purpose. It is unfortunate that the working people of this country, have been led to give their support to the schemes of this unscrupulous class, but such has been the case. The policy of the fathers of the republic, was that no special privileges should be conferred upon any class of citizens. Under the pressure of a great national peril, the United States Bank was granted a special charter, and doubtless was a great benefit to the nation at the time. But when it became powerful, its officers dictated to the national government, until Andrew Jackson, caused its overthrow. Here in Massachusetts special charters were looked upon with distrust by the wisest, and purest of our statesmen. As early as 1827, when Levi Lincoln was Governor of the State, he vetoed a bill that had passed the legislature by unanimous consent it was an act of incorporation of a body called "The Mozart Society," which was organized in Salem for the cultivation of music. The object of this society was good, and its action as a body would be harmless, but the Governor said in his message, that the act was wrong in principle, that it was a violation of the constitution, that chartered corporations were opposed to the Bill of Rights, and if these bodies were encouraged they would tend to the ruin of the country. His reasons were so convincing, that the legislature by a unanimous vote retraced their step. Chartered corporations were created, and in 1835 had grown bold. Robert Rantoul, then a young member of the legislature made a determined stand against granting any more charters. He declared that special laws were against the spirit, and letter of the constitution, and warned the people, that if not stopped in time, a day would come when these corporations would become too strong for the people, and the struggle between the people, and the monopolists, would become the great turning question of the country. His warnings were unheeded, special charters were multiplied, year after year they have been allowed by law to increase their capital until the land has become honey combed with their combinations, and now a few men monopolize the whole business of the State, dictate its legislation, and decide what wages shall be paid to the workmen. When the laborers attempt to have a voice in the arrangement of their own wages, the monopolists dig up an old obsolete English law, they find zealous District attorneys to prosecute obnoxious workmen, and judges to outrage justice by legal decisions, worthy of Scrooges, or Jeffries.

It is against monopolies of this kind that the working people are contending, the odds seem to be against them, but they have justice on their side and if true to one another the workers must win. In all the present contests at various points the monopolists boast that enough of workmen will be found to defeat the strikers, and to forge their own chains. If this is to be the unfortunate result, the workingman will scarcely ever again have a chance to better his condition. The monopolists will combine, and soon control the markets of the country. They will arrange the prices of beef, pork, and flour; they will regulate the hours of labor to the maximum of human endurance, and wages to the minimum of existence, build palaces, for country residences; yachts to keep in line with the squires who are called lords, in Europe; all this with the money which belongs of right to the workmen and women who earned it by toil.

The time has come when Robert Rantoul warned the people of in 1875. This monopoly has become a turning point. If the working people are true to each other, the monopolists must go to the wall; capital and labor, will resume their natural relations, the condition of the working man and his employer will come into closer connection. There may not be so many millionaires, but the vast army of very poor people, will disappear forever.

THE CITY CHARTER.

The report of the committee on city charter as published in the Patriot of Feb. 5th deserves the most careful consideration from every citizen of Quincy.

The document is carefully written; it seems to provide for every contingency, but we think that in its present shape it will not commend itself to the good sense of the people; we call the attention of our readers to some of its most glaring defects.

1.—The number of councilmen to be elected at large, is too great. In proportion to the whole number. It is proposed to elect eleven councilmen at large, on the general ticket, and two from each ward, making the whole number twenty three. This arrangement would be apt to deprive a large majority of the voters of any influence in the affairs of the city. The eleven councilmen elected at large form very near a majority, which virtually disfranchises five of the six wards, for the vote of any one ward, would make the eleven, who were elected on a general ticket, would of course be of one party—a majority of the council. This article should be amended by making the number elected at large five, and three from each ward, making eighteen, the council would consist of twenty three members as the report recommends.

2.—The powers given to the Mayor, are too great. He is to appoint: 1, a commissioner of public works; 2, a city treasurer; 3, a city clerk; 4, a collector of taxes; 5, a police officer; 6, a superintendent of police; 7, a superintendent of the fire department; 8, an overseer of the poor; 9, a principal assessor, and six assistant assessors; 10, a board of park commissioners; 11, a board of health; 12, a board of license commissioners; 13, trustees of the Public Library; 14, managers of the Adams Academy; 15, managers of public burial places. It seems to us, that this is placing too much power in the hands of any one man, and we hope this will be amended by providing that as many of these officers shall be elected by the people, as will conduce to the public good.

3.—The power of removal given to the council in section 26,—is dangerous in the extreme. The Mayor, elected by a majority vote of the people, should be entirely independent of a subordinate branch of the government. If the people unfortunately elect a man unworthy of their confidence to the highest office in their gift, it remains with them to punish him. He may be an honest man, and a good officer, and yet provoke the hostility of two-thirds of the council. This section needs amendment.

4.—The power conferred on the council to remove any member of the school committee, by a third vote, should not be accepted. It may happen that the council would not be thoroughly informed on the motives, and actions, of the school committee. The two departments should be separate, and independent of each other.

The great object in making a change from a town, to a city government, is that the citizens at large will have a more direct control over their own business affairs than they possess at present. To attain this end, it is necessary that the people have a direct vote in the selection of every important officer in the body corporate. The duties of every officer in every department should be clearly defined, and each should be held to a strict responsibility for the faithful discharge of their several duties. It is objected to this idea, that the people are too apt to be influenced in the election of officers by venal motives, and that officers elected by popular vote, are not as capable as those appointed by the executive. A cursory examination of official statistics, will prove the fallacy of this opinion. Another objection made is, that the faithful public officers are liable to be defeated at election. This is one of the greatest hobbies of men who fear to trust the people with power, and it is one of the most silly assertions.

A sane man can utter. We have two notable examples in Quincy, of the conservatism of the people, as shown by the popular vote. Mr. Gill, has given universal satisfaction as Town Clerk; Mr. Spear, as Town Treasurer, and no attempt has been made during many years to deprive either of their position. Mr. Cobb is a popular and efficient Register of Probate, and Insolvency; Mr. Burdakin, is well known as the Register of Deeds, for Norfolk County, these gentlemen have been before the people for reelection several times, and nobody inquires what their political opinions are, or for who they cast their vote for President. The people are generally conservative in their views, and seldom want a change in public

servants without good reason for it. In a city, the voters should have the same power to elect their servants, that they possess in the country, and in the state. If the citizens of Quincy are capable to elect good men for Road Commissioners, Treasurers, Clerk, City Solicitor, Tax Collector, or Overseer of the Poor.

We mention these as serious objections to the adoption of the City Charter, as it is presented in the report of the committee. We hope that it will be amended in these particulars, and a charter framed that will give general satisfaction to all, in which equal rights, and privileges will be secured to every citizen of Quincy.

THE QUINCY TOWN MEETING.

Several times during the past ten years and more especially since the practice of having a committee on the warrant was begun, has it been said that the model town government of Massachusetts was to be seen in Quincy.

It is rather difficult to see in just what the type appears. If the idea to be conveyed is, that we have the best form of a popular government, that is one thing, and will bear discussing; but if it is meant that we have a town government such as the first settlers made it and left it, why then there is no reply to be made other than a flat denial.

From the spirit (which alone can give life) of the town government, as contemplated at the time the present government of the state was inaugurated we have so far drifted that no amount of labor can put us back again.

We have now an oligarchy which is no less powerful than if it had a regular organization. We have indeed a form of government under which apparently the individual voter or fifty voters together have an opportunity to determine something but they can really determine nothing. We have a committee to consider our business. That committee is divided into sub-committees of three and among about seven such sub-committees are the articles of the warrant distributed. Two men on each sub-committee practically decide how the town is to vote upon some five to ten articles, and when the reports of the various sub-committees are combined into a general report it appears as if the whole committee had acted upon the whole warrant. Now this method of transacting business is the exact opposite of the method of popular town government, which is to have town matters acted on intelligently by all the voters.

The opponents of town government have carried their point year after year by the argument that the people were too busy to attend to their own business, they talk of the time lost in attending town meetings, always, of course, in the interest of the laboring man. They talk of the more intelligent supervision that fifteen men can give town matters, than can all, and other reasons of the same sophistical sort. The object of which is to keep the people from attending to their affairs. They point to the appropriations that are made as a proof that they are not opposed to spending money for town purposes as a proof of their disinterestedness.

All this kind of talk only obscures the point in issue which is, that the people should take time enough to discuss their own business even if it should take a number of days to do it.

Nothing has been adduced to prove that a town meeting would not be as well held and managed by the laboring men alone, as it would be if the occupants of "Wisdom Corner" and a few other citizens were not there. It is not absolutely necessary that we should be confined to one moderator, it is not necessary that we should act upon 40, 50 or 60 articles of a warrant in one afternoon. Nothing would be better for Quincy than to have its business thoroughly discussed by its wage earners.

The town is very largely indebted to its quarries for its prosperity, so far as the value of its real estate is concerned, there is no question of a warrant in one afternoon. Nothing would be better for Quincy than to have its business thoroughly discussed by its wage earners.

The prime thing in all our meetings for town matters really is not the mere spending of so and so much money but the understanding of the matters for which the meeting was held. A meeting may be a very satisfactory

one and yet no money be spent at all.

A very strong reason for a better as well as a different method of working is the bringing our citizens together to talk about their wants and the only reason why frequent meetings are opposed is because some expenditure may be made.

Well, if the people by concert action can buy something they all need and can save money by so doing it matters not whether the expenditure is paid through the town treasurer or by each individual acting for himself; except that acting singly they often do not obtain what they can, acting collectively. It is said that this matter of procedure would be sure to result in high taxes; possibly it might; but high taxes if they produce an equivalent are no worse than low taxes with no return and in Quincy we have had high taxes with very small return. Who has paid for the miserable state of affairs now existing in town. The laboring man, because he is confined to it and cannot escape. His toil has made the value on which many others have made the profit and he has borne the discomfort of a dirty shabby state of things as well as a disproportionate share of the expenses.

There are other things than money, and yet of the money cost the laboring man pays the largest share for he pays from his necessities and his margin is none to large under any circumstances.

It is time our laboring men should demand what is rightly theirs and not a division of accumulation for each person is entitled to what we can lawfully save. Not a right to dictate as to methods in which individuals shall manage their business, but that an ever increasing portion of the wealth their toil gives to the real estate of a town shall be annually taken and applied to the benefit of the whole community.

If we had proper town meetings and would talk over our affairs with patience and courtesy not expecting to settle the affairs of a year, in a day, we should be returning to the right way. To do this it is necessary that several hundreds of the voters determine that they will give time enough to town affairs to learn what is needed, what are the proper methods to take to obtain it, and not be bluffed off by persons interested in maintaining the present condition of affairs.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR CONCERT AND BALL.

One of the most successful and enjoyable affairs of the season was the grand concert and ball of the K. of L. on Wednesday evening Feb. 16 at the Quincy Coliseum. The entertainment began at 7.45 o'clock, and the carefully laid out programme was received with salvos of applause by the hundreds present. The floor was cleared at 10.30 for dancing and immediately to the inspiring strains of Hobbs' orchestra the grand march was under way, led by Floor Director Walter H. Bixley and lady and about 300 couples participating in the same. One of the pleasant features of the grand march was the presentation of a handsome fan to the lady and a bottomhole bouquet to the gent being the compliments of E. B. Glover the well known boot and shoe dealer of Quincy. The affair taken as a whole was a social and financial success and the gentlemen composing the different committees are deserving of especial praise for the manner in which they performed their various duties and no single incident occurred to mar the pleasure of what seemed to be an enjoyable evening.

WEST QUINCY.

Two of Quincy's oldest residents reside in this part of the town. Mr. Wm. Gibbons and Mr. Simon Farrell. They have spent fifty years of their life here and could tell us many things of interest that happened in the early years.

Mr. Hugh Shevlin a veteran of the Thirty-ninth Mass. Regiment is living very ill at his brother's residence on Willard street. Mr. Shevlin served three years in the war, seven months of which were spent in southern prisons. At the time of his release, he was reduced to a skeleton, and for some time his life was despaired of, but he finally rallied with a shattered constitution. He has never received compensation for his services to his country, and it is time something was done for him.

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I have just received a good assortment of the above
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A Good Grain Balmoral for Wet Weather.
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Kinsale is surrendered, and Carew proceeded to execute his

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Copeland Street, West Quincy.

GREAT IRISHMAN HUGH O'NEILL.
Lord Mountjoy, proved the ablest general that the Queen sent against O'Neill. Although his force was more than double that commanded by O'Neill, he did not risk a general engagement. He built forts, and placed large garrisons at Derry, on the Foyle, and Mountnorris; he cut down woods, and cleared the country round, so as to keep open the way into O'Neill's country.

Mountjoy, set his agents to work, to bribe as many of the Irish chiefs as were cowardly or treacherous. He endeavored to procure the assassination of O'Neill, and offered a reward of two thousand pounds, for his person alive, or one thousand pounds for his dead body. He declared that her Majesty, did not intend to force the consciences of her loyal subjects, and by promises of toleration, disarmed the hostility of the Anglo-Irish Catholics of the Pale. He seduced, Niall O'Donnell, from the confederacy, and created him the "Queen's O'Donnell". Art O'Neill, was created "Sir Arthur O'Neill". Connor McGuire was created the "Queen's McGuire". In Munster, the same policy was pursued. Dermot O'Connor, promised for one thousand pounds to deliver Sir John Desmond into the hands of the English. By this system of corruption the Irish chiefs were surrounded with a net work of fraud and treason which in the end wrought the destruction of the Confederacy, and the flight of the Earls.

O'Neill had been, promised assistance by King Philip of Spain, and in the summer of 1601 a fleet sailed from the Tagus, consisting of forty-five ships, carrying six thousand men. Several of these were scattered by a storm, and the remainder, instead of landing in the north, sailed round and landed at Kinsale, in the county of Cork, where they were immediately besieged by Carew, President of Munster. O'Neill, and O'Donnell, immediately started with their united forces, for the south, to the assistance of Carew, thus transferring the war into Desmond's country. The Earls, by clever strategy, and forced marches eluded Mountjoy, and arrived before Kinsale in the latter part of December. The English forces far out numbered O'Neill's, and he was not in favor of risking a battle, he wanted to harass the English, and keep them between two fires, thus weaken them, and refresh and recruit his own men. O'Donnell, and the Spanish Commander, were anxious for a fight. An accident brought on a general engagement on the morning of December 24th, 1601.

The Irish army was defeated, and the English say that O'Neill lost two thousand men in killed and wounded. Hugh O'Donnell sailed from Castlehaven, to Spain, to represent the case of Ireland to King Philip. He was received by the Spanish nobles with great pomp, was treated by the King with the highest honor, and received promises of prompt assistance, but no aid was sent to O'Neill. O'Donnell died near Valladolid, on September 10th, 1602.

Kinsale was surrendered, and Carew proceeded to execute his mission in Munster. How he laid the country waste, destroyed the crops, and murdered the inhabitants, is written in letters of blood in the history of that province.

O'Neill retreated to Tyr-Owen, he spent the winter in preparing for the storm that he knew was coming, he was well aware of the tremendous odds against him. The deputy had an army in the field of twice the number of O'Neill's force. The garrisons in the forts surrounding Tyr-Owen on all sides were numerous and well provided with stores; in the ranks of the invaders, the "Queen's O'Reilly's" the "Queen's McGuire's," and his own cousin the "Queen's O'Neill," were more vindictive, than the English soldiers. His cause was desperate, but he was determined to fight to the last.

In June 1602, Mountjoy set out on his march against O'Neill. He reached Amagh, without opposition, and soon arrived at the Blackwater; he built a bridge over that river, and built a fort, which he called Charlemont, leaving a garrison to defend it under Captain Toby Caulfield. He crossed the river with his whole army and set out for Dungannon. O'Neill finding himself unable to meet the enemy in the field, set fire to his castle, and to the town of Dungannon, and retreated to the woods, and mountains in the interior of Tyr-Owen. Here at Castle Roe, he kept the field, expecting help from the King of Spain, that never came, and maintained constant correspondence with the leaders who still held the field in Munster and Connaught. Mountjoy erected a chain of forts round O'Neill, he attempted to procure the murder of the chief, but failed. In his letter to the Council he lamented "that notwithstanding her Majesty's great forces, O'Neill doth still live," it is most sure that never traitor knew better to keep his own head than this, nor any subject have a more dreadful awe to lay violent hands on their sacred prince, than these people have to touch the sacred person of their O'Neill; "he hath as pestilent a judgment as ever any had to nourish and to spread his own infection, hath the ancient swelling and desire of liberty in a conquered people to work upon."

When Mountjoy had his plans matured, he sent orders to his lieutenants, Doewra, Chichester, and Moryson, to be ready to attack O'Neill, on all sides within twenty days. On the 12th of July, he marched his main force into Monaghan and Fermanagh, burned the houses, and destroyed the growing crops, having desolated the country, he left garrisons under St. Lawrence, Esmond, and Connor McGuire, and returned to co-operate with Doewra, and Chichester, against O'Neill. The fields of Tyr-Owen were waving with green corn; the cattle in thousands were grazing on the hills, when the army of Mountjoy was let loose upon the doomed Tyr-Owen, and never since the first barbarian drew sword in Europe, did such a storm of atrocity burst upon a people. The Pagan Dane, the savage Attia, the Cruel Norman, were angels of mercy to a conquered people, when compared with the ferocious savage, who led the soldiers of the English Queen, to desolate the fair fields of Tyr-Owen. Mountjoy was as systematic, as he was unsparing. Day after day, he sent out his armed reapers, who cut down the grain and trampled it into the earth; they gathered the cattle, and either drove them away, to the south, or slaughtered them in herds, leaving their bodies to create pestilence in the country. They burned the houses the corn and hay stacks, leaving no subsistence for man or beast, until, as Mountjoy's secretary, Moryson describes the scene, "we have none left to give us opposition, nor of late have seen any but dead carcasses literally starved for want of meat."

Mountjoy captured two forts which were the principle arsenals of O'Neill; he advanced to Tullogh-oge, and broke into pieces the stone chair in which the chieftains of Tyr-Owen had been invested for centuries. Castle Roe, to which O'Neill had retreated was no longer defensible, and he took refuge, with the remnant of his force, in the woods of Glan-Conneane, the most inaccessible fastness of Tyr-Owen. Here with 600 foot, and about 60 horsemen, he held out through the winter, hoping against hope, that succor would arrive from Spain or Italy.

But he waited in vain, the cause was lost in Munster and Connaught; O'Caran, submitted to Doewra, Brynnean, and O'Neill, was reduced by Chichester, and Rory O'Donnell, surrendered. In all Ireland, no chief held the field except Ruadh McGuire and the brave Richard Tyrrell. A thousand corpses lay unburied between Toome, and Tullogh-oge; three thousand had died of starvation. The barbarities committed during that winter by Mountjoy, and his followers, will forever reflect disgrace on the name of Englishman.

At last the proud spirit of O'Neill was broken, he sent proposals of accommodation to Mountjoy, who received them with profound satisfaction. Sir William Godolphin, and Sir Garret Moore, were sent to arrange the terms of peace. Mountjoy had heard of the death of Elizabeth, and was in a hurry to come to an agreement before O'Neill received information of that event. O'Neill, was invited under safe conduct to Drogheda, to have the treaty ratified without delay. The conditions granted to O'Neill, prove the high estimate his enemies set upon his power. He had full pardon of the past; he was restored in blood, notwithstanding his attainder and outlawry; he was reinstated in his dignity and title as "Earl of Tyr-Owen"; he and his people were guaranteed full and free exercise of their religion, and letters patent were to be issued, re-granting to him and the other Northern chiefs the whole lands occupied by their respective clans. O'Neill, on his part renounced the state of an Irish chieftain and the title of "The O'Neill"; he would wear the coronet and gold chain of an Earl; he would allow his country to become shire ground, and admit the officers of the English government; he was to send for his son Henry, who was residing at the court of King Philip of Spain, and deliver him as a hostage to the King of England. Since the 30th day of March 1603, there has been no distinction between the "Pale," and the "Irish country," the authority of the English Sovereign for the first time, became the paramount power over the whole island. The pride of ancient Ireland was drowned in blood.

The news of O'Neill's surrender was not received with entire satisfaction by the English people. They could not understand why millions of pounds, should be spent, and thousands of lives sacrificed to compel a wild Irishman to become an English Earl. The Irish traitors were terribly disappointed. Niall O'Donnell was set back to his proper position, and Rory O'Donnell, son of Red Hugh, was ennobled by the title of Earl of Tyrconnell; Art O'Neill, was forced to remain, Sir Arthur, and to confine himself within narrow limits in a corner of the country. This has ever been the English pay for traitors to the Irish cause, as it was in 1603, it is to-day.

Mountjoy, proceeded to London, accompanied by the Earl of Tyr-Owen. The people received him with curses, but James I gave him a most gracious welcome. His pardon was confirmed, letters patent were made out for himself and the Earl of Tyrconnell, and the two noblemen were sent home to take possession of their estates, with marks of the highest confidence of the King. The Catholic religion was openly professed, and Mass was publicly celebrated not only in Ulster, but in the cities and towns of Leinster and Munster. James proposed to rule Ireland not as a conqueror, but by right of his descent from the ancient Kings of Erin. Happy would it have been for England and Ireland, if that policy had continued to control the councils of England, she would not be at this time the mock and jest of Europe.

O'Neill returned to Dungannon, determined to spend the remainder of his life in peace. English sheriff's had authority in Tyr-Owen, English Judges went circuit, and held court in his territory, and in a short time he felt the gentle pressure of English rule. He was surrounded by a net work of English spies who reported and misrepresented his every word or action. Sir John Davies reports, "notice is taken of every person that is able to do either good or bad. It is known not only how they live and what they do but it is foreseen what they intend to do, inasmuch that Tyrone cannot drink a full carouse of sack, but the state was advertised thereof a few hours after. But it would never suit English policy to allow him to live in peace, the English wanted his lands. The pretended toleration proclaimed by James, was only allowed until the time came when persecution would be safe. On the 4th of July 1605, a proclamation was issued by James,

declaring to his beloved subjects, that he would not admit any such liberty of conscience as they were made to expect, and commanding all Catholic clergy to depart the realm. The government officials were determined to ruin the Ulster Earls, and seize their lands. A pretended conspiracy was discovered *proceeding* O'Neill was summoned to Dublin to answer the charge treason. He knew his fate if he placed himself in the hands of an English jury and he determined to quit the country. On the feast of the Holy Cross, accompanied by Rory O'Donnell, with their families, he sailed from Drough Swilly, and bid an eternal farewell to the green hills, and fair valleys of Tyr-Owen.

O'Neill proceeded to Rome, where he was received with great honor by the Pope, Paul the fifth. He made efforts to procure aid of men and arms from the Pope, and from King Philip, but he failed, and discouraged and broken hearted he died in Rome in the year 1616.

The policy England pursued towards O'Neill, has been her policy to Ireland ever since. Whenever England was in any danger, she sent messages of conciliation to Ireland, but as soon as the dark hour passed, her persecution was renewed with increased rigor. In the present day Victoria, is as bitter and unrelenting an enemy to Ireland, as was Elizabeth or Anne, and during her reign, as many lives have been lost by her peaceable policy, as were destroyed during the entire bloody wars of Hugh O'Neill. How long is this tyranny to last? Will it continue forever?

THE GRANITE BUSINESS.

Dame Rumor has it, that there is a strong probability of trouble in the granite business between employers and employees in the near future. It is said that the quarrymen intend to demand an increase in wages soon and although it is but rumor, and very indefinite at that as to the time and amount, it has a more depressing effect on trade than if the whole truth were definitely known. It is the undoubted right of every workman to get all he can for his labor, and it cannot be denied that the quarrymen are a poorly paid class, and deserve much better compensation for their labor than they have been getting, and it is also true, that without seeking for it, they will never get better compensation. But, however deserving the men may be, they will not get good pay for their labor unless there is a good demand for it, although there have been exceptional cases where wages have been kept up artificially by organization, it has always been at the expense of the poorer workmen who must either leave the business or submit to enforced idleness, while his more favored competitors are at work; but such a state of things could not last for any length of time.

Anything that depresses trade tends to lower wages and that which increases trade helps to increase wages, therefore in these times when strikes are so numerous all over the country, these disquieting rumors should be avoided, and when set afloat, if not true, they should be flatly contradicted. The uncertainty in relation to the granite cutters wages last year, diverted a good deal of the work from this town to other places, and caused a depression in the trade from which it has not yet recovered and any similar uncertainty now will be a severe blow to the granite business of Quincy. In the first place contractors will be somewhat shy of taking large contracts, but besides that, buyers do not like to give orders where they think there is danger of a strike, and if they can possibly manage to use other stone instead of Quincy granite, (as they often can do) they will do so and the town loses their trade entirely.

If the quarrymen study their own interests they will ponder well and inform themselves on the condition of business, they will see that a large increase cannot easily be got, because the present state of business does not warrant it. They should also remember that it is an easy step from demand, to a strike, and if a strike continued one month they would lose more by it than they could make up for during the rest of the year, even though they gained the largest increase of wages they could possibly hope for, and the chances of gaining a strike now are not so good as a year ago, when the stone-cutters made their demand, because business is not so good, and because the employers are better organized.

Whatever the demand of the men may be, let them avoid a strike if possible.

There is no need of a strike and should not be one while there are many ways of avoiding it, according to the constitution of the K. of L., but the nicest and cleanest way is to appeal to the State Board of Arbitration if there is any dispute, and we have no doubt that they would settle the matter to the satisfaction of the majority on both sides. But remember it will not do to strike first, and appeal to the board after.

WATTEL.

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CAPS, CAPS, CAPS, CAPS,
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Pressed **HAY, Hard and Soft WOOD, and Split KINDLINGS.**

Wharves at East Braintree and Quincy Point.

Yard on **GRANITE STREET, QUINCY.**

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
QUINCY, 9550
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W. G. Sears,

Steam, Water and Gas Fitter, Wells driven, Pumps repaired

Agents for Gould's low pressure steam heating apparatus. Work promptly attended to.

Shop in Pierce's Block, Cor. Hancock and Washington Sts.

Boots Shoes, Rubbers, Slippers,
Warranted.

BEST GOODS LOWEST PRICES.

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C. A. SPEAR.
READY MADE CLOTHING
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GENTS' FURNISHING
GOODS.

86 HANCOCK STREET.

J. W. LOMBARD,

—DEALER IN—

FURNITURE

—IN—

ROBERTSON BLOCK,

QUINCY, MASS.

LOCALS.
Carpenters are at work on the new stone shed for Thomas & Miller. Mr. Shackley is doing the job.

Thursday evening Feb. 10, a private party was held at Cahill's Opera House on Water street. The time was pleasantly spent in singing and dancing to the music of Fallon's orchestra.

The "Social Seven" held a dance in Faxon Hall, Monday evening, Feb. 21, which was attended by about seventy-five couples. Music was furnished by Hanson's orchestra and a good time was enjoyed.

The pay of the granite workers for the month of January was without doubt the smallest which was ever earned in this town. The quarry men were the most unfortunate some of them not being able to work more than one week during the month.

W. G. A. Pattee, Esq., Quincy's brilliant young lawyer was recently united in marriage to Miss Laura Saltonstall, of Newton. They are now on a bridal tour through the south and on their return will reside in the Robertson house Quincy.

The legislative committee have rejected the petition of W. L. Faxon and others of Quincy asking that they be incorporated for the purpose of establishing a horse railroad in this town. They are however allowed to build the road under the general laws of the state without a special charter and this we hope they will do.

The discovery of a whiskey still in full operation in North Braintree but a short distance from the Quincy line was a great surprise to our citizens its existence not being known even by Mr. Faxon who is always on the lookout. The parties who owned the still are now under arrest in Boston awaiting trial. A Boston tin-smith has also been arrested for making the still and not reporting the fact to the proper authorities.

Friday morning Feb. 18, an accident occurred at McDonnell & Son's quarry by which Mr. Merdick Morrison a popular member of St. John's C. L. A. A. had one of his legs badly crushed between two stones. A short time after at the same quarry another workman named James Brennan was struck on the head and badly injured by a chain which was thrown from the top of the quarry. We are glad to say that they are both on the mending list.

Miss Lizzie Brogan was tendered a surprise party at her residence on Phipps St. Wednesday evening, Feb. 2. A great many of her friends assembled and spent the evening pleasantly. During supper, Miss Nellie Coffey with a few well chosen words presented Miss Brogan with an elegant gold ring as a token of the esteem in which she is held by her friends, for which she expressed her thanks in a pleasing manner. The evening was spent in singing, dancing, and in games until the small hours of the morning.

A young and much beloved friend has gone to the brighter realms. Josie E. Guess, aged 23 years, 5 months, and 28 days, left this world on Saturday Feb. 19, leaving a large number of friends, and sorrowing sisters and brothers, and a grief-stricken mother to mourn her loss. Much did she suffer, and patiently did she bear it. Her many friends showed their love and affection, for their dying friend, by numerous acts of kindness during her recent illness. Her shopmates expressed their sympathy by presenting a beautiful cross of flowers, on hearing of her death. But now that our much loved friend is no more, we know she will think and pray for us in her home with the Redeemer she loved and served so well.

The minstrels connected with St. John's C. L. A. A., went to East Weymouth Feb. 22, where they took part in an entertainment given at the skating rink. They performed their part satisfactorily and were well received by an audience of nearly one thousand. After the minstrels Mr. Daniel Haley of Weymouth pleased the audience with his banjo selections, singing and dancing and was followed by a local contortionist. The East Weymouth Sunday School presented an operetta which was well rendered some of the singing being very fine. After the entertainment a gold watch was contested for by votes between two young ladies, Miss Lynch and Miss Madigan, which was won by the former. Music was furnished for the minstrels and also for Mr. Healy by our local pianist Mr. G. Devlin. The company was conveyed to and fro in one of Tisdale's four horse barges.

James J. Malone is about to resume his law practice in Quincy, his health having improved greatly by his trip to New Mexico.

A silk umbrella was taken from Mr. Guess' front porch Feb. 20th. The party is known and trouble will be made if the article is not soon returned.

Miss Mary Gunville lately played the part of Golden Hair in the city theatre Brockton in three performances and charmed the people of that place by her graceful acting and singing.

The names prominently mentioned for Selectmen are W. A. Hodges, W. N. Eaton, Patrick F. Laey, by the Democrats; C. A. Spear, W. H. Ripley and E. A. Perkins by the Republicans.

The Irish National League held a large and enthusiastic state convention in the New Era Hall, Boston, last week. The Quincy Branch was represented by Messrs. George Cahill, Patrick McDonnell, Cornelius Moy-nihan and John Cavanagh.

The sacrilegious attempt at robbery of the sacred vessels of St. John's church was happily foiled by the wisdom of the Rev. Pastor in possessing steel safes which the burglars found impenetrable against their efforts. Detective Funnell is on their track.

The petitioners to the Legislature for leave to construct a street railway in Quincy were informed that the statutes all ready provided for the formation of street railway companies and upon information received, a company will be soon formed under the existing laws.

A alarm of fire was rung in about 8:30 P. M., Feb. 24 caused by fire being discovered in the house on the Faxon homestead off Water street, and occupied by Mr. Joseph Tipping. The fire was caused by soot in the chimney and was extinguished by a few pails of water with but little damage.

As one of our genial physicians was lately riding at the Point, he thought he heard something suddenly drop. When he could get his senses together he found his wheels had gone from him and that he was sitting in the road. The horse which is remarkably safe stopped because he thought he heard "rats," but it was only "whoa." No insurance.

On Tuesday evening Feb. 15th, an entertainment was given for the delectation of the members of the St. John's C. L. A. A. in their hall on School street. The entertainment consisted of singing, reading, elocution, boxing, club swinging and the presentation of handsome silver medals to M. W. White, W. S. Byron, C. J. Kelliher winners in the hand-ball tournament which took place in January.

There are sixty-five articles in the town warrant this year. It will be hard to dispose of all them in one afternoon as in former years. It would be much better to have the adjourned meeting held in the evening and consider as many articles as possible and keep adjourning each evening until all the articles were considered. The citizens would be better accommodated and a fairer expression of the wishes of the majority would be given than by the past system.

This number of the Monitor completes the first year of our existence. We are grateful to our patrons for their assistance and propose to continue our paper in the front rank which it now occupies in town and county. The demands of advertisers and of news reports require that we increase in size. Next month we will appear in a new and amplified garb and are determined to still further merit the favor of the public in every way possible. The price will continue the same as now and agents will soon call to see you for your subscription. Do all in your power to get subscribers for the best paper in Norfolk County viz: the Quincy Monitor.

The operetta "Golden Hair and the Bears" will be given at the Coliseum, St. Patrick's night March 17th. It will be without doubt, the grandest musical event that ever occurred in Quincy. The chorus will number nearly 200, the cast of characters will be doubled. We understand that between the acts will be rendered fine national airs by soloists and chorus of over 200 voices. The audience should pack the edifice. An orchestra will be engaged for the evening. Come everybody. You will never forget it. You never saw or heard anything that could approach it with its fine music, elegant scenery and costumes and magnificent tableaux.

Rogers' School street store is soon to be vacated by him. The building is to be remodeled and we understand that Mr. Willard of Wollaston intends to open a drug store after the improvements are completed.

WEST QUINCY.

George Hollis had his foot crushed by a board from a freight car falling upon it.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Matthew Usher has recovered from his severe sickness.

Mr. Richard Linihan has returned to West Quincy after an extended trip through New York.

Michael Eleock & Sons have got a very large stone started in their quarry. We congratulate them.

The St. Mary's Temperance Society held a dance in their hall on Monday evening, Feb. 21 which proved a success socially and financially.

About 25 boys have been added to the Juvenile Choir and will make their first appearance at the Quincy Coliseum, St. Patrick's night.

We don't understand why the assessors value property in the back-woods parts of the town higher than on the main streets, still it seems to be done.

The auctioneers who for the past few days have occupied rooms in Lamb's block, have left finding that their business would not pay in West Quincy.

There is a rumor that the O. C. R. R. intends to adopt a new method of lighting cars. It would be a good idea to invent some new manner of heating them.

A comical thing lately happened. A party of young men going down town found a drunken person on the street and so paralyzed, that a wheelbarrow was used for conveyance to the person's home.

Some patrons of the O. C. R. R., are making a habit of entering the cars at Cross street. The conductors are said not to admire this practice, and would prefer to have passengers get on and off at the depot.

Citizens of this district will find it to their interest to attend the adjourned Town Meeting, as there are a number of articles in the warrant, if approved of by the town, will be a lasting benefit to West Quincy.

It is about time for the County Commissioners to wake up and let the people know if they intend to build the road from the Temperance hall, through the Granite Railway Co.'s yard to Bates Ave. We think if there were a few millionaires living in the vicinity of the proposed road it would have been built long ago.

We think it would be a move in the right direction for the town to offer some inducement to some enterprising firm or firms to establish some business, other than the Granite business in our midst. It would be a benefit to the town by giving employment to young men and women who are obliged to go to Boston and elsewhere to earn their living. We think it would be wise for the town to exempt such firms from taxation for a period of five to ten years. Other towns do it. Why cannot Quincy do so?

We wish the parties desiring to establish a horse railroad in town, God speed. We think also that it would be for the best interest of the people of Quincy to have a city form of government, and to elect members by districts. For instance, if they were elected at large there would be portions which would receive little or no representation. West Quincy would have no cause to complain, if the vote was by districts, but would be poorly off if her councilmen were outvoted by the members at large elected for the sole purpose of nullifying district representation.

Now is the time for the voters of West Quincy to go to the polls and vote for all the articles that the West Quincy Improvement Society, have had put in the town warrant. This district has been slighted long enough. The citizens want the district to have some improvements. It is not enough for the people to have the town men come to West Quincy a few days before election and work on the streets and then leave their work half done and not come around until near another election. They want better streets and sidewalks. They also want new street lights. On a dark night it is almost impossible for one to find his way home. So now let the voters of the district go to the polls and do all in their power to get what is needed for West Quincy.

Business here is picking up, much to the pleasure of those concerned.

The Granite Railway Co. Monahan & Breen are increasing their forces. Lent is here and it would be a wise thing for some of our young folks to remember this.

The firm of Miller & Luce are making preparations to do a larger business this coming season than they have ever done before.

Monthly reports will be sent to the parents of each child in the catechism classes of St. Mary's Sunday School. Parents will thus know accurately the progress or standing of their children.

A young woman with a child in her arms came to a person near the depot asking for a few days' harbor-ing. She went to Boston ostensibly to pay a bill and basely deserted her helpless little baby.

Mr. Frank Walsh Jr. had a most cordial welcome as he returned for a two week's vacation from his studies at Brighton Seminary. He is in splendid health and his visit gave great pleasure to his many friends and well wishers.

Mr. Michael Green one of our associates came to town on the occasion of the K. of L. ball. He is looking very well and expects to return to Quincy as soon as business starts up again. He says no place suits him so well.

A row is reported to have lately occurred in the French village as a result of a dancing party. A stone-cutter was pretty well hammered with a large piece of iron. The case was brought to court and the injured party acknowledged satisfaction and the matter was settled.

The choir children sing beautifully at early Mass on Sundays, and have also learned several new hymns for Vespers. The increasing congregations at these services show how much our people love to hear their children singing prayers to God and partaking in the divine service. With careful attention on their part we expect great things from this choir.

Don't for the world miss the operetta "Golden Hair and the Bears" March 17th at the Coliseum. We understand there will be nearly a hundred voices in the chorus from this district in addition to another hundred from other parts. It will be the grandest musical event in Quincy's history. An orchestra will be procured and many Irish songs and melodies will gladden the hearts of Erin's children.

We learn with pleasure that this district has honored itself by nominating for Selectmen Mr. P. F. Laey. Our citizens seemed to have waked up and realize that if they do not work for their own interests, no one else will do it for them. Let every voter here turn out on election day, and vote no license, also for all the articles for West Quincy and vote and work for Mr. Laey's election. Work in all the town, so every voter, talk with him, travel around, beware of trickery and treachery and bring out every vote for one who will surely serve well and honorably. Vote to hold the adjourned town meetings in the evening! Vote for P. F. Laey. Vote no license.

ATLANTIC

Mr. Daniel Sullivan a former resident of this place died at Dorchester Feb. 15th.

A meeting of the Quincy School alumni has been called for Mar. 16. A large attendance is requested.

The Monitor begins the second year with the next issue and hopes for even better patronage the coming year. It will be enlarged in size but not in price.

Kearns the first baseman of the W. F.'s, is fast developing into a first class pitcher and batter. He is in constant practise at the gymnasium and we would not be surprised to find him in the St. John's this season.

Mr. Daniel O'Leary died of consumption at Dorchester Feb. 15th. He was employed up to a short time before his death by the Wollaston Felt Co. and many of his former comrades attended his funeral.

Members of the choir presented Miss E. Desmond the organist of the Sacred Heart Church with a beautiful lamp. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Thomas Donovan. A collation was then served after which many songs, and recitations were rendered by the choir.

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Quincy Monitor.

VOL. II. NO. 1.

SOUTH QUINCY, APRIL, 1887.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

NOW JOSEPH S. WHALL'S
IS ELINIR
THE SARSAPARILLA,
TO Dandelion Yellow Dock,
TAKE Gentian and iron.

THIS Preparation is offered as one well adapted
to meet the wants of those who require a Cordial
and Tonic Medicine. It is recommended for
Purifying the Blood,
and reinvigorating the system, and for the removal
and cure of diseases having their origin in an im-
pure state of the blood.
The virtues of Dandelion, Yellow Dock, Sarsapa-
rilla, Gentian and Iron are so well known and high-
ly esteemed for their value as medicine that a de-
tailed account of their properties is deemed quite
unnecessary. This Elixir fully represents the above
named medicines, thus producing a preparation at
once effective and agreeable.
Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles \$5.
Doses One Dollar.

**ALL KINDS OF
DRY GOODS and SMALL WARES**
At Lowest Boston Prices,
F. A. MORELAND & CO.,
Robertson's Block, Quincy.

GEORGE SAVILLE, THE
DEALER IN—
Boots, Shoes, MISSES FLYNN'S
Rubbers and Slippers, Have just received a new line in the lat-
est style.
Men's, Boys' and Youths' Clothing, KID GLOVES.
HATS AND CAPS, Also a very nice line of
FURNISHING GOODS, HAMBURCS,
UMBRELLAS AND RUBBER MITCHELL'S BLOCK,
CLOTHING. 90 HANCOCK STREET, QUINCY, MASS.
W. AUSTIN WINSLOW, NOTICE.
Confectionery, & Stationery, For sale all the Boston
Daily Papers.
A full line of Tobacco, Cigars,
Pipes, and a large stock of
Pure Confectionery,
and other articles to numerous to
mention at
SOUTH QUINCY POST OFFICE.

TIRRELL BROS.,
—Dealers in—
BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS,
GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING,
61 Hancock Street 61

GLOVES
Ferre's English &
American
Dress, all colors
Paris and Opera
Fine Kids
Wool Gloves
Castor and Buck
Cordovan
Cordovan
Cordovan
Hunting Gloves
UNDERWEAR
Silk and Merino
Ladies' Wear
English Flannel
Bathrobes
Satin and Linnen
India Gowns
Hats and Caps
Clothing
Overalls and Jumpers
Waistcoats
Waistcoats
HOSIERY
Pure Silk
Silk and Wool
Silk and Cotton
Bathrobes
Merino
English Cotton
Extra Stout
Dress Half Hose
Fancy Stripes
Fancy Colors
Long Hose
Hose for Field Sports
Hunting Hose
SUNDRIES
Wright's Umbrellas
C & C Collars and Cuffs
Celluloid
Reversible
English Styles
Boston Garters
Shoe Elastic
Suspenders
English Scarfs
Neckties
Patent Scarf Holders
Bathing Suits
Swimming Trunks
Gymnasium Suits
Cardigan Jackets
Studs—Full Dress
Ties
Mufflers
Scarf Pins
Cuffs
Ear Muffs
Shirt Studs
Laundry Agency
SHIRTS
Wedding
Dress
Business
Travelling
Hunting
Boating
Cotton Night
Pajamas
HANDKERCHIEFS
French Linnen
China Silk
Japanese Silk

I shall be pleased to receive all who
call upon me at my New Drug Store,
in Durgin & Merrill's Block Saturday,
April 2d., from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M.

I shall hereafter sell all my goods at
popular prices and shall give my Pre-
scription Department my personal at-
tention.

A. G. DURGIN,
Established 1876. DRUGGIST.
Our Spring Stock of clothing will be
ready for inspection in our new store
in the Durgin & Merrill Block, on Sat-
urday, April 2, and we shall show all
the latest and nobby styles, in Men's
Youths', Boys' and Children's goods.
Also a large line of Furnishing Goods
Hats and Caps, Trunks, Umbrellas, etc.
An inspection of our stock will con-
vince you that our prices can't be beat.

AGENTS FOR TROY LAUNDRY.
COLLARS AND CUFFS, 1-2 cts. SHIRTS, 10 cts.
QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING COMPANY.

ANNOUNCEMENT!
WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF
NUMEROUS FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS, AND THE
PUBLIC IN GENERAL TO THE FACT THAT ON
Saturday, April 2d.

WE SHALL OPEN OUR NEW STORE IN
DURGIN & MERRILL BLOCK WITH A FRESH NEW
STOCK OF THE BEST GOODS IN OUR LINE TO BE
OBTAINED IN THE NEW YORK AND BOSTON MAR-
KETS, INCLUDING SELECTED TEAS, COFFEES,
SPICES, EVERY VARIETY OF CANNED FRUITS,
MEATS, &c.

AND EXTEND A CORDIAL INVITATION TO
ALL TO CALL AND INSPECT OUR STORE WHETHER
DESIROUS OF PURCHASING OR NOT.

WE CONGRATULATE OURSELVES AND
THINK IT A MATTER OF CREDIT TO THE TOWN
THAT WE HAVE THE FINEST AND BEST ARRANGED
TEA AND GROCERY STORE TO BE FOUND IN NEW
ENGLAND, AND CONFIDENTLY ASSURE ALL, THAT
WITH OUR BETTER FACILITIES FOR CARRYING ON
OUR INCREASING BUSINESS. WE WERE NEVER
IN SO GOOD A POSITION TO ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
AS NOW, WE ARE WILLING TO STAND BY OUR
NINE YEARS RECORD IN QUINCY, BUT OUR AIM
IS TO MAKE EVERY YEAR BETTER THAN THE
LAST, AND SHALL ALWAYS PUT FORTH OUR BEST
ENDEAVORS TO THAT END.

We want to thank all our friends for very gener-
ous patronage in the time we have been here.
Respectfully
J. F. MERRILL,
Proprietor of Boston Branch Grocery.

HOW SHALL WE FIND TRUE CHRISTIANITY?

"The Bible, the whole Bible, without note or
comment, is the only true rule of faith."—PROTESTANT
Credo, Art. 2.

Prior. "We all agree that the
Christian religion is the way of sal-
vation, the question now is:
Which is the way to find true Christi-
anity?"

Mrs. "The knowledge of true
Christianity being granted as neces-
sary to salvation, you will also agree
that God must have pointed out the
way to gain this knowledge with cer-
tainty, and made it plain to all men."

PLANT. "Most assuredly there is
a way about which there can be no
doubt, and which 'wayfaring men,'
as the Bible declares, 'though fools,
shall not err therein.'"

PLANT. "Is that so? I for one
should like to know it, for when I
look around me, I find almost as
many different ways as there are
men."

PLANT. "That is their fault. The
way to learn the truth is before every
man—the Bible, the whole Bible,
without note or comment."

Mrs. "How can you say before
every man, when half of even the
civilized world do not know how to
read? Then how are the children
who too young to read, and the blind,
and the people into whose tongues
the Bible has not yet been trans-
lated—how are all these to save their
souls?"

PLANT. "The Protestant rule cer-
tainly does not apply in these cases."
Mrs. "These cases? Why, sir,
these cases include the great bulk of
mankind even in our own day, when
by the press the Bible is spread so
widely, and common schools have
taught so many how to read. How
much less this rule could apply in
the ages before the invention of
printing and general education. I
leave you to imagine."

PLANT. "Indeed, what did people
do then to find out true Christianity?"
Mrs. "Do? Why, if we go back
to the primitive times of Christianity,
we shall learn that the Bible, col-
lected in book form, such as we
now have it, did not exist during the
first four centuries."

PLANT. "Do you mean to say,
sir, that the primitive Christians,
when we look up to us, our models,
did not learn their Christianity from
the Bible?"

Mrs. "I do, for some of our churches
had not so much as one of the gos-
pels, and yet their members held the
true Christian faith. There were
thousands of martyrs and faithful
Christians who never read one word
in the Holy Scriptures; yes, who
died even before one word of the
gospels were written."

PLANT. "I never knew that be-
fore."

Mrs. "It is a historical fact; and
this Protestant rule of faith was only
one among many other pretended dis-
coveries made by the so-called re-
formers sixteen centuries after the
world had been Christian! It has
neither common sense nor history to
support it. That the Bible is the
rule of faith, is a mere assumption."

PLANT. "I beg your pardon, sir,
the sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures
is the great principle of the Protes-
tant movement. All Protestants
agree on this point."

Mrs. "Suppose they do, an as-
sumption is no less an assumption be-
cause the number who make it.
Not only common-sense and history
are against the Protestant rule of
faith, but the Holy Scripture itself is
against it. You will find it nowhere
on its pages."

PLANT. "In that you are wrong,
for Christ himself tells the Jews:
'Search ye the Scriptures, for in them
ye think ye have eternal life, and
they are they which testify of me.'"
And the inspired writer commands
Jews of Berea because they received
the word with all eagerness, daily
searching the Scriptures, whether
these things were so."

Mrs. "What do these texts prove?
Your assumption? By no means.
'Search the Scriptures.' What
Scriptures? The New Testament?
No! for it was not yet written.
Search the Scriptures! and what
for? because they testify of me? You
will find in them testimony in proof
of the divine mission and Messial-
ship of Christ. We should now say
the same to those who question the
divinity of Christ."

PLANT. "If this be all the pro-
of Protestants have, it seems to me that
it would take a quantity of notes and
comments to make out of these texts
that the only rule of faith is the Bible
without note or comment—including
the New Testament."

Mrs. "We have, however, a
text of the Holy Scripture that proves
our rule plainly. Here it is: 'And
that from a child thou hast known
the Holy Scriptures, which are able
to make thee wise unto salvation,
through faith which is in Christ Jesus.
All Scripture is given by inspiration

of God, and is profitable for doctrine,
for reproof, for correction, for in-
struction in righteousness: that the
man of God may be perfect, thor-
oughly furnished unto all good
works.'"

Mrs. "Certainly every part of
divine Scripture is profitable for all
these ends, but this does not prove
your assertion, that the Bible and
the Bible alone is the rule of faith.
For what Scriptures is St. Paul speak-
ing of?"

LAWY. "Why, of those that Tim-
othy had known from his infancy. I
should infer."

Mrs. "Right! and which were
these?"

LAWY. "The books of the Old
Testament, I suppose."

Mrs. "Of course they were. This
being so, St. Paul referred them only
to the Old Testament, as the only
rule of faith, and the New Testament
therefore is to be regarded as super-
fluous! You see what absurdities
you fall into by twisting the texts of
Holy Scripture from their true sense
to make out your rule!"

PLANT. "I won't give up the
Bible. I will cling to the blessed
book as long as I have a breath in
my body."

Mrs. "No one wishes to give up
the Bible. The Bible is not in ques-
tion at all. The question is, What
is the rule of faith? How shall we
find true Christianity?"

LAWY. "You will not deny that
if any one reads the Bible sincerely
and honestly he will learn the true
Christian faith, and that is enough."

Mrs. "Allow me to tell you, my
legal friend, that is begging the
question."

PLANT. "But do you deny it?"
Mrs. "Deny it? Why? If there
be any evidence in logic and facts, I
have shown that the Protestant rule
unchristianizes the great body of
Christians for sixteen centuries be-
fore this rule of theirs was known,
and excludes the vast majority of
mankind ever since from knowing
Christianity."

LAWY. "But do not the practical
results of the Protestant rule of faith
lead to the knowledge and belief in
true Christianity, and is not that
enough?"

Mrs. "Practical results of the
Protestant rule of faith lead to true
Christianity! Look at the case as it
stands plainly before the eyes of the
whole world. One sect of Protest-
ants reads the Bible and believes
that Christ is God and man; another
reads the Bible and thinks that Christ
is only a man, denying his Godhead.
Here is one denomination that tells
us that it is plain from Scripture that
all men are born wholly depraved;
and from the same source it is af-
firmed, by a large and intelligent
class, that men are born altogether
good. The Calvinist tells you, only
the few, the elect, will be saved;
and the Universalist answers by say-
ing no one will be damned. One
Protestant proclaims if a man only
believes aright he will be saved, it
matters not what he does; and
another maintains that it is no matter
what a man believes, if he only acts
rightly. One sect asserts that the
only way to be baptized is by immer-
sion in water; and another says it is
enough to be sprinkled with water;
while a third declares that no water
at all is necessary, baptism being al-
together spiritual. The Shakers say
one ought to marry; the common Pro-
testant says that a single life is im-
mortal, and a man ought to marry;
but only one woman at a time, and
never another only in the case of a
divorce from the first; and the Mor-
mon assumes, on the authority of the
Scriptures, that a man may marry as
many women as he likes, all at the
same time, provided only he takes
care of them all. In truth, it would
take a volume to enumerate the end-
less contradictions and confusion
among those who all profess to take
the Bible as the only rule of faith."

LAWY. "Do you pretend to say
that honest men read the Bible and
come to contradictory conclusions
concerning what it teaches?"

Mrs. "I do, and the facts I have
stated confirm it, and therefore the
Bible was never given by God to
honest men as the way to find out
true Christianity. One of two
things—either God has given a rule
of faith that does not tell the same
truths to all sincere men, or the fol-
lowers of this rule do not read the
Bible with sincerity. Take either
horn of the dilemma you please."

LAWY. "God can not be the
author of confusion. These differ-
ences come, I suppose, from want of
sincerity."

Mrs. "That is, my doxy, is ortho-
doxy, your doxy is heterodoxy; or
in other words, if the testimony of
one sect can be taken against another
there is no sincerity among them all."

PLANT. "Well, sir, if one is not
to learn Christianity by reading the
Bible, in what way is it to be
learned?"

Mrs. "By the rule which the
Bible points out. For though the
Bible is not that rule, it however
points out what that rule is."

PLANT. "Where, sir? show me
it, and I for one shall not fail to fol-
low it."

Mrs. "This is not difficult to
show; for when Christ was upon
earth he made to his Apostles Peter
the following promises: 'Thou art
Peter, and upon this rock I will build
my Church, and the gates of hell
shall not prevail against it.' And
it is this Church he commands us to
hear when he says, in the same gos-
pel: 'He that heareth not the Church,
let him be to thee as a heathen and a
publican.'"

PLANT. "But what follows from
these texts of the Holy Scripture?"

Mrs. "It follows, first, that Christ
kept his promises, and built his Church
upon St. Peter; and, secondly, that
we are to hear this Church or to be
regarded as heathens and publicans."

PLANT. "This does not solve the
difficulty. For which, of all the
countless churches that claim to be
Christ's Church, is the one he pro-
mised to build and we are bound to
hear? Tell me that."

Mrs. "Why, the one which has
at her head the true successor of St.
Peter. Now it so happens that there
is only one Church which claims to
have at her head the successor of St.
Peter, and that Church is the Catho-
lic Church, therefore the Catholic
Church is the Church of Christ."

PLANT. "Well, that argument is
plain enough, to be sure; and it
seems to me to be sound too."

Mrs. "It is both plain and sound,
and there is no escape from it."

LAWY. "Not so fast, if you
please. No one acquainted with his-
tory will refuse to admit that the
Catholic Church was the first church.
I forget, however, that she fell
into error, superstition, and idolatry."

Mrs. "Did she, indeed? Do tell
me, and in what, and when that
happened."

LAWY. "Well, it is not quite
settled, but some say that it hap-
pened in the days of the Apostles;
others say in the second or third cen-
tury; others, again, place this apostasy
in the fourth or fifth century; but
the great bulk of the Protestants be-
lieve that the Catholic Church be-
came utterly corrupt about the six-
teenth century, and then broke forth
the glorious light of the Reformation,
which gave to the world a purified
gospel."

Mrs. "The first mark of error is
that the witnesses do not agree in
their testimony. You do not agree
as regards the time when the Church
fell away; and if I should ask in
what she fell, you would again all
differ—one would say in this and the
other in that. You differ, therefore
you are wrong. Again, you er, be-
cause you forget what the promise of
Christ was to his Church. It was
that the gates of hell should not pre-
vail against her. Now, that error,
superstition, and idolatry are gates to
hell no one will dispute. How can
you, who profess to believe in Christ,
assert what is contrary to his divine
promise?"

PLANT. "I suppose it is in view
of this promise of Christ that St.
Paul declares the Church to be the
'pillar and ground of the truth.'"

Mrs. "It is so, and to say she
has erred, is to give up the Bible and
contradict Christ."

LAWY. "I don't know about that,
Christ did not build his church upon
Peter, but upon the faith that Peter,
confessed in his divinity."

Mrs. "Suppose we let Peter
stand aside for the moment. The
Church that Christ built you will ad-
mit was never to fail?"

LAWY. "Yes, that was the pur-
port of his promise."

Mrs. "This then is certain, once
the Church of Christ, always the
Church of Christ; and as the Catho-
lic Church was the only Church of
Christ now and forever."

Prior. "My legal friend, you do
not seem to have the gift of handling
matters by your captious objections."

LAWY. "It is not for you, Pro-
fessor, to abandon the grounds of
our common Protestantism."

Prior. "Why, sir, would you have
me to defend a system of Christiani-
ty that can stand the test neither of
common sense, history, nor Holy
Scripture?"

PLANT. "Well, sir, from what I
have heard, I should judge that the
things said against the Catholic
Church by her enemies must be mis-
representations, and on my return
home to C. I shall make it my duty
to procure the necessary books, and
study her history and doctrines."

Mrs. "This is the proper course;
but let me give you a word of warn-
ing: be sure that you get and read
her own authentic books, which con-
tain her true history and doctrines."

St. John 1: 29. Acts 17: 13, 22 Timothy 2: 15, 16.
17. "The Monitor," 17: 15, 16, 17, 18.

THE QUINCY MOBITOR.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

By Dr. John C. L. & A. Association.

Editor of the Quincy Moitor, Dr. John C. L. & A. Association.

Advertising Agent, M. G. L.

No. 1000 N. 10th St. Quincy, Mo. 1000 N. 10th St. Quincy, Mo.

SOUTH QUINCY, APRIL, 1887.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Is our greeting to every reader of the Moitor which begins with this issue a new year. The Association has every reason to feel proud of the gratifying success of our paper during the past year. It has firmly adhered to the principles stated in its prospectus last April. It sees no reason to change either these ideas, or their advocacy. We renew our promises that the Moitor shall be perfectly independent in political matters; it shall not hesitate to denounce wrong or praise the right, no matter in which party they be found. The Moitor shall continue to be strongly and impartially in the religious and temporal welfare of our Catholic citizens as their special organ, and shall omit no effort to place them on an at least equal footing with any other class. We shall be a bitter and relentless foe to license of the liquor traffic and shall spare no officials, no matter how prominent, if we find that they do not strictly enforce the law of the land. We shall continue to be a vigorous and uncompromising foe to the wish of the citizens, viz., that liquor as a beverage, shall not be sold in this town. From all sides we receive letters of congratulations and words of highest esteem. Our circulation has been very largely increased, and we confidently look forward to the time when the Moitor shall be the leading paper of Quincy in the number of subscribers as it now undoubtedly far surpasses the others in ability, information and influence.

BISMARCK AND THE DARK AGES

What! Bismarck humbly begging the Pope to save Germany and Europe? Let us rub our eyes! We imagined this was the 19th century in the full possession of absolute freedom and of the complete supremacy of the military power over the spiritual. We must have dreamed that, about 250 years ago, in this same Germany, a vast politico-religious revolution was excited against the Papal prerogatives conferred upon the Holy See freely by the Kings and rulers during the middle ages. We must have been deceived when we learned that since the time of Luther all protestant writers have gloried in the destruction of Roman usurpation, and in the complete separation of church and state, making the government responsible to no other authority in temporal matters. We supposed that these foolish doctrines had been widely spread and that it was an unalterable principle of Protestantism that the Pope had no authority, power or influence in temporal matters. Nowhere more intensely were these axioms pressed than in Germany. We saw this country, by a series of victories which ended at Sadowa and at Sedan, rise to the loftiest height of power and become the arbiter of Europe's destinies. We beheld this giant, intoxicated by its greatness, reassert the fundamental chain of protestantism, become its champion, and resolve, to extinguish the spiritual authority of the Pope, at least in Germany. Good protestants hailed with joy the laws by which Catholicism was most savagely oppressed and by which the government resolved to take into its own hands, the appointment of priests and bishops and by other base laws to control exclusively church matters in Germany. On all sides the prospects were most encouraging. Tremendous ungrateful Italy had robbed the Pontiff of his temporal dominion and was Bismarck's most submissive tool and ally. Catholic Austria and France crushed to the earth under his iron heel. Spain too weak for notice. All protestantism wild with delight at the humiliation of a Roman pretensions. All these noble Bismarck exclaim, that he would never yield, he would never go to Canossa! But, of late, a change has come over the face of affairs. Bismarck saw on one side the noble German Catholics bravely battling for their rights. At each election they made large gains so as to have powerful influence in the Reichstag, and to be able to thwart many of his unjust schemes. On the other hand, he beheld in average weekly wages do not ex-

socialism and anarchy, the logical results of banishing God from school and state. The enormous expense of an immense standing army, the tremendous loss to the country by depriving it of the fruits of the labor of the individuals who composed the army, the consequent oppressive taxation of the people, the large emigration of young men caused an ominous thunder of discontent which was daily augmented by the work of secret societies. Harassed by internal troubles, surrounded by hostile nations, with open revolution and deposition staring him in the face, Bismarck goes to Canossa, sees that the spiritual power is more potent than armies, acknowledges his failure, repeals the obnoxious laws against Catholics, humbly asks the poor old prisoner of the Vatican to arbitrate between Germany and Spain, submissively accepts the judgment against himself, begs the Pope to extend a helping hand to save Germany and Europe from a terrible war, and thus publicly before the world admits the wisdom of the middle ages in constituting the Pope the Father of all nations, the arbiter of disputes, the central and most prominent figure of Christian people without whose gentle authority, just and prosperous government is impossible. Surely a striking lesson is given to the world and to protestantism when the most powerful potentate on earth finds it necessary to acknowledge his utter dependence upon the influence of Catholicity as the only power which can save the greatest empire of modern times from destruction. The Pope of the derided dark middle ages is again enthroned and by Bismarck! Verily we live in wondrous times.

THE GRANITE INDUSTRY.

In the last issue of the Moitor appeared an article from "Wattle" in reference to the rumor about of the intention of the quarrymen to demand an increase of wages at an early date. This rumor proves to be correct, the quarrymen submitted a bill to the employers on the 15th of March asking for an increase of twelve and one-half per cent over last year's wages. It has been stated by "Wattle" that the quarrymen are a poorly paid class (a fact of which they are well aware) and that they deserve better compensation for the labor than they are getting, and without asking for it they will never get it. Then as if to discourage them he presumptuously treats of the condition of trade, the effects of agitation on the business of the town, the exceptional cases where wages have been kept up artificially by organization, and finally winds up by giving instructions to the quarrymen how to act for their own interests. From the tenor of the article written by "Wattle" it looks as though the quarrymen had not the capability of discerning the condition of trade, or the effects of an agitation on the granite industry of the town, or the losses occasioned by strikes, in fact did not know anything, and he voluntarily comes to the rescue of four hundred quarrymen affiliated with the Noble Order of the K. of L. The quarrymen are as a rule a very conservative class; they have borne patiently for a long time a great many injustices, but there are times when patience ceases to be a virtue and that time is almost at hand with the quarrymen, all that is asked for in the bill presented is justice, nothing more, nothing less. As an organization they have considered carefully their demands and are fully convinced that the owners of quarries can without any difficulty accede to their request. There is at present a brisk market for all the Quincy granite that can be quarried, and the price asked for the same will warrant an advance; if not, the price can be raised five cents per foot this would meet the advance. It might be claimed by "Wattle" that this would drive business out of the town, and other stones would be sought for. It is a fact that the quarries cannot be driven out of town and if those owning and operating quarries do not look after their own interests and accede to a fair demand from their employees, certainly labor will not suffer, it is only driven from one place to another. The condition of the quarrymen to-day is anything but happy, when taken into consideration the danger of his occupation, and the loss of time through the inclemency of the weather, the sufferings and hardships they have to endure exposed to the heat of summer and the chilling blasts of winter and statistics show that his average weekly wages does not ex-

ceed \$8.30 which sum is not sufficient in Quincy to get the necessities of life. The employers of quarrymen at the present time are contented while they can sell their stock at a good profit they do not take any stone-cutting jobs at present and why? For the last few years a large number of one-horse granite firms have started up in Quincy and they have gone into the market and taken jobs at a very low percentage of profit, and "Wattle" is aware that under these conditions, organization has artificially (as he puts it) made these concerns keep the wages up. I would state that the competition of these small firms in the market taking jobs at a very small margin and then in order to make a profit procuring the cheapest and poorest granite, setting up these monuments in cemeteries through the country, and showing to the public the poorest specimen of Quincy granite, has done more to injure the business of the town, than the fair and just demands of the men employed in the business. The demands of the quarrymen at the present are not very arbitrary and if the employers are willing that the granite industry should not suffer they have an opportunity of proving to the community that they intend to treat their employees fairly by meeting with their committee and making a satisfactory settlement.

QUARRYMAN.

A LONG FIGHT WENT SUPPLIED.

Quincy after a long time has at last taken a step and bids fair to take rank with other towns in the suburbs of Boston as a progressive wide-awake town. The growth of our town for the last ten years shows a very satisfactory increase over any previous decade in its history, and we confidently expect before another five or ten years have rolled around to rank Quincy with any young city in the state for progress and enterprise and it becomes all citizens who desire such a result to assist in every way, those who by their personal exertions, investment of money, and general go-aheadiveness are doing their best to accomplish such results.

One of the wants of Quincy has been a modern business building, such as the size of the town and the needs of the community call for. Recognizing this fact two of our merchants a year or more ago conceived the idea of constructing such a building not only to accommodate their own increasing business but also to provide rooms for other business that might present itself.

With this in view Messrs. Durgin & Merrill purchased the lot in the center of the town known as the Josiah Adams place adjoining the Robertson building and forthwith cleared off the old buildings and began operations. The result of their work is a building that would do credit to any city or town and will no doubt be fully completed and tenanted by April 1st.

Following we give a brief description of the building and a list of tenants who have already engaged quarters there. The building is of the best quality of Portland, Me. brick, three stories in height. Seventy-eight feet frontage on Hancock street and seventy-five in depth on first street, and seventy-eight by fifty feet on second and third floors. The front is supported by massive iron columns on the first story with brick glass the entire length and plate and long window freestone above with freestone caps and an ornamental iron cresting over all.

The building is divided into three stories running the whole depth of the building, and are as well fine fit stores as can be found in any town. The northern store is occupied by the popular druggist and part owner Mr. A. G. Durgin who for the past eleven years has been a tenant of the Robertson building and whose deserved success can be easily traced to his policy of giving to every one courteous treatment, and the best goods in his line to be obtained. Mr. Merrill the genial proprietor of the Boston Branch Grocery store is the other owner and occupies the southern store. Mr. Merrill as a caterer to the tables of so many of Quincy's families in the line of fine teas and groceries is well known to need special mention at this time. Messrs. Safford & Very proprietors of the Quincy One Price Clothing House will occupy the third or middle store. These gentlemen although they have been but a short time with us have already taken front rank in their line of business.

The second and third stories are devoted to business offices exclusive-

ly. Of these there are twenty-three, exclusive of closets, water closets etc. Room 1 is to be occupied by Messrs. Lunt & Patch for all classes of insurance.

Room 2 is engaged by Mr. J. J. Malone the well known lawyer. Room 3 and 4 are taken by the Quincy Water Company.

Rooms 5 and 6 will be the dental rooms of Dr. Sherman successor of Dr. Penley.

Rooms 7, 8, and 9 are the dress making parlors of Mr. E. W. Hayden.

Rooms 12 and 13 are the new quarters of the Quincy School Committee. Room 16 the headquarters for Mr. Forrest the granite dealer.

Rooms 17 and 18 are engaged by the Quincy Associates.

Room 23 is taken by the Granite Contractors Association.

In conclusion we would extend to Messrs. Durgin & Merrill our congratulations on their success and with them the greatest of prosperity in their new quarters and also the other tenants.

EXPLANATION OF CITY CHARTER.

Now that our annual Town meeting is over it is time to have consideration of the changes that are taking place among us. We must begin to consider our growth, and what it necessitates.

We have nearly if not quite outgrown our old time-honored town garment, and indeed but little of the original suit is left. The knee breeches as it were, alone remaining.

The committee appointed to pattern the new garment reported some weeks ago about what it thought was the style of suit we ought to adopt and we must give their report earnest thought.

Our contemporaries have condemned the charter from the start, and some of our citizens have spoken of it, as if a charter was an entirely new thing and the experiment of city government was to be tried in Quincy for the first time in the world.

We may say in starting our discussion of the subject that the change from town form to city form is a necessity, that the few months we can longer remain as we are, can bring us no good and we shall be fortunate if the delay of even one year may not be more costly than we can really afford.

What then is the charter? Simply an outline of the system under and by which our common affairs are to be managed.

So much, all will concede and then the first point to be settled is: what we want system for? To this all will equally answer. "To ensure efficiency and responsibility." Will the charter as reported do this? That is the real question of the whole. For the successful management of any business of any magnitude strict system and rigid accountability is absolutely necessary, and to ensure the responsibility some one person must be at the head of it.

To provide for a proper representation of the various interests and portions of the town there must be men whom the people choose as their representatives, whose duty it must be to determine how far and in what direction the city will go in the maintenance or betterment of the public welfare and works. After that has been determined there must be an executive, a responsible superintendent.

In a majority of cities with whose charters we are familiar the executive is only nominally so, being hampered in his action by being dependent upon a council or board of aldermen to confirm his selection of agents to carry on the work entrusted to him. This method is very faulty for it relieves the mayor from actual responsibility as well as control of his agents and work and inevitably ends in the largest expense with the least results.

In the charter proposed for Quincy all this has been provided for. The responsibility is placed where it belongs, first upon the people, to select the right man. Second upon the right man to perform his duty.

There can be here no shirking or dodging the responsibility. The people need not be, indeed cannot be hoodwinked. If the charter is adopted the voters know that the man they choose deliberately by ballot, is the man who is to spend what money their representatives choose to tax them for. What else can fix the responsibility for a good, clean, able executive more firmly where it belongs? We answer; nothing.

From the man so selected by the people to hold the purse strings, what may be expected? Why, the application to city affairs of pure, sound

business principles. When the directors of a railway elect a superintendent, they make him responsible and they look to him to select the right men to perform the work of the corporation, they do not expect or desire to sit in judgement upon the men he chooses for conductors, engineers or brakemen. If they did, and allowed him to put to work none but such as they approved of, they would by that, limit his powers and so release him from the very responsibility they have carefully labored to impose upon him. The question of sharing power and honor is not thought of; the only aim is efficiency.

That is what we want in the working of our city system, we want efficiency and we are not looking to the creation of a city council to confer honor upon by dividing the mayor's responsibility, but by giving it the power wisely to legislate and direct the general course to be followed, with power to remove the mayor for cause. This is honor enough and to sustain the dignity fairly and wisely we must need select good men. We want no assistant mayors.

It is said this is not the democratic method. If by a democratic method is meant one wherein each and every citizen can interfere, why that we have now and we must need get out of it, but this charter way is a business way and it is as near the people as if the council had a power to make rings and standing committees to share a profit on the spending of every dollar the people will be taxed for.

That the affairs are public rather than private affairs makes such a system the more needful, for in private affairs the principal may always be on hand, ready to speak with authority. In our city affairs the mayor should be especially the people's agent, the people's choice. What nearer can they get to their directing agent than that? When they choose him they know just what they are doing, and they know also just what they choose him to do.

THE LAST RAILROAD HORROR.

The fearful railroad disaster—it cannot be called an accident—resulting in the loss of so many lives, and in the permanent injuries of many of the survivors, has aroused the feelings of the entire community. An investigation being had to discover the cause of the catastrophe, at which many conflicting theories are advanced by parties more or less interested in the result of the inquiry. It is evident now, that the bridge was unsafe, and that the officers of the road were notified of its dangerous condition, but they neglected the warning, and took no steps to remedy the defects pointed out to them. It also leaks out that the bridge was not inspected by the railroad commissioners for the past four years. At the investigation, several experts, experienced in bridge building gave evidence of what the cause of the accident, but these men carefully avoid any allusion to the principal cause—that the bridge was not sufficiently strong to support the weight of the train. No doubt the engineer who planned the bridge, demonstrated clearly, that the structure would sustain four times more weight than by any possibility be put on it at one time. Now, when the bridge fell, it will be endeavored to prove some defect in the iron of which the structure was composed, or some fault in the mechanical part of its constitution. The railroad commissioners promise a strict inquiry, which will place the blame of the horrible affair on the person, or persons, who are responsible. This is all right and good, but why was it necessary to lose so many lives, and bring ruin and desolation into so many families before making this investigation? Why did not the commissioners inspect this man trap two or three months ago? Did they not know that iron is affected by the cold and heat, and that the extremely cold weather may affect so long a span? Why did the railroad officials neglect the warnings they received of the dangerous condition of the bridge?

Unless these questions are answered to the satisfaction of the public, the railroad commissioners, and the officers of the corporation, will be held jointly responsible for the disaster, and deserve to be criminally prosecuted for their neglect. Whatever may be the official determination of the result of the investigation, everybody in the community is satisfied of the cause of the accident: defective engineering; poor work; and insufficient strength in the material used. It is to be hoped that the managers of the other

roads leading into Boston will cause an immediate and thorough inspection of bridges built on the same principle as the Roslindale, and take steps to make them more secure. A bridge one hundred feet long, without support, must be unsafe for a heavy train to pass over, and no amount of scientific logic will make it any stronger.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE

Great efforts are being made in England, to make the fiftieth year of the reign of Victoria, 1st., an occasion of demonstrating the popularity of her Majesty with her subjects. Notwithstanding the fact that the Queen has laid aside her mourning for the time being, and holds court in London; with all the personal efforts of the Prince of Wales, the project of making this a year of jubilee, is not popular with the English people.

A London paper notices the fact, that small girls are being sent to collect pennies on the streets, the money to be used for a memorial to the Queen. The editor states that this is in direct violation of the "vagrant act," and if the children were found begging for themselves, they would be at once sent to prison. The same editor estimates the Queen's personal income to be over \$500,000, more than three millions of dollars, per annum, exclusive of her pickings from the large sums allowed for household expenses adding that all her family are paupers living on the hard earned money wrung from the people.

It seems strange to find so many English and Scotch people in America, who are anxious to toady to a woman who has never let pass an opportunity of robbing, and oppressing them while under her control. Every one to his fancy; if a man finds pleasure in honoring a Sovereign whose long reign has been worse than useless, he has a perfect right to enjoy it.

The invitation to the Irish to join in doing honor to the Queen, was an act of the most sublime impudence. That Victoria succeeded to the throne, on the death of her Uncle William IV, was due in a great measure to the loyalty of the Irish people. It is now well known, that the Duke of Cumberland, Grand master of the Orangemen, was preparing to assume the crown upon the death of William. He was organizing orange lodges in every regiment of the English army, where he could find an agent to work for him, intending to have a foothold in the army, which aided by the Irish orangemen, and the English Tories, would place him on the throne, and set aside the Princess Victoria. Victoria, was then a young girl, comparatively unknown, it was thought the plan could be carried out quietly and no noise made about it. O'Connell discovered the plot, he denounced it in the House of Commons, public attention was aroused, an investigation was had in the house, and the Duke was only too glad to back down. On the accession of Victoria, he retired to Hanover.

The young Queen, pretended to be extremely grateful to the Irish people. One of her first official acts, was to cause Lord John Russell to send a letter to Ireland, expressing her thanks for the loyalty of the people, and declaring her intention to do them justice. How has that pledge been redeemed? Fifty years of most galling oppression; the most relentless tyranny from the Queen, has repaid the Irish people, for their devotion to the Princess. The wanton destruction of two millions of people, during the so called famine years, is a crime for which the Almighty will require a terrible account.

During this fearful time the Queen, and her Ministers were callous in the extreme. An extract from the "Glasgow Herald" will show the temper of the Court during the famine, it is dated Dec., 12, 1846. "A people with rare exceptions, besetted with obstinacy and indolence, reckless and savage—all from high to low intent on doing as little and get as much as they can, unwilling to rouse and exert themselves, looking to this country for succor, and snarling at the succor which they get; the masses brutal, deceitful, and idle. There is no doubt that the people were never so well off as they have been this year of famine. Nobody will pay rent, and the savings banks are over-drawing. With the money they get from our relief funds they buy arms instead of food, and then shoot the officers who are sent over to regulate the distribution of relief. While they crowd to the overseers with demands for employment, the land owners cannot procure hands, and sturdy beggars calling themselves destitute are apprehended

with large sums in their pockets. This is the language of a man, who was on the most intimate terms with the Queen, and the nobles of England who met them every day and who records their most confidential actions and speeches. During this terrible time, the Queen contributed a small trifle to the relief fund, but she discouraged everyone she could influence from helping the poor Irish. She refused to allow the use of one of her ships, many of which were then lying idle at her docks, to bring the provisions to Ireland, which were freely contributed by foreigners for the relief of the suffering poor. During her long reign she has personally encouraged her ministers in every act of brutal tyranny perpetrated by them against the Irish people, and bitterly opposed every fair-minded Englishman who attempted to do any act of justice to Ireland. Her hatred of William E. Gladstone, is notorious, and her joyful welcome to the Tory administration is the talk of London.

The Irish people have no reason to rejoice in the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of Victoria, least of all at the present time, when her ministers, with her sanction, and by her counsel, are plotting their ruin and destruction. Let those who will, kiss the fool that smiles them the Irish people will respect themselves, and keep aloof from the fooleries of the jubilee.

If her English subjects, become weary of her oppression and tired of the insults and contumacious leaping upon them, should take heart, and one fine day humble herself, and her family of beggars out of the land forever, the Irish people would join in a jubilee which would inaugurate a new era of happiness and prosperity, to an undisturbed and powerful nation.

WHY HE DIDN'T SURRENDER.

Eight or ten years ago a silver tongued chap, claiming to be a fruit-tree agent, swindled the farmers of this country in a shameful manner, and one resident of Naukin was so mad about it that he came to Detroit, searched the rascal out, and gave him a pounding on the street. After he got through his work he told the fellow that he would kick him twice as bad if he ever put eyes on him again, and it was a threat to be remembered and nursed. About three weeks ago the Naukin man was traveling a Washtenaw County, and as he journeyed along the highway he met a traveler who so closely resembled the fruit-tree swindler that he halted and called out:

"Here you are again, you bold-faced scoundrel!"

"Yes, I'm here," was the calm reply.

"Well, so'm I, and I'm going to lick you until you can't hold it! I said I'd do it, and I always keep my word. Climb down here!"

The stranger "climbed" without a protest, shedding his coat as he struck the ground, and a fight began. In about two minutes he had nipped the farmer, and was coolly replacing his coat.

"See here," said the man from Naukin, as he wiped his nose with a handkerchief, "you fight better than you did eight years ago."

"Well I dunno. This is my first affair with you."

"Did I tell you you were from the Detroit post-office eight years ago?"

"No sir. I was in Australia up to a year ago."

"And you never saw me before?"

"Never."

"And was never near Naukin?"

"Never."

"Well, I'll be hanged! Come to look at you, I see that you are not the man. Why on earth didn't you explain, or ask me to? You must have thought me mistaken."

"Oh, yes, I knew you were mistaken, but I had discovered that I had driven seven miles on the wrong road, and was wishing that some one would come along to give me two words of sass. I didn't want any explanations about it. A rotten sweet apple will cure that blackeye in three or four days, and salt and water will tighten your front teeth in a week or so. I feel fifty per cent better, and I'm ever so much obliged to you."

At every age reason and duty are serious things and that which ever remotely tends to draw the mind from the lessons of either is its enemy in matter in what shape it may present itself.

Anger may be covered with the cloak of ease and good manners but it cannot refrain from peeping out of the folds and disclosing just enough of itself to declare its presence.

PIERCE'S PHARMACY

Beef Iron & Wine.

SARSAPARILLA

The Best Spring Medicine

Prescriptions prepared with care night or day and moderate prices to all customers.

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Clothes Made to Order and guaranteed

Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing

A FULL LINE OF T

Always

WILLIAM

HANCOCK STREET

HA

I have just received my spring

give better satisfaction for quality and

satisfaction.

JEWEL

Ladies call and examine my

N. B.—These goods cannot be put

Quincy.

SHIP

Gentlemen try my 50 cts. underwear

their garment cannot be excelled, and

—And all these goods

S. B. Little

READ.

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PIERCE'S PHARMACY
Beef Iron & Wine.
SARSAPARILLA
The Best Spring Medicine.
Prescriptions prepared with care night or day and moderate prices to all customers.

J. H. McGovern,
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,
—For Winter Wear—
I have just received a good assortment of the above
—FOR—
Ladies',
Gentlemen's,
and Children's Wear.
Men's Calf, Kip, & Split,
Working Boots.
A Good Grain Balmoral
for Wet Weather.
Post Office Building, West Quincy.
J. H. MCGOVERN,

FINE TAILORING
Clothes Made to Order in First-class style and guaranteed to fit.
Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing in the Neatest Possible Manner.
A FULL LINE OF TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
Always on hand.
WILLIAM J. WELSH,
HANCOCK STREET, QUINCY, MASS.

HATS.
I have just received my spring styles. I challenge all competitors to give better satisfaction for quality and styles. My goods give universal satisfaction.
JEWELRY.
Ladies call and examine my assortment of hair and neck pins. N.B. These goods cannot be purchased in any other store in West Quincy.
SHIRTS.
Gentlemen try my 20c shirts, unadorned shirts for quality and make the garment cannot be excelled, a good bargain guaranteed.
And all these goods are to be found at—
S. B. Little's,
Lamb's Block,
Copeland St. West Quincy.

READ. READ.
NOW IS THE TIME TO TAKE READ'S SARSAPARILLA.
READ'S PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY,
West Quincy, Mass.

REMNANTS.
Brussels Carpets.
—AT—
FRANK F. CRANE'S,
COR. HANCOCK AND CHESTNUT STREETS, QUINCY,
Dr. G. R. England
DENTIST,
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QUINCY.
Connected by Telephone.

J. W. LOMBARD,
—DEALER IN—
FURNITURE
—IN—
ROBERTSON BLOCK,
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D. H. FITZGERALD,
Genuine and the best grade of
FLOUR,
—IN QUINCY—
The highest quality and lowest prices. Also a full line of GROCERIES AND CANNED GOODS. MEAT AND FISH MARKET.
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DOZEN NICE CABINET
Pictures of yourself for
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Call and examine our work before you go to Boston you can save time and money.
Bussell,
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BURNS BROS.,
AT P. O. Building,
WEST QUINCY.
Keep the best stock of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
In town. Also a nice line of
FRUITS.
CONFECTIONERY STATIONERY.
Also agents for Boston Globe, Evening Record, & Wollaston Steam Laundry.
Call and see us.

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—IS—
PAPER HANGINGS.
—AT—
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Cor. Hancock and Chestnut Sts., Quincy.

E. B. SOUTHER,
—DEALER IN—
Periodicals, Stationery,
Cigars, Tobacco
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PIPES.
—A FULL LINE OF—
BOYS' FANCY ARTICLES,
POCKET BOOKS, POCKET
KNIVES, RAZORS, AND
RAZOR STROPS.
Revolvers and Ammunition.
Our 5, 10, & 15 cent Cigars
Are the finest in Quincy.
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21 Hancock Street, Quincy.
Bread, Cake, Pastry, Crackers, &c.
—OF ALL KINDS—
Orders for Wedding Cake promptly attended to.

Geo. F. Wilson & Co.
—Wholesale and Retail Dealers In—
Groceries & Provisions
GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
TEAS, COFFEES, TOBACCO
AND CIGARS.
IMPORTED AND FANCY GROCERIES,
Hancock Street, Quincy, Mass.
G. F. WILSON, Wilson's Building, G. F. WILSON.

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STEAM, WATER, and GAS
FITTER, WELLS DRIVEN,
PUMPS REPAIRED.
Agents for Gould's low pressure steam heating apparatus. Work Promptly attended to.
Shop in Pierce's Block,
Cor. Hancock and Washington Sts.

BASE BALL.
It is with pleasurable emotion that we again begin a column under this title. It brings back to memory the green sward, the balmy air, the picturesque uniforms and the many exciting contests by which the St. Johns have gained glory for the Society and have afforded to thousands of spectators fine exhibitions of our national game. There is every prospect that our club this year will be stronger than ever. We say this, fully realizing that we are to lose some of our finest players. If we had capital enough to invest in a team composed exclusively of our own members, it is universally admitted that, outside of the National and New England league clubs, there is no base-ball team in the state that would have any business with the St. Johns. What do you think of a team like this? Barrett, pitcher, Roche, catcher, Barron or Downey, D., Rudderham, 2b, Lynch, 3b, Barry, ss, Ford Jr., Downey or Barron, cf, Pitts, rf. There is not a weak spot in it and they are all fine hitters.

In one way we feel sorry to part with Barrett, Roche, Downey, Rudderham and Wright who have signed contracts to play ball in St. Albans, Vt. Under another view we are glad that we have been the means of developing such excellent players and feel sure that they will reflect great credit upon us in their new home. If present indication can be relied upon there are several more who, by another season will be able also to play ball exclusively and earn a good living at it. It is a matter of business and requires sobriety, energy, pluck, strength, agility, and brains, and the men that have these qualities most will succeed best. But what about the team for '87? First of all comes McCarthy who has grown strong and promises to be one of the coming men of the season. We have a fine man in Beadle the left handed twirler of last year's Dorchester. He has applied for the position and our managers intend to give him a trial. And then what is the matter with Lynch? Our Jack, who has pitched some fine games and if his arm holds out this season he will make some of the so-called batters sit tight. Then we understand efforts are about being made to get hold of a pitcher who played with the Boston Blues of last year. Don't worry! The St. Johns won't get left. Then there are Riley, Regan and Maguire who can all be bought.

As for catchers, we have an army of them. John Haes today can show up behind the bat far better than Dan Roche could a year ago. And with experience he ought to do finely. Then there is Dolan of whom great things are told and who is a good hitter and base runner. John Griffin is a great man for his inches and when he can hold McCarthy, he must be pretty reliable. Henry Cunningham can hold anybody. Then in case of any emergency we have John O'Brien who will make a good one. If these are not good enough we can get McDonald of the Salems formerly of the Chelsea who is a glorious backstop and a fine batter. There is Gus Hamon one of the best amateurs in the state and if we must have such men we will get them.

As for the fielders we would not trade big John Barron as 1st baseman for anybody unless the Bostonians want another ten thousand dollar man. John has increased in measure around the stomach about a foot or more and says he is going to pulverize the pitchers this year. Pitts will probably cover second and a good one he is, as well as a cool clear hitter. Lynch will probably play third when he does not pitch and he intends to bat left handed so as to be in the style. Griffin will cover short, Barry, at his own request, will play left field and being a powerful thrower, splendid hitter and fast runner ought to make a great record this year. Kearns a new man is highly spoken of, and Ogle is searing everybody the way he bangs the ball when he bats left handed. John O'Brien has done great work with the stick this winter and can hit most anybody's delivery. Then we have Goodhue, Farrell, Dell, George Cunningham, Donovan, Chrison and a lot more of extra players that are good enough for any team. We really think the home talent this year is away ahead of any local aggregation that has yet appeared in Quincy and we feel sure that the season's close will prove the truth of this assertion. It is the intention of the managers to arrange some games with New England league teams before the big five go away to St. Albans.

FLY TIPS
Salem, Bangor, Holbrook, and La Crosse, Wisconsin, have all been after Barrett this year, but he has taken advance money from St. Albans and is fixed. He says his arms never felt stronger or in better condition; he is anxious for the season to open.

George Wright, uncle of our George, says that handball is the very best exercise for base ball players and Capt. John Ward of the New Yorks, maintains that it is far more beneficial than any other kind of gymnasium work, because it limbers up the right muscles and quickens the eye and judgment.

Boys, brace up and get all the practise in batting that you can. Hitters are always the most valuable men in a team. Some of our boys will yet earn their living at base ball and they should take every means of improving especially in that branch which gets the biggest money viz. batting.

Barrell of the Holbrooks is in constant practise at our gymnasium, by a special vote of the society. He thinks Lynch can get good pay at Holbrook and will use his influence for Jack.

George Wright has signed with St. Albans. It will be a queer team that will beat this club very often.

Tuttle and Gurney are spoken of as a possible battery for the St. Johns this season.

If you want to see how much the boys have improved call around some evening and watch their hitting.

Ed. Farrell seems to be able to bang most anybody's pitching. If he keeps on improving there will be room for him in the team this season.

Let's see. We have Roche, Downey, Barry, Kearns, Lynch, Ogle and O'Brien all left handed hitters.

JOHN BILLINGS ON INFIDELITY.
Impudence, ingratitude, ignorance and cowardice make up the creed of infidelity. Did you ever hear of a man's renouncing Christianity on his death-bed and turning infidel? Gamblers nor free-thinkers haven't faith enough in their profession to teach it to their children.

Noa theist with all his boasted bravery has ever yet dared to advertise his unbelief on his tin snail. It is a statistical fact that the wicked work harder to reach hell than the righteous do to enter heaven.

I notice one thing when a man gets into a tight spot he don't never send for his friend the devil to help him out.

I had rather be an idiot than an infidel. I have made myself one if an idiot I was made so.

I never have met a free-thinker yet who didn't believe a hundred times more nonsense than he can find in the Bible and where.

It is always safe to follow the religious belief that our mothers taught us—there never was a mother yet who taught her child to be an infidel.

A man may learn infidelity from books and from his associates, but can't learn it from his mother nor the works of God that surround him.

If an infidel could only comprehend that he can prove more by his faith than he can by his reason, his impudence would be much less offensive.

Unbelievers are always so ready and anxious to prove their unbelief that they might be just a little doubtful about themselves.

The infidel in his impudence will ask you to prove that the flood did occur, when the poor idiot himself can't even prove to save his life what makes one apple sweet and one sour or tell why a hen's egg is white and a duck's egg blue.

When I hear a noisy infidel proclaiming his unbelief I wonder if he will send for some brother infidel to come and see him die. I guess not. He will be more likely to send for the orthodox man who engineers the little brick church around the corner.

FUN.
A good collector must be patient as a flea, cheerful as a duck, sociable as a hen, bold as a lion, cunning as a fox, waterproof as rubber and as watchful as a sparrow hawk.

"Poor fellow he died in poverty," said a man of a person lately deceased. "That isn't anything," said a seedy bystander. "Dying in poverty is no hardship; it's living in poverty."

Swift said the reason a certain university was a learned place was that most persons took some learning there and few took any away with them and so it is accumulated.

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.
Women are too modest and have been too long suppressed by the tyrant man to assert their just claims to superiority over the lords of creation. But there are lots of things that a man can not do, which they can.

A woman can hold more clothes pins in her mouth and talk through a knot-hole in the fence at the same time than a man. A woman can arrive at a conclusion without the slightest trouble of reasoning on it and no same man can do that. Six of them can talk all at once and get along first-rate and no two men can do that.

She can safely stick fifty pins in her dress while he is getting one under his thumb nail. She can button her shoes standing up with both feet on the floor and he can't. She is as cool as a cucumber in half a dozen tight dresses and skirts while a man will sweat and fume and growl in one loose shirt.

She can talk as sweet as peaches and cream to the women she hates worst while two men would be punching each other's heads before they exchanged ten words. She can throw a stone with a curve that would be a fortune to a base ball pitcher and finally she can drive a man crazy for twenty-four hours and bring him back to paradise in two seconds by simply tickling him under the chin and then does not live that mortal son of Adam's misery who can do it.

HOW MAGGIE FELL.
"You ought to have seen me," said the vivacious young lady to the new minister; "I'd just got the skates on and made a start, when I came down on my—"

"Maggie!" said her mother.
"What?" Oh, it was funny! One skate went one way, and the other, and down I came on my—"

"Margaret!" reprovingly spoke her father.
"Well, what? They scooted from under me, and down I came on my—"

THE LAST WORDS OF THE DYING.
The last words of the dying are eagerly sought after and ensnared in memory's bosom by loved ones. The hero standing upon the field of battle amid the booming of cannon and the rattle of musketry is stricken down and dying he utters some sentiment which tells the living he fought bravely and died loving his country. His words thus uttered are chanted in his praise, pass immediately into history and are preserved to be handed down from generation to generation. The mother bending over the couch of her dying child eagerly listens for its last words. As the heart's pulsations grow feeble the respirations become more laborious she silently listens. Now the pale lips are parted and she draws nearer until her ear comes in contact with the cold breath when she catches the last faint murmur of the dying one. Oh how she treasures in her pure heart that last "Good-by," that last token of going home to heaven! The husband through weary days and nights has been watching at the bedside of his darling wife until now the dread moment approaches when she shall be wafted beyond the river of death. Under no pretense will he now leave her and why? Ah! he is waiting and listening for the last whisper. As she speaks her words echo and re-echo through the chamber of his soul and remain there throughout the mystic future. As a young lady reads over the list of the slain in battle and her weeping eyes rest upon the name of her lover almost her first thought is, "Did he leave me a dying message?" The sweet sister of a shipwrecked brother impatiently awaits the arrival of some one rescued from the wreck to learn if her brother, as he was swept beneath the dark waves sent her a dying word. Yes dying words are those most sought after and cherished by the human heart. Amid all the cares and disappointments that may surround us in life we never can forget the last faint whisperings of the dying.

THE WRONG MAN.
It was in a Park Row restaurant. Smith caught a glimpse of Tompkins slowly preparing a salad, and, walking cautiously up behind him, he seized him playfully but firmly by both ears, remarking to himself, "Now I'll have some fun, and pay him for those practical jokes in the theatre." In the same restaurant, at the same moment, Brown felt his ears vigorously pulled and his head jerked around uncommonly. Unable to get away, he concluded it was Jimson taking revenge for having been surreptitiously punched by Brown's umbrella on a crowded ferry-boat. He struggled. "Aha!" chuckled Smith. "I'll teach you manners, you miscreant!" and he laughed boisterously, as he tumbled up Brown's hair, broke his new collar, and stuck one finger in his eye. "Aha!" And the two men came face to face in the playful scuffle. There was a smothering roar. A crash. The air turned slightly blue. In fourteen seconds more Brown was brushing the mud into his clothes down Fulton Street, and there was eggs in his eye, a buckwheat cake hung tranquilly upon his ear, and an expression of jangled meditation was upon his face. He apparently had no hat.

COULDN'T ANSWER DIRECT.
"Do you keep overcoats here?" he asked as he stopped in front of a clothing-store.
"Of course. Vhalk right in. I haf der best assortment in der hull State!"

"I want to ask you a plain question and I want a square answer." "Certainly."
"Have you an overcoat for \$4?" "Vhell, you see—you—"

"Never mind, now. I want a square answer to that question. Have you got an overcoat for \$1?" "Vhell—"

"Stop! Answer me yes or no." "My friend, I can't answer dat vhay. I haf some overcoats for \$6, and if I can't sell you one for \$8 den may be I come down to \$4. Come in and we shplit de difference and eads it seven!"

A MODERN GEORGE WASHINGTON.
Yesterday morning a careless mason dropped a half brick from the second story of a building out on Jefferson street on which he was at work. Leaning over the wall, and glancing downward, he discovered a respectable citizen, with his silk hat scrubbed over his eyes and ears, rising from a recumbent posture. The mason, in tones of some apprehension, asked: "Did that brick hit any one down there?" The citizen, with great difficulty extricating himself from the glove-fitting extinguisher into which his hat had been transformed, replied, with considerable wrath: "Yes, sir, it did; it hit me." "That's right," exclaimed the mason, in tones of undisguised admiration, "noble man! I would rather have wasted a thousand bricks than have had you tell me a lie about it."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.
The amount of the sums collected by the Roman Catholics for missionary purposes since 1822 when the Propaganda Fide was established is \$8,800,000, from which the Vatican created 260 apostolic prefectures with bishoprics. At present India has 26 Bishops and Archbishops and 1,200 priests. China and Japan 50 Apostolic Vicars and 1,400 missionaries. Africa 2 Archbishops, 12 Bishops, 17 Vicars and 16 apostolic prefectures. British America has thirty Bishops and 2000 priests; Australia, 23 Bishops and 900 priests—London Daily News.

The life of man how short. The poor pitance of seventy years is not worth being a villain for. What matters it if your neighbor lies in a splendid tomb? Sleep with your innocence. Look behind you through the track of time, a vast desert lies open in retrospect through this have your fathers journeyed wearied with years and sorrow they sink from the walks of man. You must leave them where they fall and you are to go a little further where you will and eternal rest. Whatever you may have to encounter between the cradle and the grave every moment is big with innumerable events which come not in slow succession but bursting forcibly from a revolving and unknown cause fly over this orb with diversified influence.

SATINES.

PRINTS.

Spring Dress Goods.

Just received at

CLAPP BROS.

BE SURE

Hats & Caps

E. B. GLOVER,

Boots Shoes & Rubbers, 17 Hancock St.

T. J. Lamb wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a New Market in Lamb's Block stocked with new and fresh goods such as Beef, Pork, Lamb, Mutton, Ham, Poultry, Sausage, Pigs Feet, Tripe, etc.

A full line of fresh fruit and Vegetables, Canned Goods in variety. And in connection with a fish market where may be found a full line of fresh and dried and pickled fish, oysters and clams open daily. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

BEEF, LAMB, HAM, PORK, MUTTON, POULTRY, PIGS FEET, SAUSAGE, TRIPE.

W. E. BROWN,
FUNERAL and FURNISHING UNDERTAKER.
COFFINS, CASKETS and ROBES constantly on hand.
Pierces' Block cor. Hancock and Washington Sts.
Residence Faxon Ave. Telephone 9787

DRESSMAKING.

Miss M. A. Broderick formerly of 43 Hancock St. Boston, wishes to solicit the patronage of the public; can be found over D. H. Fitzgerald's on Cemetery street. Also on hand, every variety of dress linings and findings, buttons, sewing material and hosiery.

WEST QUINCY.

J. F. Sheppard & Sons,

The best quality LYKEN'S VALLEY, FRANKLIN, RED and WHITE ASH, and CUMBERLAND COALS.

Pressed HAY, Hard and Soft WOOD, and Split KINDLINGS.

Wharves at East Braintree and Quincy Point.

Yard on GRANITE STREET, QUINCY.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
QUINCY, 5220
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QUINCY POINT, 5232

Boots Shoes, Rubbers, Slippers,
Warranted,
BSET GOODS LOWEST PRICES.

Confectionery

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PIPES,

Bass'

Corner Canite & Hancock Streets

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READY MADE CLOTHING
HATS, CAPS.

GENTS' FURNISHING
GOODS.

86 HANCOCK STREET.

JAMES J. MALONE.
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OFFICE, with W. F. Lamb,
Dugan & Merrill Building, Hancock Street

LOCALS

The intensely disagreeable rain storm of March 22nd was the occasion of no afternoon session of schools on that day.

We cannot send our paper to those who do not pay up their subscription money.

Measles have been prevalent lately among the children at the Hancock School. We wonder if the committee that selected the site build the school upon are satisfied with their choice.

Mr. Thomas Allmon a member of St. John's C. L. A. A. is stopping in Worcester. Mr. Fred Bergeron another member has returned from Barre Vt. where he has been spending the winter months.

On account of the town meeting coming so near the issue of our paper, we have not time to attend to many matters of interest. But look out for the May Monitor. It will be brimful of powerful articles on the election and upon town matters.

A great deal of fault is found with the sidewalk between the school street bridge and the house beyond the engine quarters. Now that spring is coming let us hope that it will be repaired especially in front of the steamer house. Sidewalks should be above the street level, not below it.

An alarm of fire was rung in from box 71 at 7:45 Thursday morning March 24, caused by a fire in the dwelling house of Mr. Charles Colby on Mill street. The fire department responded promptly and the steamer had a stream of water on the building in a few minutes after its arrival. The fire started on the second floor and did considerable damage.

The walking has been very bad during the last month and at no place has it been worse than at the crossing at the junction of Hancock and School street. This is one of the principal crossings in town and it would be a great blessing to pedestrians if the road commissioners would build a stone crossing like those in the centre.

Mr. Merdick Morrison has been very unfortunate this winter. He was afflicted with several large boils for a long time, then smashed his thumb, afterwards lost a great amount of work through the severity of the weather, then had his foot badly crushed and now has had to give up work again through his old enemy the boils. He certainly deserves practical sympathy from his many friends.

Rev. F. A. Friguglietti has returned from a visit to Maryland he had gone to attend the funeral of Mother Euphemia the head of the Sisters of Charity in the United States. This lady was a sister of Rev. William Blenkinsop of South Boston a gentleman who has always taken the liveliest interest in the welfare of our society and who is a particular friend of our Rev. Pastor.

Mr. Thomas Grant of South Weymouth an employe at the boat factory of John E. Drake in this town, while riding to his work on the morning of March 2, was stricken with paralysis. He was brought to the shop and Dr. Sheahan called who ordered him removed to his home where he lay unconscious until March 12. Half of his body still remains lifeless and it is doubtful if he ever entirely recovers.

Considerable work is being done on the railroad bridge over Granite street. The abutment on the Boston side will be rebuilt and the foundation strengthened. After the terrible accidents at White River and Rosindale the railroad corporations should take warning and inspect their bridges thoroughly. An ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure.

At the last March meeting those who favor holding the adjourned town meeting in the evening succeeded in carrying their point on the first ballot. It would no doubt have remained so had it not been that the moderator, Mr. John Q. Adams, could not attend in the evening. When the citizens of this town will change their vote to accommodate one man rather than the community Quincy must be a first class "One Horse Town."

The selection of Quincy have received petitions asking that certain men be appointed as special constables. It seems that some of these men were defeated by ballot at the last town meeting and their friends are trying in this manner to have them obtain the office. Of course special police should be appointed this year as in the past but it would be only just to the citizens of the town if other men should be appointed besides those who were defeated at the polls.

Tuesday evening March 8, Mr. George Dunn a beloved member of St. John's C. L. A. A. died of consumption at his residence on South street. This is the first member the association has lost by death since its formation over three years ago and they tender sympathy to the afflicted parents by resolution of regret as will be seen in another column of this paper. His funeral occurred from St. John's Church March 10, and was well attended, the members of the association escorting the remains to and from the church.

The operetta and concert given St. Patrick's night at the Coliseum was a magnificent success musically, financially and socially. The attendance was much in excess of

Last week Rev. Fr. Friguglietti preached at Emmetsburg Md., Fr. Danahy at Lowell, and Fr. Cuffe at Salem, and Fr. Wilson at Quincy.

While painting the St. John's hall recently Mr. Andrew Mischler fell to the ground from a height of twenty feet, and received severe injuries about the head and shoulder.

It is rumored that Hon. John Q. Adams intends to erect a splendid brick block on the land owned by him which fronts on the square. It is to be an immense affair and if the news is true its advent will be hailed with joy by every citizen who wants to see some evidence of enterprise in town.

Don't forget your Easter duty! Remember it is not only an act of devotion, but of strict obligation. It is certainly unnecessary to ask Catholics to receive Holy Communion at this sacred time. It ought to be a joyful matter to haste and cast aside the bonds of sin by a fervent confession, and to arise again to new life with our soul nourished with the Body and Blood of Our Saviour. Attend to it immediately and unite your heart to the millions that purified you after a worthy gift to our Lord.

By the way! What has become of our horse railroad? If some of the projectors could trip up to Brockton and see how well the cars are patronized and how enormously they have built up the city, they would begin work at once. So says the road which has been laid to East Stoughton, and Randolph is soon to be benefited by its further extension. But then, what is the use? Quincy will never amount to anything while a half dozen men run the town and don't want improvements for fear that their vast possessions of vacant land may increase in value and that under a city government they would be taxed in proportion to the increase and not by the rate of fifty years ago.

Mr. Peter Davis astonished the members one day last month by asserting that granite would burn like coal. It was received with incredulous smiles until Peter got a large piece weighing about 8 lbs. and put it into the stove. The boys all began to move away fearing an explosion, but none came. After ten minutes elapsed, the stone was found to be red hot and it retained its heat fully as long as coal would have done. When it cooled off the red part had become ashes. One of our noted blacksmiths also tried this experiment and satisfied all who saw the trial, that granite will burn. We understand that in many sheds the stone cutters, after having built a coal fire, fill up their stoves with granite chips and thus hold the fire and heat all day at a small expense. Who knows what Peter's experiment may yet be worth to the town?

Regarding the Easter duty we would remind the members that Sunday April 24th, is the time appointed for our semi-annual reception of Holy Communion. It is unnecessary to repeat that all the blessings which the Society has conferred upon its members, the Church and the community at large, are all due to the faithful observance of this most beneficial rite. The exhibit last Christmas was magnificent and we feel confident that the Easter duty will not be less grand. Surely God must bless our family and community in which this glorious practice of receiving Holy Communion in a body and as a society is faithfully continued. In this Communion do not forget to pray for each other, also to pray for the welfare of the Association and for the eternal repose of George Dunn, our lately deceased member. The Society as usual will form at the hall at 7:30 march to St. John's Church for 8 o'clock Mass and then return to the hall for breakfast. Members will wear their white badges and white gloves.

On Easter Monday evening April 11th, the St. John's will present at the Quincy Coliseum, the glorious and pathetic French drama "A Celebrated Case." The cast of characters is unusually strong and the play itself is by many considered better and more emotional than the "Two Orphans" by the same author. The fine dramatic success of the St. John's in past entertainments are a guarantee of perfect satisfaction to the audience on this occasion. It also is to be remembered that the Society generously gave up their annual entertainment last January, in order that the Coffee Party for the poor might be all the grander success and so that our entertainment would in no manner interfere with the patronage of the Coffee Party. It was finally decided to have a collection instead of a party, but this does not lessen the merit of the Society who gave up their profit freely and would do so again at any time. The members of the Charitable Society should show by their active co-operation that they appreciate the action of the St. John's. Tickets for sale by the members and also at Pierce's Pharmacy, the Misses Flynn, Pettengill's, South Quincy Post Office, West Quincy Post Office, S. B. Little's, Read's, Dugan's, Atlantic, and Shaw's South Braintree. Get your seats early otherwise you may be disappointed in your choice.

The operetta and concert given St. Patrick's night at the Coliseum was a magnificent success musically, financially and socially. The attendance was much in excess of

any that ever previously greeted a performance in the building. Many came from Boston, Brighton, Brookline, Weymouth, while North Quincy must have seemed like a church yard at night so great was the crowd from there. South Braintree also did finely. Mr. Cashman ran three barges to and from West Quincy and in addition to these the streets to that district were lined with pedestrians. The centre, South and Quincy Point also did, nobly and the universal opinion is that it was the grandest musical affairs ever held in Quincy.

The children were beautifully dressed and sang with wonderful power, expression and sweetness, while their gestures were remarkably appropriate. The tableaux were lovely. Miss Mary Lucy sang with great feeling the good old song the "Wearing of the Green," and later in the evening was most enthusiastically cheered for brilliant rendition of "The Bird" song. Miss Mary McDonnell pleased the audience by "Sad will be Kathleen."

Miss Katie Lane brought down the house by her fine execution of the "Dear Little Shamrock." The song in the Irish language made many good eyes moist by the sentiments expressed by Mr. Thos. Leary. Mr. Con. Duggan sang with fine spirit "O' the Mille Fadhla," while one of the features of the evening was the "Irishman's toast" by Master Henry Collins. In the operetta Miss Kate Garrity scored another brilliant success as the Queen and was the recipient of many deserved compliments. Golden Hair was assumed by Misses Mary White and Mary Gunville each of whom did finely. The Bard was rendered by Messrs. R. Tensdale and A. Mischler. The parts of Faithful, Lightfoot, Airy and Frailty were sung by Misses Katie Lane, Lizzie Garrity, Mabel Pendis, Lizzie Gerin, Mary Corcoran, Nellie Garrity and Annie Lane. As Will O' the Wisp the beautiful voices of Katie Keenan and Katie Murphy elicited admiration.

The bears were simply glorious, sang and acted splendidly and were the chief attraction making the house ring again and again with applause. They were Messrs. James White, Napoleon Grignon, John McGowan, Thomas Doyle, while the Tins Cobs, Henry Collins and Willie Welsh deserve particular praise. The pianist was Miss Margaret Garrity who played magnificently as usual, while Carson's Brockton City Theatre Orchestra did glorious work. The Catholics of Quincy have great reason to be proud of the unqualified success of our entertainment which was a public proof that we have the ability, energy and unity to eclipse all others in the musical as well as in any other line, when we make up our minds to produce anything, and we feel confident that the Operetta and Concert sung last St. Patrick's night will give us great honor and will long remain in the minds of our people as the grandest musical affair in the history of Quincy.

WEST QUINCY.

Business remains quiet at the hospital.

Carey Bros. are having a new office built.

Mr. Robert Kent's business is increasing. He intends building a new shed 75 feet long.

Mrs. William Good who was so ill that her life was despaired of for some days, is now recovering under the skillful treatment of Dr. Donovan.

The prospects are that there will be a large number from here attend the entertainment and ball on Easter Monday night given at the Coliseum. Those intending to go should purchase their tickets early, as they are going like hotcakes.

What is the reason some of our business men do not try to induce manufacturers to come to this district. Many are unable to work at the granite business and are obliged to go to Boston for small pay, cold dinner etc. Many enterprising towns own their property to a generous manner of remitting taxes to corporations, factories etc. Why cannot Quincy do likewise.

The quartermen who for some time have been quietly organizing have at last presented their employers with a list of grievances. It is hoped that the matter will be settled to suit all concerned, and that the men will get more wages. That they are an underpaid class of workmen is evident when we take into consideration the dangers to which they are exposed, also the time they lose in stormy, hot and cold weather. It is surprising how they contrive to get along so well. We hope they will take the advantage of all peaceful means to better their condition.

Business is booming in the new market.

David Barry and John Barry are appointed special police officers.

In all probability the new street leading to Hall Place will be called Rogers street.

Mr. Myles Miford has also been very sick with rheumatism but we are all glad to hear of his recovery. Myles is a genial character and has hosts of friends.

Mr. Robert Kent has been severely afflicted lately by the death of one of his children. His many friends tender him their heartfelt sympathy in his period of bereavement.

Much complaint is heard that the blasts in the quarries are not covered. Stones come flying through the air and some day some contractors will have to pay heavy damages.

Capt. Boyd's family are having a hard time on account of sickness. Mrs. Boyd was seriously ill for nearly a month and now, one of his sons lies stricken with that terribly painful affection, rheumatic fever.

Thomas Tensdale, a highly respected young man died recently from the effects of injuries received years ago and which rendered him an invalid. He was a member of the St. Mary's C. L. A. Society who showed their regard by attending his funeral. May he rest in peace.

The checker tournament now in progress among the amateurs of the town in St. John's hall, is exciting great interest. The first prize will probably go either to Fred or Napoleon Grignon as these gentlemen lead and will soon play the deciding games. Messrs. Michael Curtis and Francis Kennedy follow in close order.

Mr. John Kapples of this district, was found dead in bed in a Chicago hotel. It is claimed that one gas fixture was leaking and that after Mr. Kapples had turned out the gas, the other fixture filled the room and suffocated him. There is talk of a suit against the proprietors of the hotel. Mr. Kapples was buried from St. Mary's Church, W. Quincy, Tuesday Mar. 29. His funeral was largely attended.

It is time for the house rents in Quincy to be reduced. The price asked is simply extortion when we consider how low property is assessed and how deprived we are of almost the necessities of town life in the matters of poor streets, no police protection, horrible sidewalks and no street lights. Fortunately the number of houses is increasing and this will lower the rents some. It is time to think of the poor man's expenses.

The attention of the Road Commissioners is called to the continuous obstruction of the sidewalk on Willard street by a certain firm. We did not know that this firm owned the highway so as to keep and store on it their polished or unpolished stones and leave it for a long time blocking up the street. Certainly the town would be liable for damages and heavy ones, if any one should fall over these rocks and be injured. They are particularly dangerous to travellers at night, and we hope immediate action will be taken to preserve our rights.

The cutters have been a little careless in some instances, in demanding the price list adopted last May, during the winter months. Now that the spring is with us again, let every man see that there is no violation of the bill. A man that will join a organization, and not support the principles of it is a coward. There is a class of men that will not join any workman's organization to help the cause along, yet are willing to reap the benefits obtained. Let every workman put his shoulder to the wheel, do justice to himself and fellowmen, and hold the ground gained, if not it will be detrimental to ourselves.

There should if practicable, be no private ways in town. The owners at the earliest opportunity should petition the proper authorities to lay out and except these private ways as public or town ways. Then matters will be much easier to be regulated and those who have to use these ways will feel safer. At present, grocers, bakers, butchers, and all kinds of tradesmen, physicians, clergymen and all others run great risk in passing over these ways, particularly at night. Besides, property on a private way is never worth as much as if it were on a public street. And very few persons care either to build or to buy on a private way. Make them all town ways as soon as you can.

Speaking of Common street. The town voted to petition the County Commissioners to order substantial vias similar improvements to those asked for in the town warrant. If the matter of the petition is left to your enemies you will never get the street improved. Take some more advice! The County Commissioners must hold their next meeting at Dedham on the 10th of April. Now let the West Quincy improvement society call a meeting to be held at once, let them appoint a committee to see the selectmen as to what action has been taken or should be taken, and give this committee power if need be to see that this petition is properly drawn up and presented to the county commissioners in time to be acted upon at their next meeting. Now, gentlemen, if you want the street attended to, get right to work.

and attend to business. Push the matter and keep pushing until you get what is so public a necessity.

"Rah rah rah!" At last we are somebody! At last we have completely the kid-gloved ring that always opposed every improvement every expenditure of town money for this district. The advice of the Monitor was followed. It told us to hold meetings, to find out what was wanted, and to insert the articles in the town warrant, to attend the town meetings, to speak for our interests and to vote for them. We did this, and with the help of our friends in other districts we gained every point in spite of the hostility of the committee of fifteen, in spite of the bullying, in spite of the eloquence of the "wisdom corner." We secured for this district fifteen thousand dollars or more, not including the school fund, nor the improvement of Common street. It shows us what a tremendous power for good the Monitor wielded and how masterly was the plan of operations. We congratulate the citizens on their achievement and hope it is only the beginning of improvements which will put us on an equality with any other district. We have been kept back long enough.

ATLANTIC.
was referee. Casey of Newport has challenged Leach and the race will run in about a month's time.

Mr. William A. Mosley for years the proprietor of the Atlantic House died of paralysis March 2nd.

Mr. John T. Sullivan and Geo. E. May have gone to Bridgeport, Conn. where they have secured employment.

A very large number of Atlantic people attended the operetta St. Patrick's night and were highly delighted.

Atlantic people are very much pleased over the election of Mr. Conney on the School Committee. He will prove an efficient officer.

The foot race at the Columbia Rink between Jack and McMaster both of Wollaston, distance one mile was won by Leach in 5 min. 4 sec. Edward McKoon of Atlantic attended.

The sidewalk on Hancock St. near Neponset bridge has been in most dangerous condition for months. Residents are wondering why it has not been put in a safe condition.

The sidewalk on Hancock St. from Squantum street to the O. C. R. R. bridge has been in a terribly condition the past month having been used as a roadway for the heavy teams and all cut to pieces.

Some of the enterprising young men should get together and apply for the use of that vacant lot between Atlantic Ave. and Old Colony St. near depot for base ball and other sports, it only needs a little repair to make a fine play ground. Appleton St. has had great improvements in the shape of light but there is still room for more benefits under foot.

The Atlantic Dramatic Club will present the drama "The Little Brown Jug" in the basement of the Catholic Church Thursday April 21st. It has been in rehearsal a long time and will be well presented. The people of this part of the town should patronize and encourage the young folks taking part and make the club a permanent fixture. We predict a large attendance from Quincy centre on account of the male members of the club being members of the St. John's.

At a meeting of the Quincy School Alumni Association held at the schoolhouse Mar. 16th the following were elected officers Pres. W. S. Knowles, Vice Pres. Miss E. Vinton, Sec. W. S. Reed, Treas. Miss M. Savage. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in this part of the town and many former teachers and pupils came long distances to be present. A very enjoyable evening was spent discussing "Old times." Among the former teachers present were Mr. McKendrick who taught in 1854 Messrs. Bunker, Brown and Frye, Misses Young, Plummer and Woods.

COMITADY.
At a regular meeting of the St. John's Catholic L. and A. Association of Quincy, held on Tuesday evening, March 15th, the following resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS: It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite mercy and wisdom to remove from our midst by death, after long illness, our beloved and esteemed associate, George H. Dunn.

RESOLVED: That while we bow with humble submission to the will of Divine Providence, yet we cannot but regret the demise of one of our members.

RESOLVED: That in his death the association has lost a worthy member; his parents a loving and devoted son.

RESOLVED: That we tender to his afflicted parents our heart felt sympathy in their hour of bereavement and while they mourn their loss, we would remind them that he has gone to the God who made him, and that they will find consolation in Him who doeth all things for the best.

RESOLVED: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased and published in the Quincy Monitor.

JOHN T. LARKIN,
THOMAS M. FLOCK,
HENRY T. BROWN,
Committee on Resolutions.

VOL. II.

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Quincy Monitor.

VOL. II. NO. 2.

SOUTH QUINCY, MAY, 1887.

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THE EXCLUSIVENESS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
MR. MATHER meets Mr. Appleton returning from church one Sunday morning, and after some desultory conversation he is emboldened to ask, "Friend Appleton, why did you become a Catholic?"
MR. APPLETON. "Why did I become a Catholic? To save my soul, of course. What other motive do you suppose I have had?"
MR. M. "Well, I don't know precisely. The fact is, I have been a good deal puzzled by your leaving the good old paths of your forefathers and joining the Catholic Church, and I have often thought I would like to hear what you had to say in justification of such a course. You certainly do not mean to say that you could not have been saved just as well in the religion of your ancestors as in that religion which we have all been taught to look upon as superstitious, and even idolatrous and abominable?"
MR. A. "I mean just what I have said. I joined the Catholic Church to save my soul, and because I became fully convinced that I could not save my soul in the religion in which I had been brought up."
MR. M. "Ah! then I see it is true what we have so often heard charged against the Catholics: you believe that the Catholic Church is the only true church, and that out of that church there is no salvation."
MR. A. "Well, yes, I do believe that the Catholic Church is the only true church, and that out of it there is no salvation, for me at least."
MR. M. "For you at least? Of course, if there is no salvation for you, there is no salvation for any of us."
MR. A. "I did not say that, but it you like the logic I will not be so bold as to deny it."
MR. M. "If I like the logic! But I don't like the logic. The conclusion is too absurd and too dreadful for any sane man to admit."
MR. A. "Why is it so absurd? If the premises are good the conclusion follows as a natural consequence, whether we like it or not."
MR. M. "But I am not so sure of the premises."
MR. A. "Do you believe Almighty God established a church in the world?"
MR. M. "Of course I do; we believe in the church as much as the Catholics do."
MR. A. "What was the church established for?"
MR. M. "To save souls, of course. Our Lord chose His apostles and sent them into the world to preach the Gospel and establish His church; and His great commission was, 'Go and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Holy Ghost. He that believeth not shall be damned.'"
MR. A. "Very good I am glad to see you are so orthodox. Now if, as you have clearly proved, our Lord made the church the ordinary means of salvation to man, what becomes of those who are out of the church?"
MR. M. "Ah! I see you are trying to corner me. But remember a great apostle has said, 'In every nation he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted of Him.'"
MR. A. "I might ask why you twist the word 'nation' about to mean 'church' in that next, since, if you refer to the verse Acts x. 35, you will see that St. Peter said that because he had just been convinced by a vision that other people could be saved besides those who were by nation Jews, and that there is no question about 'church' at all. Certainly a Hottentot can be saved as well as an American, and on what condition, friend matter?"
MR. M. "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved."
MR. A. "And he that believeth not?"
MR. M. "Shall be damned."
MR. A. "And is not that, also, too absurd and dreadful for a sane man to believe?"
MR. M. "Then you mean to say it is no more absurd and dreadful for you Catholics to believe that you poor heretics will be damned, if we do not believe what you teach than it is to believe that the heathen and infidels will be damned if they refuse to receive the message of the Gospel?"

MR. A. "Did I call you a heretic?"
MR. M. "You might as well. You claim to be the only true church, and of course all who are out of that church must necessarily be heretics, or at least schismatics, which is not much better."
MR. A. "You have learned logic, I see, under an excellent master."
MR. M. "But this is not my argument; it is yours."
MR. A. "Well, what is your argument? Do you mean to say that heretics and schismatics will be saved?"
MR. M. "Of course not. How can I maintain that those will be saved whom our Lord and His apostles condemn? Mark those who cause divisions (schisms) among you, and have no fellowship with them. And schisms are included among those sins which merit the divine reprobation."
MR. A. "That is good, Catholic doctrine. I assent to that most fully. Wherein do we differ?"
MR. M. "You need not try to make out that we are agreed; I'm sure we are not."
MR. A. "But why should you insist that there are differences between us when there are none? Is it not desirable that Christian people should agree as far as possible?"
MR. M. "Yes, but I don't like you to turn me over to the uncovenanted mercies of God."
MR. A. "The uncovenanted mercies of God! I never used such an expression. That is not Catholic language."
MR. M. "I don't know what Catholic language is, but I know what Catholic theory and Catholic practice are. They unquestionably consign all who are out of what they call the church to eternal perdition."
MR. A. "What do you do with all who are out of what they call the true church?"
MR. M. "We leave them in the hands of God."
MR. A. "In the hands of the 'uncovenanted mercies'?"
MR. M. "I see you are determined to poke fun at me. But I am not to put off in that way. I still maintain there are very serious differences between the Catholic and Protestant theory."
MR. A. "Oh! I have not the slightest doubt of that, but so far as we have gone I don't see but we are pretty well agreed. You believe that Christ established a church on earth to be the ordinary means of salvation to man. So do we. You hold that those who willfully reject the truth will be damned. That is our belief also. You believe that heresy and schism are damnable sins. So do we. And those who are out of the church, as you understand it, you leave to the 'uncovenanted mercies of God,' or, as we prefer to say, in the hands of a merciful God, which is not necessarily to consign them to eternal perdition, since 'in every nation he that feareth God and worketh righteousness' he that honestly lives up to the light he has, and walks humbly before God, he that loves the truth and seeks for it as for hidden treasure and is ready to follow it wherever it leads, is accepted of Him. That is our doctrine also with reference to those who are out of the church, as we understand it."
MR. M. "Then do you admit that some of other churches may be saved?"
MR. A. "If I do, it is not because they are members of those churches, but in spite of it."
MR. M. "Rather a spiteful reason, it seems to me; but explain, if you please, how they will be saved?"
MR. A. "They will be saved by virtue of their baptism and belief."
MR. M. "But they do not believe in the Catholic Church nor have they been baptized into it."
MR. A. "Yes they have, if they have been validly baptized. True baptism unites to the body of Christ and necessarily makes one a member of the Catholic Church."
MR. M. "But how, pray tell me, can a man be a member of the Catholic Church and at the same time a member of some other church?"
MR. A. "There can be but one true church of Christ, that is the Catholic Church. If a man has been validly baptized, he thereby has become a member of the Catholic Church and will continue so until, by some voluntary act of his own, he forfeits his title to the membership, no matter what other society he may belong to, whether it be a temperance society, a moral reform society, or a religious society calling itself a church."
MR. M. "Then a man can really be a member of the Catholic Church though he be not in visible communion with the church?"
MR. A. "Exactly so. And if his separation from that visible unity be tray act, (such as apostasy or refusing to join her visible communion

not the result of his own volun-
tarily convinced of her truth,) and
if he is validly baptized and prece-
vers to the end, he will undoubtedly be
saved."
MR. M. "That, I suppose is what
you call being saved by *invisible ig-
norance*?"
MR. A. "No, the Catholic Church
does not teach that any man will be
saved by ignorance of any kind. He
will be saved by virtue of his
union with the body of Christ. His
invisible ignorance will excuse him
for any want of compliance with
the visible institutions of the church."
MR. M. "After all, I must con-
fess those views are much like my
own in reference to the spiritual
nature of the church. True, we pro-
fess not to attach so much importance
to baptism and what we call the ex-
ternals; but still we hold that baptism
is the door of entrance into the church,
and we admit that a man is bound to
believe the truth under pain of damna-
tion; and if he really has a disposi-
tion to accept the truth, when made
known to him, if he love the truth
for the truth's sake, and is
ready to follow wherever it leads at
any sacrifice, Almighty God will ex-
cuse him for ignorance of such truths
as may not have been known to him.
Still, I must insist that the church as
you understand it, and the church as
I understand it, are two different
things."
MR. A. "No doubt of it. If I
had not been convinced of that fact,
I never should have abandoned the re-
ligion of my fathers and accepted
that of the Catholic Church; and I
want you to confess now, as an honest
man, that the real ground of your
objection to that church is not the old
slander, that she consigns all out of
her pale to eternal perdition, but
simply that she claims to be the true
church of Christ."
MR. M. "Well, I will candidly
acknowledge, if it will be any satis-
faction to you, that there does not
seem to be so much difference between
a point as I had supposed.
I read ground of my objection I see
is, as you say, to the exclusive claim
of the Catholic Church to be the true
church of Christ. It seems so ab-
surd and unreasonable for one de-
nomination to set itself up above all
others and say, 'We are the church.'"
MR. A. "Then you don't claim to
belong to the church?"
MR. M. "Well, yes, I claim to be-
long to the true church of Christ of
course, as I understand it."
MR. A. "The true church as you
understand it? But the church as
you understand it differs from the
church as I understand it?"
MR. M. "Of course it does."
MR. A. "And they can't both be
true?"
MR. M. "No the Protestant re-
ligion and the Catholic religion can-
not both be true."
MR. A. "Then, if you maintain
that the church as you understand it
is not the true church, do you, or do
you not, set yourself up above others
and claim to be the church?"
MR. M. "But I am not absolutely
sure that I am right. We do not claim
to be infallible, as you do."
MR. A. "Now, friend Mather,
that is just the point I want to come
at. You admit that there is a true
church?"
MR. M. "Yes, I am certain of it."
MR. A. "And there are false
ones?"
MR. M. "No doubt of it."
MR. A. "Now, tell me, do the
false ones know that they are right?"
MR. M. "How can they know
they are right when they are not?"
MR. A. "Does the true one know
that she is right?"
MR. M. "Well I suppose she ought
to know it."
MR. A. "Suppose she ought.
Speak out, man, and look the truth
in the face. She does know it. She
must know it. Pretty kind of a
church that would be which couldn't
tell herself from a heresy."
MR. M. "Well what do you make
out of that?"
MR. A. "Just this my friend.
The Catholic Church is the only one
that says she knows infallibly that
she is right. All others disclaim that in-
fallible certainty for themselves, as be-
lieving false they honestly ought to do,
and therefore the Catholic Church,
and she alone, is the true church of
Christ."
MR. M. "I give it up. Your argu-
ment is unanswerable. I must ex-
amine into the claims of your church
more particularly."
MR. A. "Do. The Catholic church
courts inquiry, and urges all men to
study her doctrines, to weigh the
reasons she gives for her faith and
practice in the balance of common
sense, and to examine her whole
character in the light of the holy
Scriptures and the teachings of his-
tory. Examine, examine, examine,
and not examine it thoroughly."
MR. M. "Oh! yes, I will. Don't
fear. What you have said to me this
morning puts me under the obligation,
as an sincere and honest man, who is
not afraid to confront the truth, to
examine these serious claims of the
Catholic Church."

THE
QUINCY MONITOR,
PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
BY
St. John's C. L. & A. Association
Entered at the Post Office at Quincy, Ill., Second
Class Matter.
Advertising Agent, M. GUESS.
M. L. LEE, J. COYLE, Subscription Agents.
SOUTH QUINCY, MAY, 1887.

ROAD COMMISSION VERSUS TOWN.

Some years ago at an adjourned town meeting, a vote was passed instructing the Selectmen to refuse granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in Quincy. This vote was engineered by the great prohibition leader in Quincy, and received the almost unanimous support of the "Wisdom Corner." The Selectmen refused, or declined, to act upon the instruction of the town, and granted a license to almost every one that applied for it. This action of the Selectmen created great excitement among the no-liquor men, and the Selectmen were very freely condemned by them. In the next election, this was used as a powerful argument against their re-election, and was considered as mainly contributing to the defeat of the members of the board who voted to grant licenses. The great cry was "why did they refuse to obey the instruction given them by a vote of the town?"

At the last annual town meeting, it was voted "that nine hours should constitute a day's work, for any person employed by the town." This vote was not an instruction to the Road Commissioners, it was a positive command, a contract made by the town with its employees, which fixed the hours of labor, as firmly as the vote fixed the wages of the Selectmen, the members of the Fire Department, or of the Road Commissioners themselves. The Road Commissioners, have decided to employ no laboring man who will not work ten hours as a day's work. It is exceedingly strange that almost every man in town who condemned the Selectmen for refusing to accept the instruction of the town, applaud the action of the Road Commissioners in disobeying the direct vote of the town fixing the hours of labor. It makes a mighty difference whose ox is gored. It will be well for these gentlemen in future to be a little more modest in their self assertion, and consider that all the common sense of the town is not settled in wisdom centre.

It is said that the Commissioners have found out that the vote was illegal; we wonder if the decision was given by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. It will be in order for the Commissioners to have the Chapter and Section of the law, and the decision on the point, ready on hand for the next town meeting.

We are not giving any opinion on the expediency of the vote, nine hours may or may not be considered a full day's work, and private individuals, or firms may or may not be inclined to pay full wages for less than ten hours a day. It may be that in their private business, the Commissioners employ men on the ten hours a day system. It may be that nine hours is not a fair day's work in any employment, but that is none of the Commissioners' business, they are employed and paid as the servants of the town, as well as the laborers and their duties are clearly defined, the town fixed their wages, and the contract made by the town for nine hours as a day's work, is as valid, as the vote passed at the same meeting fixing the salary of the Commissioners. We will be anxious to hear why the Road Commissioners took upon themselves this responsibility, it made no difference to the board, how much, or how little the town paid to workmen, or how many hours they worked. The town has power to fix the conditions of a contract made with any person who does any work of any kind for the town, and the board went entirely beyond its duty when it presumed to disobey a positive mandate, given in full town meeting. We do not wish to accept the reason given for their singular action, which is whispered round town—that being employers themselves and influenced by other contractors they fear if the town's workmen had the nine hours system, it would be demanded in general by workmen at every business who work by the day. Even if this would be the result, it is no excuse for the Commissioners. They are not the town of Quincy, and they must give a very satisfactory reason for their strange action, or prepare for the condemnation their course will meet from the people of the town at the next election.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF QUINCY.

Since the last town meeting there appear to be a good many of our oldest citizens, who harbor the thought that we have fallen upon evil days. They think the action and vote of those who really decided the articles in the warrant, ruinous in the extreme and presaging troublous times. We cannot agree with these doleful prophets, and we disagree with them so far as to believe and say, that with a few trifling exceptions no town meeting held within the past ten years has been so satisfactory, or more nearly right than the last one. We believe all right thinking persons will finally agree with us. We purpose to go over in brief, some of the causes that led to the turn over of last March, and we think it can be shown to be a perfectly logical outcome of the manner in which town matters have been conducted and mismanaged, for the past generation.

Up to the war of the rebellion Quincy was plodding along under the guidance of the old New England idea, and containing a small population, working under old methods, wants more few and easily supplied.

With the methods and ideas born of the war, with the increase in number of ideas regarding life, that sprang into being during that period, many communities took on a new growth with the consent and assistance of those men who had remained at home and profited largely in pecuniary way from the war itself.

In Quincy that was not the case, those who remained at home had reaped a large harvest of profit, and were in no way inclined to assist in any improvement required by the town as a whole, simply for the reason that they were not personally in need. The development of the granite business brought into town a large number of workmen who earned good wages, in the spending of which the older residents largely profited. The old duties were cut up and sold and the increase of value was not profit. There had thus far been no assessment of lands above old farm values; but when the small lot of land was separated from the main body the assessed value went up at a jump, from \$50 or \$100 per acre, to 4 cents per foot. If the cost of schools, the chief increase from this population, has largely increased within 20 years we believe it cannot be shown that land owners have suffered in any way, as the value of what they sell or keep has advanced faster in proportion than taxes.

Any time previous to 1875 there should have been an effort made by those who held control of the Quincy town meeting, to look over the affairs of the town and determine how it should be managed on an improving plan.

They could have put the town in the advance of the column. Did they do this? Not in the slightest degree. The old residents, from whom the movement should have come, have done all they could to keep the town back. Can any one of those who bewail the taking possession of the town by its wage earners point to a single improvement they have originated, advocated or supported? Verily there is not one improvement that they have originated, and if there are any they have advocated or supported it is because they have been driven or dragged to do so. That a few persons might not have the valuation of their farms raised, the toilers of the community have waded through mud and dust until forbearance has reached the borders of heroism.

That \$5000 was voted for side-walks this year, is largely due to the fact that the committee of fifteen would not consider a request of many citizens to recommend an appropriation of \$1000 for that purpose. There is no reason why the business of this town should not be considered as it ought to be, there are too many interests at stake to have matters merely drift from yearly meeting to yearly meeting. We need a town council and we hope the wage earners to whom the prosperity of the town is largely due will move in this matter at once, and hold special meetings to get at the town's needs and the methods of supplying them.

We need roads and sidewalks, and it will cost no more to have them than not to have them.

We need a water system that shall extend to all parts of the town where it will come near paying interest on its cost. We need a system of drainage that will remove the filth from the more thickly settled portions of our territory, where there is no place to dispose of it by cesspool, as along on Water and Copeland streets, and that will keep the drainage from our ice ponds.

We want a fire service that will afford protection to outlying districts as well as to the centre.

We want a management of affairs that will consider it of as much importance to fix up the hole on School street as to repair any other part of the highways. We want ideas at the head that look up and forward instead of looking downward and backward.

We want the town to act as a person and do something more than to be content with the bare requirements of the law. We want it to mend its ways actual and mental.

For all this there is to be expected no assistance from those who ought to take the leadership, they have practically abandoned leading, they have become only drags on the wheel of progress and they should not be allowed to have any directing voice. They have said time and again that they will not go forward. As we cannot go backward with profit, those to whom the destinies of the town are dear should step to the front and lead, the laggard cang to the rear.

We hazard nothing, in saying that the cost to the inhabitants of the town, for good accommodations will be no greater with the poorest, and the gain in decency and self respect will be very great.

Hitherto we have had no method in public business henceforward we trust there will be some. Under the article generally last in the warrant to appoint committees there should be appointed committees on a great many subjects, and they should be so appointed that they will not go to sleep for a year.

At least two thousand of the voters of Quincy are interested in a living state of things, rather than a dying one, and from them we expect action that will be intelligent, economical and praise-worthy. The sooner they take action the better politics has no part therein and will not be allowed to divert men from attending in a right way to their highest interest.

OUR ROADS.

We have been constantly complaining of the bad condition of our streets, and been listening to the excuses given by the successive boards of selectmen, for their seeming neglect.

We were told that the remedy was in electing a board of Road Commissioners who would have entire control of that department. The town tried the experiment, but did not find any relief from the new idea, and returned to the old plan. The friends of a commission by a coup d'etat, succeeded last year in procuring the acceptance of the Road Commission, procuring a larger appropriation than ever was voted before for highways.

It was expected that the largely increased appropriation, expended by the new ideal officials, would give general satisfaction, but the streets last year, were in as bad, if not worse condition than they were in the year when Mr. Faxon, moved that the appropriation be reduced to seven thousand dollars, and the town reluctantly voted eight thousand dollars, for highways. The friends of a Road Commission make an apology for any short comings this year on the ground that the Commissioners had only just begun to work and had not time to do much. Many who have no faith in a board of that kind, refrained from voting for abolishing the Commission, in order to give the Commissioners an opportunity of perfecting any plans they may have in mind and giving the town full value for the large appropriation. If the Commissioner system is the best for the community, let it be sustained by the people, and it ought to be understood by the gentlemen composing the board, that they, and their system are on trial, and that if the streets of Quincy are in as bad condition next March, as they are at present, the board and system will be likely to go, and remain gone.

It may be well to remind the Commissioners that the present is the best time to repair the streets. Every dollar spent on the roads this month is better than three spent on the same streets next July. The bad places are visible to every one now, and a few loads of broken stones spread now in the bad places, would remain in place. The mud would bind the coarse material, make a good road, now, in a few weeks the mud will be dust, and be a source of annoyance to people who have to go through town.

A foolish idea is gaining ground, that in order to have good roads we must spoil them first, and rebuild them afterwards. This theory if carried out will cost the citizens thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands of dollars before its folly is understood. We have many miles of good roads as can be made, if only a little care was taken to keep them in repair, but it is of little use to build even a good road and

then neglect it for a year, or more. The tearing going over our roads in Quincy, makes it more expensive to keep them in repair, for this reason they need more constant care. In road repairing, as in every other work "a stitch in time saves nine." Every day in the week some citizen remarks, how a little attention to a hollow place now, would make a good street where a slough is an eyesore at present. If the ruts on Copeland street were filled during April with small stones, how much happier would the West Quincy boys be coming down to the next special town meeting. The same rule can be applied to many other streets in town. Hurry up Messrs. Commissioners if you wish to save your bacon.

THE IMMEDIATE NECESSITY FOR A SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

The increase of the population of the town, though possibly a matter of pride to those who have lived here for many years, brings with it demands for facilities for cleanly living, that to many, appear unneeded and unnecessarily expensive. The growth to the state that demands new habits of thought, is so gradual that it is not perceived and when we find the demands made by the new condition, are entirely beyond what we have before then considered sufficient, we are inclined to declare that the "good old ways" shall no further be interfered with and that we will not tolerate any one who insists upon what has been recognized as the inevitable, by others similarly situated, like unto the man in the Arabian Nights stories who declared "A Beeldar I am, as was my father before me and a Beeldar will I live and die;" thus we in our ingrained idea, that Quincy is a country town, managed by country methods, declare that a country town shall it remain to the end of time.

Now this way of thinking is very foolish because it prevents us from approaching the work that is inevitable we must perform, in a proper spirit. If we about our duties, determined to bring only half heartedness to their performance, we prepare for defeat, and subsequent discouragement.

We are possibly no different from other people in many ways, and yet it does sometimes seem as if we were rather slower of movement than the dwellers of other localities. We must, however, realize that there is now, no time to lose in coming to the front and beginning like men, the work of town building, which the fates have appointed us to do.

We propose to bring before our readers all the subjects they should consider, as men responsible for good or bad town management and though they should then shrink their responsibility, our skirts will be cleared.

Of all questions with which the town is agitated to-day, the question of sewerage stands at the head. We shall make bold to affirm that no community, that is willing to live surrounded by deposits of filth, such as exists in many portions of Quincy can be in a condition to admit of moral improvement. The complacent mind that can be content with what it has, is on the road to the grave, and not on the road to life and action.

The old story of the delightful country town where each household could dispose of its sewage in the garden, has lulled us to quiet too long and we rise up and find that condition of things, possibly idyllic when it existed, is of the past and the present calls in loud tones for us to be up and doing.

The researches of scientific men long ago demonstrated beyond a doubt that certain diseases were so surely born of the sink drain and cesspool and the sewer that they are always denominated *filth diseases*. We name the sewer as one place for the engendering of these diseases, not to make an argument against a sewer, for that we must have and it being only necessary to construct a sewer properly and connect houses with it properly, to exclude it from the list of causes of diseases.

Then again it must be noticed that the general average of life is longer in cities where sewers are laid than in closely settled country towns where there are no sewers, and this, notwithstanding the greater number of causes of death in cities than exists in the towns. In the statement that sewers are a cause of ill health there is no force when it is analyzed.

At present there are about 150 children out of the school at West Quincy on account of some of the so called *filth diseases*, and though the loss of life may be small and under the present condition of affairs may not be prevented, still the costs to the families for doctors bills, medicines, nursing, lost time and other items that will suggest themselves to our readers, will probably be as great as the assessment that will be made for

the first one-third installment to pay for the sewer.

It must be remembered too, that for every year's delay we make in building the sewer, there will come without doubt a yearly expense of a character similar to that outlined and in the end we must have it.

We make no hesitation in saying that the yearly cost to the inhabitants of Quincy for diseases of local and preventable origin is at least one-fourth as great as the total cost her drainage system would be.

In some localities in Quincy, the situation is pitiable in the extreme. We allude to but a few of them. Notably Water street, Phillips street, Copeland street, portions of Cross street in the south and west, Newcomb street, Main street, Baxter street and that neighborhood Cottage street and avenue, as places where many people live with the drainage soaking into the ground slowly, and being long retained as much of the land in these localities is but little above the water level. There are houses on Water street where the water level is less than one foot below the sill and the soil is saturated with the products of decomposition.

These localities furnish the typhoid fevers, the diphtheria and scarlet fever germs which spreading, infect other healthier places.

In the centre of the town, the cost of building cesspools at the Adams block, the Robertson House the Merrill and Durbin block was fully as great, we believe, as would have been the cost of a permanent sewer, and the sewer is yet to be paid for in addition, and the ground is to be filled with filth stuff that will yet sicken and destroy valuable lives.

For three years the matter has been before the town. The surveys have been made the moderator of the town meeting has appointed committees and the committees come to an end of their work in INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT.

We will not say that there is any premeditated method in this indefinite postponement, but it is a singularity fatal disease when it affects any article in a town warrant when such article is one on general improvement.

On this subject we have had postponement much too long and in a great measure slaves to it. It is a shame to ourselves from its tyranny, and we must remember, "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

We must say we will no longer postpone a subject so full of death and disease, as the retention of sewerage at every man's door. We must select new moderator, new committees, men who are interested for themselves and their fellow citizens and to whom the whole matter is not of one sentiment merely. The man with 10 to 50 acres of land around his house is not the one to whom to put the consideration of matters of this sort.

Those who should consider this subject are those who suffer daily from the absence of such facilities as large areas of land afford, and to them we look for such immediate action as will bring the question before those who must lay out and build the sewer. It will not do to stand looking at each other like boys in the market place, each waiting for the other to begin. The opportunity is ripe for business leadership in Quincy and in no way can strength of character be better shown than by forcing action in this direction.

OUR SELECTMEN AND PROHIBITION.

Many of the voters, who this year elected Messrs. Hodges and Eaton felt much uneasiness, even when they deposited their ballot, as to the effect of their action upon the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor in this town. And with much reason. They knew that a vigorous effort was to be made, at the adjourned annual town meeting, to defeat the appointment of Mr. Faxon by the meeting and feared the result of such action. Mr. Faxon would have shown more prudence by standing on the regular ticket and with the aid of hundreds of prohibition democrats he would have been elected.

As it was, the town by a "hurrah" vote refused to appoint Faxon. It however instructed the selectmen to choose from the regular constables an officer to enforce the liquor law. The Selectmen appointed one of these and he declined to serve. We then read the astonishing news that our town fathers do not intend to have any special officer for this purpose, but when they are satisfied that the law has been violated, they will send a constable to attend to the matter. Our selectmen must imagine that they own the town and are in no responsible to the better class of voters.

They should understand distinctly that they are not the masters but the servants of the people whose will must be obeyed particularly in this matter of prohibition. We do not feel exactly sure that Hodges and Eaton are fully determined to enforce this law, because we think their previous record is none too strong on this matter. We may be in error and would be only too glad to be convinced of this by earnest work on their part. But their refusal to appoint Mr. Faxon can come only from personal feeling. It cannot be that they think Faxon would not be an efficient official. Every man in town knows different. We do not approve of all Mr. Faxon's methods, we admit that at times he has been extreme but we do know that he has done a vast amount of good and has most effectively enforced the law. We do not believe that the most sacred interests of our citizens, as well as the peace and happiness of the homes of 12,000 people should be sacrificed because our selectmen appear to want to get even with Faxon. It is a matter of perfect indifference to us who enforces this law but we demand that it shall be enforced by some one, and, since Hodges and Eaton refuse to appoint a special officer for this purpose, it follows that the total and full responsibility in this matter rests solely upon those gentlemen. Now let them stand or fall by their own action. We warn the selectmen not to trifle with the voters. There is an army of prohibition democrats in town who want prohibition a great deal more than they do Hodges and Eaton. We will say more! There is an army of Catholic prohibition democrats in Quincy and the Monitor may be taken for authority when it says that if our present selectmen desire these votes next year they must show themselves worthy of them by the enforcement of the liquor law. Hodges and Eaton are on trial, the citizens will be the witnesses and judges. Our selectmen can enforce the law if they desire to do so, and if the law is not observed Messrs. Hodges and Eaton must take the consequences. If saloons are again opened in town, if it takes an extraordinary amount of evidence to convince our selectmen that the law is violated if they choose to despise and hold in contempt the almost universal desire of their own supporters that liquor as a poison shall be eradicated in this town, let these gentlemen prepare for political annihilation. If they do right they need not fear, if wrong they will realize that the wages of political sin is always political death and oblivion.

THE QUINCY CHARTER.

In our last issue we began the discussion of the draft of the charter proposed for Quincy, and set forth some ideas which we think, should be held in regard to the office of mayor, and a few of the reasons why the power with which it is proposed to invest him under the charter, is none too great to enable him properly to perform the duties the people, whose servant he is, expect from him.

It may be equally said, that the council are the people's servants, also, but the statement is especially forcible as regards the mayor. There will be from twenty to thirty of the council, and although the councilmen will vote by yeas and nays, still from their large number and the fact that they do not spend money, they will not be considered responsible for wise expenditure as will the mayor, and for this reason, it is desirable that the purse strings should be in one hand. Another reason is, that if the mayor can open the purse only as the council direct and through such agents as they may confirm, he may, as other mayors who are tied up do, open the purse for purposes he would not approve of for the sake of having his own way in others.

We must have one agent who has no power, no inclination, no incentive to barter; one agent who cannot put the responsibility upon other shoulders than his own.

Before such reasons as these, the talk of "a one man power" should fade out of sight.

Within the first twenty years it is probable that not more than fifteen men will be chosen to the mayoralty, and if we should be fortunate and obtain good men, one or two or at most four ought to suffice. Mayor Doyle of Providence served well and acceptably for a good many years, and the Providence people did not consider the aspirations of other ambitious men to fill the office, but they did consider good services.

The only object Quincy can have in choosing a mayor, is good service and that is the only object each voter should consider when an election comes up.

Any system of administration that

takes account of any aspect of business, other than from the stand point of efficiency and economy will be the expensive one, and will result in high taxes, large expenses, and poor work.

We must needs spend a good deal of money, and we want 100 cents on the dollar, as well as do the men to whom the corporation's money is paid.

From the power given to the mayor under the proposed charter, it does not require a rich man to fill the office. The people are to elect him. He is not to buy the office. If there is trading to be done he must have money to buy or influence votes, and the city treasury must repay election expenses through the jobs in which members of the council will be interested. If, however, the mayor is solely responsible for the expenditure of the city's money, and for all the men through whose hands it must pass, he cannot make any trades, because he alone is responsible for bad agents, and must suffer in pocket as well as reputation should affairs be dishonestly conducted. It takes two to make a bargain, where there is only one, a bargain is impossible.

Then again, as the council have no responsibility and no direction in the expenditures, it will be much more likely to keep a strict watch over the actions of the mayor, than if each member of it had a pecuniary interest in a little laxity or crookedness, and having the power to remove the mayor for just cause, the people may be sure their interests will be well guarded.

The offices of mayor and councilmen are distinct; let Quincy be one city to keep this so to the end. There is no known method of avoiding responsibility, consistent, with a business like way of managing city business. Other cities have tried to discover or invent one and have always failed. Can not we learn a little from the experience of others?

To the duties imposed on the councilmen no exception will be made, they are common to all city councils and cannot be made less; to the method of transacting business no exception can be made unless it be that all business shall be considered with open doors, and votes shall be by yeas and nays.

As we have no business for the council to transact that is not public business, and as it is in the interests of our community, but our own there are no reasons why any and all who choose to be present at the meetings of the council should be kept away. We wish to have councilmen who have backbone and have the honesty and courage of their opinions. If men who wish to be councilmen are not of this sort, they are no true men and, for such kind of men the less you meddle or make with them, why, the more is for your honesty."

If there is nothing to be made by holding the office of councilman besides a good name, there will always be plenty of men for the office, both poor and well to do, for there is a satisfaction in the reward that good service gives that money will not buy, and it should ever be borne in mind that the best services a man renders the community are generally unpaid services. One of our citizens has served the town as special constable for several years without pay.

Pecuniary reward or emolument being out of the question for a councilman, what interest then can he have in the office? Only one, the city's welfare. In his sphere he can have but one object, either to do his best or to oppose, and of his actions the public is the judge. By the standard of public duty honestly performed he will be measured and there will be no escape from a just verdict.

We do not know a charter better framed to ensure good service, and individual accountability.

PUBLICITY.

MIRTHFUL MORSELS.
A voter, deficient in personal beauty, once said to Sheridan: "I mean to withdraw my countenance from you." "Many thanks for the favor," replied the candidate, "for it's certainly the ugliest that ever I saw."

A gentleman whose conquests in the female world were numberless, at last married. "Now, my dear," said his better half, "I hope you'll amend." "Madam," says he, "you may depend upon it; this is my last folly."

A jockey met his old college tutor at a horse fair, and exclaimed: "What brings you here among these high-bred cattle? Do you think you can distinguish a horse from an ass?" "My boy," replied the tutor, "I soon perceived you among these horses."

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COOL SODA.

Our Popular Soda Fountain now open to supply all kinds of delicious drinks.

Pierce's Leader.

THE BEST 10c. CIGAR NOW MADE.

Pierce's Prescription Pharmacy

Corner, Hancock and School Streets.

Quincy, Mass.

FINE TAILORING

Clothes Made to Order in First-class style and guaranteed to fit.

Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing in the Neatest Possible Manner

A FULL LINE OF TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

Always on hand.

WILLIAM J. WELSH,

HANCOCK STREET.

QUINCY, MASS.

HATS.

I have just received my spring styles. I challenge all competitors to give better satisfaction for quality and styles. My goods give universal satisfaction.

JEWELRY.

Ladies call and examine my assortment of hair and neck pins. N. B.—These goods cannot be purchased in any other store in West Quincy.

SHIRTS.

Gentlemen try my 50 cts. unlaundered shirts for quality and make this garment cannot be excelled, a good bargain guaranteed.

And all these goods are to be found at—

S. B. LITTLE'S.

Lambs' Block,

Copeland St. West Quincy.

BURNS BROS.

At P. O. Building West Quincy.

—Keep the best stock of—

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

—In town. Also a nice line of—

FRUITS.

Confectionery and Stationery.

Also Agents for BOSTON GLOBE, EVENING RECORD & WOLLASTON STEAM LAUNDRY.

See Call and see us.

Straw Matting.

NEW GOODS.

—AND—

LOW PRICES.

—AT—

Frank F. Crane's

Furniture &

Hardware Store

Cor. Hancock and Chestnut Sts.

Quincy.

Base Balls

AND BATS

—AT—

E. B. SOUTHER'S

Also agent for all

Newspapers and

Periodicals.

Dealers in Stationery, in all its varieties. Toys, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Pistols, Ammunition, etc. Confectionery, Cigars, Pipes, Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles.

PERFUMES BY THE GUNCE

88 Hancock Street. 88

JEROME S. MACDONALD,

AUCTIONEER.

Real Estate, Mortgage and Insurance Broker

Agent for Imperial, City of London, German American, and Fire Association of Philadelphia.

Fire Insurance Co.

209 Washington St., Boston

Room 2 Rogers Building. Opp. State Street.

W. A. HODGES,

BAKER.

Hancock Street, Quincy.

Bread, Cake, Pastry, Crackers, &c.

—OF ALL KINDS—

Orders for Wedding Cake promptly attended to

Geo. F. Wilson & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—

Groceries & Provisions,

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, COFFEES, TOBACCO

AND CIGARS.

IMPORTED AND FANCY GROCERIES.

Hancock Street, Quincy, Mass.

G. F. WILSON, Wilson's Building. G. F. WILSON

JOHN HALL,

Funeral and Furnishing

UNDERTAKER,

EMBALMER

51 Hancock Street, QUINCY.

Carriages and Flowers furnished.

Orders promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE 9739.

W. G. SEARS,

STEAM, WATER, and GAS

FITTER, WELLS DRIVEN,

PUMPS REPAIRED.

Agents for Gould's low pressure steam heating apparatus. Work Promptly attended to.

Shop in Pierce's Block,

Cor. Hancock and Washington Sts.

GREAT IRISHMEN—RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.

"Who eloquence brightened whatever it tried. Whether reason or fancy, the gay or the grave, Was as rapid, as deep, and as brilliant a tide, As ever bore freedom aloft on its waves." Moore.

Among the thousands of Irishmen who have fought the battles, or guided the councils of England, the subject of this sketch will always be placed in the front rank. At a time when English public life was prolific of Great Men, four names stand out pre-eminent for eloquence and statesmanship, William Pitt, Edmund Burke, Charles James Fox, and Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, was born in Dublin, September 1751. His father, and grandfather, were distinguished literary men, and his mother was the writer of some of the best comedies of that day. At the age of seven Richard, and his brother Charles were sent to the school of Samuel Whyte, who taught in Dublin, but the next year his father removed to England, where in his eleventh year, Richard was sent to Harrow. The celebrated Dr. Parr, was then one of the masters of Harrow school; he describes "Dick," as being very clever, but very careless. The Dr. used every means in his power to arouse his ambition, but Dick merely studied enough to keep himself from punishment. He was full of mischief, and he had all the lower classes as his most devoted friends. He continued at Harrow until he was eighteen, when he went with his father to London, where he resumed his studies under the direction of a Mr. Kerr, an Irish gentleman who gave lessons in Latin and Mathematics. He commenced to write in his nineteenth year, when he and a schoolmate named Haldie wrote a play which they considered worthy of notice. He published a small volume in 1771, which was not a great success. Sheridan wrote for several newspapers, among others for Woodfall's "Advertiser," in which the celebrated letters of "Junius," appeared. The performance of his play of "The Rivals," at Covent Garden, in 1775, was a marked success, and at once established his position in the world of literature. In November of the same year, the "Duenna," was brought out at the same theatre. This opera was wonderfully successful, and increased the author's popularity, as much as it helped to improve his finances. David Garrick was then proprietor of Drury Lane theatre; he was disposed to retire from the stage, and he made a proposition to Sheridan to purchase his interest in it. After some hesitation, Sheridan accepted the offer, and became the proprietor of that famous theatre. Here was performed "The School for Scandal," which added to the fame of the author and drew full houses every night it was played.

The political condition of England at this time was in a state of the most intense excitement. The American rebellion, had broken out, and Lord North, who had complete control of the government of England, was determined to put it down. The opposition to the ministerial policy had few advocates, it was leading a forlorn hope to attack the minister, and brave the resentment of the King. Sheridan, had always a taste for politics, and his Irish heart went out in sympathy to the oppressed Americans. He wrote several articles against Lord North, which brought him the acquaintance of Lord John Townshend. Lord John, spoke of Sheridan to Charles James Fox, describing him as a man of great genius, and proposed to introduce him to Fox. He made a dinner party, to which both were invited, and the introduction took place. Fox was delighted with his new acquaintance, and then commenced a friendship between those two great men, which lasted during life. Sheridan, soon became acquainted with Edmund Burke, Wm. Windham, and the leading liberals of the opposition. He wrote for a paper entitled "The Englishman," published by the Whigs, which lived but a few months. During its brief career, Sheridan made many pointed hits at the administration, that attracted general attention in London. He soon became a constant visitor at Devonshire House, then the headquarters of the rank and fashion of the Whig party in London, but he never became a sycophant, although mixing with the richest, most powerful, and most intellectual men and women in England. In the beginning of 1780, he acted as secretary of the celebrated Westminster Committee, of which Fox was chairman. The Committee published a set of resolutions and a report, in which annual parliaments, and universal suffrage, were declared to be the undoubted right of the people of England. At the dissolution of parliament in 1780, Sheridan was elected for Stafford, and immediately took front rank among the men of Eng-

land. His first speech of any importance was on a motion he made "For the better regulation of the Police of Westminster," on the occasion of the "No Popery," riots of Lord George Gordon. His speech was a scathing denunciation of the Crown for using military force. Some of the King's satellites praised his Majesty for his moderation, in not following the example of the King of Sweden, and using the sword to establish a despotic power. Sheridan, in his speech said, "If this doctrine was to be laid down, that the Crown could give orders to the military to interfere when, where, and for what length of time it pleases, then we may bid farewell to freedom." "no man thinks with more reverence than I do, of the virtues and moderation of the sovereign; but this is a species of liberty which I trust will never disgrace English soil. The liberty that rested on the virtuous inclinations of one man, was but suspended despotism; the sword is not indeed upon our necks, but it hangs by the small and brittle thread of human will." This was bold language at that time from a new member. Lord North, was driven from power in 1782, and the Marquis of Rockingham, became Prime Minister, who appointed Sheridan, Under Secretary of State. This office he held for a short time, the death of the Marquis, and the acceptance of office by Lord Shelburne; Burke, Fox, and Sheridan resigned their positions. Sheridan incurred the lasting enmity of William Pitt, by a witty retort which he made in reply to an insulting allusion to him as a player, by Pitt. Sheridan said, "in regard to the great talent of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, if ever again I write a play, I may be tempted an improvement in his favor on one of Ben Jonson's best characters, the character of the Angry Boy, in the Alchemists."

What will keep the name of Sheridan, forever famous in English history is the part he took in the impeachment of Warren Hastings. This extraordinary trial extended over a period of seven years, and it was more in the debate that preceded the impeachment, than in the actual trial in the House of Lords, that Sheridan distinguished himself. Pitt, then Prime Minister, with a large majority at his back in the House of Commons, aided by the personal efforts of the King, did all in his power to shield Hastings and prevent the inquiry. But the terrible array of facts presented by Burke, supported by the eloquence of Fox, Sheridan, Sir Philip Francis, and others compelled him to consent to the impeachment. Never in England, nor any other country was such a case presented. The long debates in the House of Commons, brought out the greatest powers, of the greatest orators England ever produced, and it was universally admitted by friend and foe, that the speech of Sheridan surpassed them all. Of this great speech Mr. Fox said "All that I ever heard, all that I have ever read, when compared with it, dwindled into nothing, and banished like vapor before the sun." Mr. Pitt said, "it surpassed all the eloquence of ancient and modern times, and possessed everything that genius or art could furnish, to agitate and control the human mind." Mr. Burke said, "it was the most astonishing effort of eloquence, argument, and wit united, of which there was any record or tradition." Mr. Logan, a great friend of Hastings, and one of his defenders thus speaks of his feelings on listening to Sheridan, at the expiration of the first hour, "I thought this is all declamatory assertion without proof;"—when the second was ended, "This is a wonderful oration." At the close of the third; "Mr. Hastings has acted very unjustly;"—the fourth; "Mr. Hastings is a most atrocious criminal;" and at last: "of all monsters of iniquity the most enormous is Warren Hastings." At the close of Sheridan's address, Sir Wm. Doibon moved an adjournment of the debate, he confessed that in the state of mind in which Mr. Sheridan's speech had left him, it was impossible for him to give a determinate opinion. Mr. Stanhope seconded the motion. When he entered the house he was inclined to the side of Mr. Hastings. Nothing indeed, but information of the most equal to a miracle could determine him not to vote for the charge, but he had just felt the influence of such a miracle, and he could not but ardently desire to avoid an immediate decision.

With all the force and dry zeal, The convert of revenge can feel."

John Bright, was never a democrat, he is the champion of the English merchants, the class of men whose history for centuries has been a career of rapine and blood, the buccanniers who pillaged the towns and cities along the Spanish Main; the pirates who plundered the Spanish treasure ships; the men for whom Cleve and Hastings, made India a vast Gehennah, and whose deeds woke even the English conscience to rebuke their acts, taking good care however, to pocket the plunder; who went to war with China, because the poor Chinese refused to be poisoned in the name of God. The advocate of such men, could have no sympathy with a brave people struggling for liberty, and honest John Bright, followed the example of "No help me God," Keogh, and rattled to the Tories. It is no wonder that a party composed of such materials, is not particular, about the means to insure success. No English parliament ever saw such an exhibition of audacious lying, as that over which Speaker Peel, now presides. That these men deliberately is patent to the whole world, and the brazen effrontery with which they parade their virtuous horror of crime is amusing. Never before did a British minister make such a stupid address, as did Mr. Balfour, in introducing the coercion bill, and the bullies who cheered him, would do so if he proposed to re-enact the penal laws. Mr. Parnell's reply, was a scorching rebuke to the tiger-cat, and the minister did not attempt to answer him. The policy of the government is evidently to drive the Irish people to desperation, but if they take the council of Parnell, and bear this trial with patience, this coercion bill will be the beginning of the end. It is a hard and bitter medicine, but if taken bravely, will certainly work a cure. This is probably the last chance England will ever have of a peaceable solution of the Irish question. Ireland at present is willing to accept a compromise for the sake of peace and unity, but if England refuses to do justice now, no reasonable man will blame the Irish

imitation. Even the actors in the present drama are parodied for the corrupt ruffians who sold their country in 1800. Lord Salisbury takes the role of William Pitt, and plans murder with the same cool calculation. The dandy Castlereagh, is well represented by the dule Balfour, who draws out slander, with the same calm insolence. Saunderson, speaks as coarse, and ribald, as Corry, but there is this difference in the men, Corry, was physically brave, Saunderson is as great a coward, as he is a bully. Lawson, on the bench, is as truculent as Norbury was, and would be as happy to sentence John Dillon to death, as Norbury was to condemn the brother Sheares. The editor of the Irish Times is well up in the part of Giffard, and the London Times is vomiting its filthy slang only the London Times can do. Daniel O'Connell describes the Times, as a "misplaced milestone, that never by any possibility could tell the truth," and the present editors keep the sheet, well up in its record. The recent clumsy forgery, about Parnell was planned with great care, but the ministry must have felt in a great strait, when they resorted to such a desperate expedient. Nobody need be deceived into thinking that Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Smith, did not know all about this forgery before it was printed. The editor of the Times never prints anything of importance, without submitting the matter to the Tory leaders, indeed a great many of the leading editorials of that paper are written by Tory officials when their party is in power. Some people in America are of the opinion that an English Peer, would be ashamed to lie, but "Noblesse oblige," does not find many advocates in the British peerage. There is not any doubt that the Marquis of Salisbury, in his recent speeches against the Irish member, knew that he was lying, and told these stories for the purpose of arousing the prejudices of the English people. Lord Hartington, has the excuse for his course, that he has large landed estates which are placed in jeopardy by this agitation for peasant proprietary, and home rule. It is true, that his father, the Duke of Devonshire has many thousands of acres of land in Ireland which he claims to own, but every acre he claims, is stained with the blood of its rightful owner, who was shot, or hanged by the ancestors of the Duke—no wonder his lordship should dread the day of settlement.

The desertion of Chamberlain, and John Bright, is not surprising. Chamberlain, is a new rich man, who tried to be a demagogue, and failed, he thought he was strong enough to over throw Gladstone; defeated in this treachery, he now opposes him.

John Bright, was never a democrat, he is the champion of the English merchants, the class of men whose history for centuries has been a career of rapine and blood, the buccanniers who pillaged the towns and cities along the Spanish Main; the pirates who plundered the Spanish treasure ships; the men for whom Cleve and Hastings, made India a vast Gehennah, and whose deeds woke even the English conscience to rebuke their acts, taking good care however, to pocket the plunder; who went to war with China, because the poor Chinese refused to be poisoned in the name of God. The advocate of such men, could have no sympathy with a brave people struggling for liberty, and honest John Bright, followed the example of "No help me God," Keogh, and rattled to the Tories. It is no wonder that a party composed of such materials, is not particular, about the means to insure success. No English parliament ever saw such an exhibition of audacious lying, as that over which Speaker Peel, now presides. That these men deliberately is patent to the whole world, and the brazen effrontery with which they parade their virtuous horror of crime is amusing. Never before did a British minister make such a stupid address, as did Mr. Balfour, in introducing the coercion bill, and the bullies who cheered him, would do so if he proposed to re-enact the penal laws. Mr. Parnell's reply, was a scorching rebuke to the tiger-cat, and the minister did not attempt to answer him. The policy of the government is evidently to drive the Irish people to desperation, but if they take the council of Parnell, and bear this trial with patience, this coercion bill will be the beginning of the end. It is a hard and bitter medicine, but if taken bravely, will certainly work a cure. This is probably the last chance England will ever have of a peaceable solution of the Irish question. Ireland at present is willing to accept a compromise for the sake of peace and unity, but if England refuses to do justice now, no reasonable man will blame the Irish

people for using every lawful remedy that God places at their disposal to recover their independence. In such a struggle the Irish people could depend on the active assistance of their kindred all over the world, and if once commenced would probably end in the destruction of the British Empire.

BASE BALL.

The managers hearing that the base ball grounds had been sold and that the purchasers intended to cut streets and sell lots for building, decided to make no definite arrangements until affairs were so settled as to location that we would not have to take up our traps and waltz. It has been learned that Mr. Whitman does not intend to cut up the part of the lot containing the ball grounds until next fall and thus we are assured of a good field easily to be reached by the patrons of the game.

We intended to have a game Saturday, April 16, but as we did not wish to play in snow-shoes, wear overcoats and gloves and as a base ball will not bound very much in a foot of snow and slush, we gave up the notion. On Saturday April 23d a very amusing time was held on the occasion of the opening game of the season when the new St. John's defeated the last years veterans by a score of 16 to 9. It is only fair to state however that the old team had only one outfielder. Wright went into pitch for the ancients and thinking he had a picnic on the youngsters, he did not exert himself much and the result was that ten runs were made before the inning closed. The vets were promptly banded. Lynch had them at his mercy and was ably supported by Hayes. Then the new team let up on the old fellows just to encourage them and they made a few runs. Some great hitting was done and you can mark in your grocery book that this year's team is going to play ball in good shape. We have had many applications for dates and will try to give the people of Quincy a splendid exposition of base ball during the coming season. We never entered on a spring with so many good home players and we feel greatly encouraged at the prospect.

NOTES.

John Hayes deserved the many compliments given him for his fine showing behind the bat last Saturday. He seems to like swift pitching better than slow. We are not afraid of his record this year. Everyone is now convinced that we told the truth when we said he could catch.

Managers Hunt of the St. Albans to whom many of our boys are going has published his list of players in the St. Albans Messenger. The players have a fine choice and it depends on themselves to improve it.

Just keep your eye on George Cunningham this year. He can bang the ball all over the lot already and that is a grand good sign so early in the season.

John Barron split his thumb while playing last Saturday.

John H. Goodhue South Quincy, has been appointed corresponding manager of the St. John's.

Timothy Ford took part in last Saturday's game and for an invalid was pretty strong both at bat and in the field. He must have been fooling us all about his sickness.

The Academy boys have generously offered us the use of their grounds this season.

A FOREIGNER.

An exquisite one drove up to the door of a country tavern, and addressed a small boy who came to the door, as follows:

"Adolescence, extricate my weary quadruped from the vehicle, stabulate him, tender him a sufficient quantity of nutritious aliment, and after a reasonable length of time has elapsed, and he has ceased transpiring, manipulating his coat meanwhile with a wisp of hay, allow him to quench his thirst with a modicum of aqua pura. When the aurora of morn shall have illumined the Eastern horizon, and I am about to resume my peregrinations, I will apply recompense thee for thy hospitality."

The boy ran to the door and bawled out:

"Dad, dad, come out here; there's a foreigner wants to see you."

Neither of them was over ten years old. One leaned against the fence and the other rubbed his back against the lamp-post, and they eyed each other for a long time. Then one of them said:

"My mother has got a new seal-skin saque, and yours, hain't it?"

"I don't care," replied the other; "she frizzes her hair and uses paint, and that's just as tony."

HIGH TONY.

Neither of them was over ten years old. One leaned against the fence and the other rubbed his back against the lamp-post, and they eyed each other for a long time. Then one of them said:

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HIGH TONY.

C. A. SPEAR.
READY MADE CLOTHING
HATS, CAPS.
—AND—
GENTS' FURNISHING
GOODS.
38 HANCOCK STREET.

James J. Malone,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
OFFICE with W. F. LANT.

Dargis & Merrill Block. - Quincy, Mass.

Tin Roofing,
PUMPS SET AND REPAIRED, ICE CHESTS LINED,
AND ALL KINDS OF STOVES AND FURNACES RE-
PAIRED AT LOW PRICES.
JAMES CHIPMAN.

NOTICE.

IF YOU WANT YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

T. J. LAMB'S

—Where can be found a full line of—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, FRESH FRUITS AND
VEGETABLES IN THEIR SEASON.

—ALSO—
FRESH FISH OF ALL KINDS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A share of the Public Patronage is solicited.

T. J. LAMB, WEST QUINCY.

W. E. BROWN,
FUNERAL and FURNISHING UNDERTAKER.
COFFINS, CASKETS and ROBES constantly on hand.
Pierce's Block cor. Hancock and Washington Sts.
Residence Faxon Ave. Telephone 9787

DRESSMAKING.

Miss M. A. Broderick formerly of 43 Hancock St. Boston
wishes to solicit the patronage of the public; can be found
over D. H. Fitzgerald's on Cemetery street. Also on hand
every variety of dress linings and findings, buttons, sewing
material and hosiery.

WEST QUINCY.

J. F. Sheppard & Sons,

—DEALERS IN—

The best quality LYKEN'S VALLEY, FRANKLIN,
RED and WHITE ASH, and CUMBER-
LAND COALS.

Pressed HAY, Hard and Soft WOOD, and Split KINDLINGS.

Wharves at East Braintree and Quincy Point.

Yard on GRANITE STREET, QUINCY.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
QUINCY, 9530
EAST BRAINTREE, 9531
QUINCY POINT, 9532

POST OFFICE BOXES.
QUINCY, 302
WYOMOUTH, 102
EAST BRAINTREE, 6

Boots Shoes, Rubbers, Slippers,
Warranted,
BEST GOODS LOWEST PRICES.

Confectionery

Stationery

PIPES,

Bass'
Corner Granite & Hancock Streets.

Public Sewer.

A hearing will be given

—AT THE—

Town Hall,

Saturday Even'g, April 30.

—AT—
7.30

—BY THE—

Road Commissioners of Quincy.

On Petition for a Public Sewer.

BE SURE AND BE THERE.

QUINCY LOCALS.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Healy of Port-
land, Vicar General Very Rev. Wm.
Byrne and Rev. Wm. A. Blenkinsop
were guests of Rev. F. A. Frigug-
lietti last week.

Mr. Benj. Curtis residing at the
corner of School and Gay streets
very generously presented the St.
John's C. L. A. A. with a liberal
sum of money. Mr. Curtis admired
the grand showing and fine appear-
ance of the society when it marched
to the church last Christmas, and
determined to practically show his
esteem. At the next meeting the as-
sociation sent Mr. Curtis a vote of
thanks for his kind token.

Read in another column the article
about the sewage system. Look
about your neighborhood and see if
there is not need of vigilance to pre-
serve your health. This season of
typhoid and scarlet fever is at hand
and these diseases never ask what
your name or position is, they
attack any one they see fit. Remem-
ber that it is easier to keep well than
to get well. Look out for your cess-
pools and drains. See that they are
as far as possible from your supply
of drinking water.

A most affecting scene occurred
when at the town meeting the fire-
men were besought to serve for pa-
triotism. They are nearly all com-
paratively poor, yet they must give
up their work at any time, get up at
all hours of the night no matter how
stormy or how cold, travel to any
fire in town no matter how distant,
undergo privation of money, time,
food, sleep, subject to all the dangers
of serious injury, sickness, sudden
death in the flames, but they should
not ask for the paltry sum of twenty-
five dollars per year. Why don't
some of the kid-gloved gentry offer
their services for patriotism. If
Quincy were a city we would soon
have a decently paid and fully
equipped fire department.

Let's see! The town voted that
selectmen appoint a constable to en-
force the liquor law. We have no
such constable. The town voted
that the town laborers, paid by town
money contributed by town people,
should work only nine hours per day.
The Road Commissioners and Ceme-
tery managers have this vote to the
winds and we have the grand specta-
cle in Quincy of town officials, who
are supposed to carry out the will of
those who elected them, holding in
perfect contempt the instructions of
the town, and thus showing to every-
body that the people do not rule the
town but that a certain clique holds
the reins and will do so as long as
Quincy remains a town. Votes don't
count. Wire-pullers do.

Last year our Road Commission
spent a large sum very profitably on
Hancock street. It seems as if it
would be only fair this year to try a
paved street used almost exclusively
by Quincy people and which is so to
speak the main artery through the
town for the stone teams. We refer
to Granite street from Quarry street
to the square. We think a paved
street is preferable to macadamising
for many reasons, chief among which
are that it is easier to build, far more
durable, less dusty and less muddy.
We have right at hand the best ma-
terial in the world for the purpose,
and the town would be enormously
benefited by the fact that the stone
teams could carry loads a third larger
than at present with less strain on
horses and carts, employment would
be given to a large number of men
and we would have the satisfaction
of spending the town money and of
encouraging the principal business
which is the very marrow of Quincy's
life. Give Granite street a good
paving and it would be vastly appre-
ciated.

Wasn't the last town meeting a
scorching? We have heard that some
of the old fogies think the town is
doomed to destruction because they
could not have everything their own
sweet way. One thing happened
that we are just tickled about. The
way the voters sat down upon the
high and mighty committee of fifteen.
The tremendous bluntness of this
crowd justly deserved a rebuke. In
former years they had their own will.
No matter how necessary anything
might be, these gentlemen would dis-
pose of it with the greatest nonchal-
ance and no one dared say nay. But
this year they fell most ingloriously.
Stonecutters, blacksmiths, quarry-
men and laborers had answers ready
for every spout of the opposition and
so brilliantly did they hammer down
every argument that the wise men
were changed from powerful
threateners to most plaintive ap-
pealers. But all in vain. The com-
mon people knew what they wanted
and next year we may expect even a
larger and more effectual gathering.
This year many things voted have
been thrown out. Next year the
throwers will themselves be cast out.

The Adams heirs have bought the
Old Colony lot at South Quincy, and
are cutting it up into house lots. We
are glad for one reason and that is
that such action will tend to make
house rent cheaper in town because
the supply of houses will be greater.
Quincy people pay far too much rent
when we consider how sadly deficient
in comfort, life in this town. No
sidewalks, no streets, no police, no
night police, almost no protection
from fire, no lights, no horse cars, no
sewer, very inadequate water service,
no town government that cares a snap
to improve the place, in one word a

The Selectmen have voted not to
grant the druggists any license.

John Q. Adams bought at public
auction recently, from the town Rock
Island, for the sum of \$750.

Sigourney Butler of this town has
been appointed by President Cleve-
land Second Comptroller of the treas-
ury.

A steam roller has been contracted
for by the Road Commissioners. It
will cost about \$6,000, and is to be
delivered in three or four weeks.

Quincy Tirrell resigned from the
Road Commissioners. John A. Dug-
gan of Atlantic has been appointed by
the Selectmen to fill the vacancy.

The members of the St. John's C.
L. & A. A. attended Holy Commu-
nion at St. John's church, Sunday
morning April 23rd. They formed a
procession and marched to the church.

The City Charter committee held
their final meeting Monday evening,
April 25th. A mass meeting will be
held in the town hall Saturday even-
ing May 7 to discuss the city ques-
tion.

The annual entertainment and
dance of the St. John's C. L. &
A. A. was held Easter Monday night.
The play "A Celebrated Case" was
rendered by the members to a large
and pleasing audience. Owing to
the crowded condition of our columns
we are unable to give a detailed ac-
count.

The readers of the Monitor would
do well to carefully pursue the City
Charter before voting for its adoption.
Keep your eyes wide open and make
any improvement you can. Don't
vote for more than three councilmen
at large. A greater number than
that would rule and would thwart
the will of the districts. Go to the meet-
ing without fail. Change the com-
mittee.

How many sidewalks have been
built since town meeting? We do
not know how many applications
have been received but we do know
that our citizens have been plodding
through mud and dust long enough.
We believe that the road commission
as now organized will build side-
walks just as fast as possible after
the applications are made. Try it
anyway and see.

Many of our readers have heard
the bigoted cry that at the last town
meeting the poll tax payers ran the
town. Well, why shouldn't they? Don't
they pay taxes as well as the wisdom
corner? Who pay the taxes for
the landlords? The poll tax
men of course. How's that? Sup-
pose a landlord erects a house on his
own land. Everything included he
puts into it about \$1500.00. He is
taxed perhaps at a value of \$1000.00.
He receives from the tenants \$300.00
per year. Who pays the taxes? The
landlord? Not much! He gets his
taxes, all allowance for the wear
and tear of the house, and a far
better interest than any bank would
pay and all from the tenants. A
certain wealthy man is reported to
have exclaimed once in town meet-
ing, "You raise my taxes and I will
raise your rent." Who pay the taxes?
The poll tax men and if the
truth were known he pays far more
than his proportion. Why then
shouldn't he run the town if he can?

We have heard as one of the prin-
cipal reasons against a horse railway
in Quincy, that the streets are too
narrow. So much so that it is nearly
impossible for two heavily laden
stone teams to pass each other. If a
part of the street were occupied by
the railroad it would narrow the
street still more and the heavy stone
teams passing over the rails and ties
would soon run them. Thus is
Quincy now suffering from the narrow
ignorant policy of the past. Will
the son of public spirit, public energy
and enterprise never rise in this
bleighted town? When we shall have
a population of 20,000 or 30,000 we
will discover that our streets are too
narrow. When horse, stores etc.,
are thickly built we will want to tear
them down for the horse cars or ele-
vated railway or some other means
of public traveling which must surely
come. Then it will cost thou-
sands of dollars where it will now
cost only cents to widen our thor-
oughfares. A stitch in time saves
nine.

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Old Colony lot at South Quincy, and
are cutting it up into house lots. We
are glad for one reason and that is
that such action will tend to make
house rent cheaper in town because
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when we consider how sadly deficient
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sidewalks, no streets, no police, no
night police, almost no protection
from fire, no lights, no horse cars, no
sewer, very inadequate water service,
no town government that cares a snap
to improve the place, in one word a

miserable, dirty shiftless town. It
is to be regretted that it is so, and the
worst of it is that anyone who at-
tempts to put life into the carcass, is
frowned upon by the old fashioned
wealthy class as an agitator and a
dangerous man simply because im-
provement means a few more dollars
out of their all ready too well filled
pocket book.

WEST QUINCY.

Mr. John Cashman lost one of his
children by sickness during the past
month.

How about the bridge on Furnace
Ave.? Now is the time to put it in
good shape.

Joseph Hollands was lately blown
up in a quarry at Dedham where he
had gone from this district.

The granite business seems to be
picking up. The sheds again appear
to be well filled and the merry click of
the hammer means renewed prosper-
ity and comfort to the wage-earners.

More than a month has passed
since the town meeting. Has any-
body seen anything of the reservoirs
voted for by our citizens? We had
to work hard enough to get the sum
to be appropriated and now we want
our reservoirs. We pay taxes for pro-
tection to our life and our property.
Does any one think that the insur-
ance companies charge a small
rate on property that has no protec-
tion whatever from fire? We have
to pay a much higher rate than those
who are well guarded. Let us keep
at them until we get what we are en-
titled to.

Look out for the special town meet-
ing to be called. There will be
oceans of fun. If our residents want
any more improvements, now is the
time to talk matters over and find out
what each part needs and then put
the articles in the town warrant.
Hold your hand to your ear and lis-
ten when we whisper that the work-
ingmen can appoint their own mod-
erator. Mr. Adams will not serve in
these evening meetings, so be sure
to get the man you want. Don't se-
lect anyone who will treat you with
more than he will the wisdom crowd.
Don't appoint a man who is not in
sympathy with the toilers. There
are many workmen in town who can
preside gracefully and justly and
it would be another evidence that a
new era has come in town affairs. If
we don't get what we want it is our
own fault. Let us work for equal
rights to all.

A meeting will soon be held regard-
ing the city charter. This is the
most important matter that can come
before the voters. The whole busi-
ness thus far has been left in the
hands of men who do not want a city
and who have inserted articles in the
draft which are calculated to disgust
everybody and thus put obstacles in
the way under pretence of serving
the town. We believe that a city,
Quincy never will be, if the committee
remain in power. Discharge all who
are known not to favor the city form
for Quincy and appoint men who are
friends of the cause and men who
will work energetically and faithfully.
Be on your guard concerning articles
in the charter which are intended to
keep the clique in power and keep out
everybody. Particularly vote against
the eleven councilmen at large. These
eleven elected by a certain clique
could nullify and render a constant
every effort of the district councilmen
and defeat them every time. Two or
three councilmen at large are plenty,
more than this number would be
dangerous.

Now about these private ways!
Public money most certainly can be
appropriated and spent on private
ways, notwithstanding all the talk
about illegality, etc. That was all a
game of bluff. But our townsmen
should make the proper distinction
between private ways and those places
which are merely rights of way. In
order for a right of way to be made a
private way, it is necessary that the
proper authorities, Road Commis-
sioners in this town, lay out said places
which are only rights of way and thus
make them private ways. Any way
which is not thus laid out is not even
a private way and in no manner be-
longs to any one except to those who
have such right of way specified in
their deed to the property. Perhaps
this is what was meant, but it was
not said. Now let the parties inter-
ested in these ways find out which
kind of a way theirs is. If really a
private way, they can, by the public
statutes, compel the Road Commis-
sioners to spend the money voted. If
their place is only a right of way, let
them petition the Road Commissioners
not merely to lay it out as a private
way but as a street. Let us have no
private ways in town. Get in your
petitions so as to have them all ready
to be acted upon at the special town
meeting which will soon be called.

William Callahan who has been
very sick is again about but looks
pretty weak.
We hear that John Cashman has
the contract to build the extension of
Bates avenue.
Selectman Ripley exhibited five of
his dogs at the canine show recently
held in Boston.
St. Mary's Temperance society re-
ceived Holy Communion in a body on
Sunday the 17th.
The Victor B. B. club is raffling off
a bat hoping to get funds to conduct
the team through the season.
We are glad to learn that Mrs. Wil-
son has returned from the hospital
and that her health has improved.
Mr. John McKenna who started a
livery stable on Copeland street is
going to move his business to East
Milton.
Thomas Shortle is going to remove
his fruit store across the street to the
new building that Daniel Hayes
erected.
Joseph Farrell the eldest son of
Mr. Peter Farrell died after a short
illness, on Friday, April 16th, aged
9 years.
Death visited the family of Mr.
Daniel Hayes on Saturday, April 16
and took from them their daughter
Lilly, aged 4 years.
St. Mary's Temperance society held
a coffee party at their hall on Friday,
April 21. It proved a success so-
cially and financially.
Mr. John McGovern the shoe dealer
in Post office block has been chosen
to serve on the jury. Mr. William
Walsh has charge of the store in his
absence.
Thomas Donahue, lately in the em-
ploy of Smith, Doolittle & Smith
wholesale druggists, of Boston, is now
assisting our popular pharmacist Mr.
Frank A. Read.
About one hundred persons wit-
nessed an exciting foot race between
two stone-cutters. The course was
from Kidder street around McDon-
nell's shed and back to Garfield street.
The Old Colony is enlarging its car
house. Its business is rapidly in-
creasing. Now if they would only
erect a decent passenger station in
West Quincy all hands would be
pleased.
On April 19, some of the members
of St. Mary's T. A. S. visited the
St. Alphonsus T. A. S. and gave a
concert in aid of their fair with the
assistance of Misses Kate and Mag-
gie Garrity.
The Road Commission ought to re-
quire the O. C. R. R. to put a fence
from the track to the depot as far as
Badger's shop. It is very dangerous
for pedestrians at night. The side-
walk also ought to be repaired.

The measles are making fearful ra-
vages in this section. This disease,
physicians say, is spread by sick per-
sons coming in contact with others,
or by those who make visits to infected
houses. Isolation seems to be the
only prevention.
The eastern side of Willard street
near the depot is still blocked up and
the contractors seem to own the road.
We wish to ask our Road Commis-
sioner, who owns the public highway?
We wish Mr. Cashman would attend
to this matter at once.
Mr. and Mrs. Michael Owens lately
celebrated the twentieth anniversary
of their wedding. This estimable
couple received many costly presents
and most cordial wishes for their wel-
fare, from their large circle of friends.
Long may they prosper.
The Pioneers are re-organizing and
are having new suits made. The shirts
will be brown, caps and stockings
blue and the belts are to be red.
They would like to hear from the St.
John's during the season. The club
will be managed by Thomas Kapples.
Seventy-five tons of coal have been
consumed at the Willard school this
winter. Some idea of the hard work
of the janitor may be gained from re-
flecting that all this enormous quan-
tity has been carried through that im-
mense building by the willing hands
of Mr. Walsh.
The public safety demands that two
flagmen be stationed one at Cross the
other at West street crossings. These
are terribly dangerous places and
large numbers of school children are
very careless about walking on the
tracks and crossing them. After the
railroad has had to pay heavy dam-
ages for some shocking accident here
perhaps we will have some protection.
Let every voter go down to the city
charter meeting to be held Saturday
evening, May 7. Remember that the
foes of the workingmen want to nul-
lify district representation by a big
number of councilmen at large. Don't
vote for more than three of this kind.
And don't vote for anything else that
you think will be injurious to West
Quincy. The kid-gloved gent's West-
out-doubt town, don't let them
own the city.

ATLANTIC.

Mr. John A. Duggan of this place
has been appointed Road Com-
missioner in place of Mr. Quincy
Tirrell who resigned. We hope that
Atlantic will reap some benefit in
streets and sidewalks.

Don't forget the city charter meet-
ing, Saturday evening, May 7th.
Atlantic wants a city and wants it
of the right kind. Read the pro-
posed charter and vote against what
you don't like. It is time for the
people to rule.

Died, April 3rd at the home of her
aunt, Mrs. Duggan on Siquantum
street, Catherine G. Nyhan, aged 20
years, 3 months. The deceased was
a member of the Young Ladies' So-
ciety. Mass was celebrated in St.
John's church by the Rev. Pastor and
the interment took place in St. Mary's
cemetery, West Quincy, and was at-
tended by many friends, a large por-
tion being from Boston.

On Thursday evening April 21st,
the Atlantic Dramatic club held their
first entertainment in the basement of
the Sacred Heart Church. The
beautiful temperance drama "Little
Brown Jug" was produced by a
strong cast of local talent, to a well
filled and appreciative house.

The character of John Nutter was
ably sustained by Mr. J. J. Mahoney.
Mr. G. F. Hardy as Will Nutter won
the admiration of all and not a few
eyes were dimmed with tears as he
tenderly sang "Remember poor moth-
er at home." Ned Hartsborn was
ably impersonated by Mr. P. J. Dug-
gan. Mr. Wm. Shea, as the aristo-
crat Henry Douglas was very favor-
ably received, while Mr. E. J. Col-
bert as Jarius Jordan, a Yankee
speculator, could not be improved
upon, he kept the house in continual
roars of laughter, and was ably as-
sisted in his ninth-making situation
by Miss Mary Martin as Sally Panslee.
Her splendid portrayal of the dashing
Sally was loudly applauded. Miss
Kate Mahoney as Mrs. Nutter, was
very pathetic, and rendered her part
to satisfaction. Miss Nora Lyons
as Mary Nutter was cordially received
and eminently successful.

Mr. P. F. Shea's song "Two little
Urchins" won him a recall to which
he sang, "When Jenny comes down
the lane." Mr. Edward Hardy in
accordian and harmonica solos was
repeatedly recalled. Miss Mary Mar-
tin sang with fine effect, "Beneath
the waves her spirit wanders," and
Messrs. Hurley and Dolan won
thunderous applause in their exco-
gitation of the Irish jig and reel. Their
intricate "steps" reminded the old
folks of the "ould country pat-
terns." It certainly was the best en-
tertainment ever given in Atlantic,
and should the young folks give an-
other, which we hope they will, the
basement will have to be enlarged to
accommodate their numerous admir-
ers. Mr. George Devlin presided at
the piano. The management wishes
to thank all those who helped to make
the affair such a grand success, so-
cially and financially, and particu-
larly Miss Mary Mahoney.

MICHAEL OWENS.

When a boy falls into the water,
what is the first thing he does? He
gets wet.

"That's what beats me!" as the
boy said when he saw his father take
the skate-strap down from its ac-
customed nail.

The reason that aesthetes so admire
the stark is that he can stand for
hours on one leg, and look as though
he didn't know anything and didn't
want to.

Doctors now say that boiled cow's
milk is not good for babies—it is
better raw. The doctors are right,
a raw cow gives better milk than a
boiled one.

When a neat shrewd Virginia farm-
er wants a big tree chopped down
and cut up, he tells the neighbors
that there's a con in it, and they'll
have it down in ten minutes.

A very indifferent author once said
to Mr. Pron: "I want to write a
kind of town which has never been
written, and which nobody is ever
likely to write except myself."

Five amateur hunters recently fired
at a rabbit and then fought savagely
to decide who hit the beast, and when
they came to examine it, found it
must have died of fright, as there
were no marks of shot on it.

A Dublin professional addressed
an artisan, who was waiting in his
hall, rather brusquely: "Halloo,
you fellow, do you want me?" The
answer was neat: "No, ever honor!
I am waiting for a gentleman."

On the meeting of two friends, the
following colloquy ensued: "Where
have you been?" "To my tailor,
and I had hard work making him ac-
cept a little money." "You astonish
me! Why?" "Because he wanted
more."

VOL. II

W. AUSTIN

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80 HANCOCK

QUINCY, MA

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Is now complete and
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Bring this

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\$3.00.

We will accept

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We have now

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Stand up and

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Quincy Monitor.

VOL. II. NO. 3.

SOUTH QUINCY, JUNE, 1887.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

W. AUSTIN WINSLOW, NOW
Confectionery, &
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IS
THE
TIME
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JOSEPH S. WHALL'S
COMPOUND
ELIXIR
SARSAPARILLA,
WITH
Dandelion Yellow Dock,
Gentian and Iron.

Purifying the Blood,
and removing all impurities from the system, and for the removal of all diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood.
The virtues of Dandelion, Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, Gentian and Iron are so well known and highly esteemed for their value as medicines that a detailed account of their properties is deemed quite unnecessary. This Elixir fully represents the above named medicines, thus producing a preparation of once effective and acceptable.
Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

100 Doses One Dollar.

GREAT VARIETY
PARASOLS & FANS.

F. A. MORELAND & CO.

Robertson's Block, Quincy.

90 Hancock St.

Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.

HATS AND CAPS.

Clothing,

Men's, Boys' and Youths'

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Gents' Underwear, Gents'

Stock Wear, Rubber Clothing.

GEORGE SAVILLE, - **Quincy.**

Bussell

WILL BE OPEN

Decoration Day

Bring this advertisement and get
one dozen fine Cabinet Photographs
\$3.00.

We will accept tickets or checks from any firm at
club rates.
Chestnut Street, Quincy.

A Word to the Wise.

Stand by those who stand by you.

We have now completed arrangements for a Sale of Popular New Goods at Prices which will make us
A FRIEND OF EVERY ECONOMICAL BUYER.

We keep the best quality, styles and assortment in—

Hats Caps & Gents' Furnishing Goods.

—Also a full line of—

BOOTS AND SHOES.

For Ladies' Gents' and Children's Wear.

SEE OUR REMARKABLE COMPLETE AND ELEGANT STOCK. CASH BOUGHT IT.
LOW PRICES WILL SELL IT.

OUR SPECIALTIES.—To Please our Customers.

OUR AIM.—To Save Money for our Patrons.

OUR INTENTION.—To do better by You than Anyone Else.

Send up and tell us if you can where Goods can be bought cheaper, for none are allowed to undersell.

TIRRELL BROS.,

HANCOCK STREET,

QUINCY, MASS.

DURGIN'S
DRUG STORE.

AYER's SARSAPARILLA,

75c. per bottle.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA,

75c. per bottle.

DURGIN'S Sarsaparilla,

65c. per bottle.

NURSE BOTTLES

Complete, 17c.

CAMPFOR FOR MOTHS,

28c.

TOOTH PICKS.

1000 for 5c.

All other goods at comparatively

low Prices.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully

compounded of the best materials

at all hours of the day or night.

Words of Encouragement.

West Quincy.

Boot and Shoe Store.

Can be found a good assortment in—

Foot Wear,

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

I call particular attention to a—

Dongola Bal

Young Men.

Also a good assortment of—

Working Shoes.

J. H. McGovern.

P.O. Building, West Quincy.

Examine our Bargains

PARASOLS, FOR 25 & 50c.

And Upwards—

HOSIERY, 10c.

And Upwards—

AT

The Misses Flynn's,

MITCHELL'S BLOCK,

Hancock Street, Quincy.

Notice.

FOR SALE—

The Boston Daily Papers,

Also a choice line of

Confectionery, Perfumery, Stationery

Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and Pipes

BASE BALLS and BATS,

South Quincy Post Office Store.

A share of public patronage is solicited.

BIG BARGAINS IN CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS AT THE

Q. O. P.

MEN'S FINE STRAW HATS ONLY 30 CENTS.

Quincy One Price Clothing Co.

Staple and Fancy Groceries.

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All goods sold warranted or
money refunded when not sat-
isfactory.

We claim it to be the ad-
vantage of those wishing to
find the freshest goods and
greatest assortment to trade
with us in our line, dealing
only in FLOUR, TEAS and
FIRST CLASS GROCERIES
and giving our whole atten-
tion to those goods. We
are enabled to offer a much
better assortment and fresher
goods than we could do with
handling more kinds of goods.
Our store and other facilities
are unequalled by any out of
town, and unsurpassed by any
in town establishments.

J. F. MERRILL.

Proprietor.

Durbin & Merrill's Block.

HUMAN OR DIVINE

On a vacation trip to Niagara, last fall, my companion, who was a Protestant, and myself, having feasted eyes and ears on the sublime beauty and music of the Falls, took steamer at Lewiston, about the noon of Saturday, for Ogdensburg. During the day we cruised on deck, enjoying the breeze, the scenery of land and lake and sky. As evening shadows over all, and the sunset crimson faded into night, we watched the stars as they came out, steadily as it were, one by one, to see their bright faces in the mirror of the transparent waters of Ontario. The still of the night air, however, soon forced us to retire to the saloon. The following conversation was occasioned by my asking the captain this question:

"Captain, is there a Catholic Church in Ogdensburg?"

"Yes; two. But I don't know at what hour service is held."

"Surely," said my traveling companion, "you don't mean to attend worship to-morrow, and to leave me here all alone in the night?"

"I must hear Mass if in time for it. If you like, you can come with me."

"Thank you; I don't care to attend service in the morning; but, if you wish, I will go in the evening. Cannot you be content for one Sunday to worship under the canopy of heaven, in a temple not built by human hands?"

"But," I said, "I am bound by a precept of my church to attend Mass to-morrow morning, if I have no reasonable excuse for absenting myself."

"But it is too inconvenient," remonstrated my friend. "Moreover, I do not see why you may not adore God as well on board this vessel, as as under the roof of a church. May we not pray, and give thanks, and worship in every place?"

"Undoubtedly with the inward worship of the heart, which may be offered in every place, and under all circumstances; and the offerer we do so the better. But there is another kind of worship, which we can offer only when we have an altar, a priest, and a victim, which we have not on board this steamer—I mean worship by sacrifice properly so called."

"Sacrifice properly so called," he repeated. "What do you understand by that?"

"I understand the outward offering of a substance, perceptible to the senses, which undergoes some change effected by the act of a priest properly ordained, and which is either changed (or immolated) in the name of the community, for the purpose of signifying God's supreme perfections, especially his dominion over life and death. Three things are therefore essential to a true and proper sacrifice: firstly, a substance perceptible to the bodily senses; secondly, the outward oblation by the sacerdotal act of the priest, which produces such a change in the substance as entitles it to be called a host, or victim; thirdly, a priest appointed by authority binding on the religious community, and empowering him to act and offer in its name."

"But all persons will not agree in your explanation of sacrifice properly so called, will they?"

Yes, Protestants as well as Catholics agree substantially in this description of it. Moreover, it is easy to determine its meaning and its constitution. Because it is a sign, an arbitrary sign, a sign, because it leads the mind to the knowledge, or thought of the divine majesty, which it has been instituted to honor; and arbitrary, because, like the matter of the sacraments, it has not the signification of its own nature, but because it has been ordained and accepted in religious society with this meaning. As the coin or stamped paper represents to the civil community a certain value, not of its own nature, but because it has been so chosen and appointed by authority binding on the community, in the same way sacrifice has been set apart as the outward substantial representative of the adoration due to God. Usage, therefore, is the test of its constituent elements as of its signification. A cursory examination of its history among the different nations from the beginning shows that the three things already mentioned were always essential to form the sacerdotal sign. In any case, if the Catholic can prove that sacrifice thus explained is necessary for a perfect religious worship, or that Christ instituted it as an ordinance of religion, it is sufficient to decide the controversy between Protestantism and Catholicity, because Protestantism has not and does not pretend to have any sacrifice in this sense."

"Taking this statement of the question," said my fellow traveler, "the Catholic position is clear; but you can not sustain it by proof."

"Do you admit," I went on, "that men are borne instinctively to manifest their inward feelings by words and actions outwardly and adequately, if possibly?"

"I do."

"Do you not also admit that the highest, holiest, noblest, and strongest sentiments of the soul—conscious-

of its relations to God are those of the supreme adoration due to him?"

"Yes."

"Now, then," I continued, "the only outward sign which represents these sentiments of adoration, (that is, when presented without explanation before the public eye,) and in adequate manner, is—sacrifice. Every other outward rite or ceremony, or act of religion, may of itself be used to manifest the lower reverence paid to creatures as well as the high worship which is God's inalienable right. We may bow, kneel, prostrate ourselves before creatures as the subject in eastern countries does before the monarch's throne, or as Abraham did before his angelic visitants. We may, like the palm-tree, diffuse fragrant odors, burn incense, as did the Jewish priests before the ark of the covenant and the winged cherubim, or utter the language of sweet sounds in honor of the saints and angels. Take away sacrifice, and religious worship has no outward, enduring, public sign, which by itself expresses adequately and exclusively those high feelings toward the divine, perfection which are the most obligatory on mankind individually and as members of society. In this respect, Christianity as a worship, would be less perfect than Judaism, or even paganism. But retain sacrifice, and then it possesses an enduring, substantial, acknowledged rite, which can be presented to God, and to God alone; which from the very threshold of Eden has been set apart and used by all peoples with this signification. Thus Cain and Abel offered sacrifice. Noah and his children, Abraham and Melchisedech, Isaac and Jacob, all the patriarchs offered sacrifice. Job, Tobias, and other holy men, who threw among the Gentiles, worshiped God as they knew him, offered sacrifice. The Gentile nations themselves, seated in the valley and shade of death, did not lose every ray of the primal revelations and usages. With the notion of a Supreme Being, they preserved universally the practice of sacrifice—a fact which goes far to show that sacrifice is not originally the suggestion of nature. God himself appointed the number and the variety, the times and places, the nature and the manner of the objects and the effects of the Mosaic offerings. Here, then, we have the cravings of our rational nature, the morally universal practice of mankind, and the sanction of God in our favor. The number of those who abolished the sacrificial rite weighs only as a little dust in the scale against the countless generations who have used it as the only adequate and worthy mode of worshipping God. Behind these facts as an impregnable fortress the Catholic takes his stand; nor can he be thence dislodged, unless it be positively proven that Christ abolished sacrifice in the new law."

"Oh! the new law," he interposed, "has the sacrifice of the cross, and that suffices it; does it not?"

"Yes; as an atoning, but not as a continuing sacrifice, unless you suppose it to be perpetuated, which is done only in the mass. The cross is the atoning, the redeeming sacrifice; and, as such, is as much the property of the patriarchal and Mosaic as of the Christian religion. The argument I have been urging proves the necessity of a continuous sacrifice; that is, which may be offered from time to time, which will supply successive generations with a substantial sign of the homage they owe and ought to pay God, and will be worthy of his infinite majesty, and which will last as long as the religious worship of which it is the perfection and the crown. If sacrifice were only used as the price of our ransom from sin, then the one sacrifice once offered would suffice; and there would be necessity for continuing sacrifices either in the Jewish or in the Christian system. But it is useful and required for other purposes already mentioned; and those the sacrifice of Calvary, unless perpetuated in the Mass, does not meet. View the Protestant and Catholic hypotheses side by side. The former has nothing to satisfy the cravings of the human soul, which looks for an offering worthy of its own feelings, and of the divine Being. It introduces, after five thousand years of the world's history, the startling novelty of a ministry without a sacerdotal, a worship without a sacrifice, a temple without an altar. It has robbed religious worship of its shining crown, religious society of its brightest and strongest link of union. I present to view the sad picture drawn by the prophet Daniel of the Jewish temple in the hour of ruin; for once again the rail is pulled up, the sanctuary laid waste, the altar overturned, and confirmed desolation reigns in the holy place! The Protestant can not estimate the benefits and consolations of which he is deprived. But the Catholic in the presence of a host from which the spirit has departed. The outward features of worship may be, in some respects, the same as those of his own church, as they were indeed before the ever-shifting atmosphere of Pro-

testant opinion had yet time to decompose them; but they are cold and lifeless. The tabernacle, in which the Emmanuel of the new dispensation was to have dwelt with his people is closed. The sun and centre of all life has departed; and nothing but the coldness of death remains! But look at the Catholic system. Here religious worship has its perfection, society its golden bond of union, the typical sacrifices of the old law their complete fulfillment. Here the aspirations and cravings of the human heart, and the claims of God's infinite nature, are satisfied by a victim of infinite value. Here Christianity has not to bow the head to Judaism, but presents an offering as far superior to the Jewish victims as the reality is to the type, the substance to the shadow, as heaven is to earth, or God to man. Here there is no opposition to reason and human nature to universal tradition, or divine authority."

"But the Protestant," interposed my friend, "can show that Christ positively abolished the practice of continuous sacrifice, as you call it. Because Holy Writ speaks only of one sacrifice once offered by Christ."

"Complete the verse," I said, "and you will find the answer to your objection. 'Christ was offered once to exhaust the sins of many.' Does not the passage clearly refer to the atoning or redeeming sacrifice? Now, we Catholics insist as strongly as you that the redeeming sacrifice was not, is not and can not be repeated. But Holy Writ in other places speaks of a continuing sacrifice, which would apply individually to us the fruits of the redeeming sacrifice, and would in this sense be its perpetuation."

"Where does Holy Writ so speak?"

"In many passages too numerous to mention. Have you ever examined these words of the first chapter of Malachi: 'I will no longer receive a gift at your hands,' which God addressed to the Jewish priests foretelling the future abolition of the Mosaic offerings? The reason assigned is, because in their place would be substituted a sacrifice which could not, like the Jewish victims, be corrupted or polluted by the malice of the priest or of the people, and which would be offered up among the Gentiles in every place from the rising to the setting of the sun. 'For,' says the Lord, 'from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof great is my name among the Gentiles; and in every place there is sacrifice, and there is offered to my name a clean oblation.' This description is verified nowhere in Christianity save within the bosom of the Catholic Church. There only is found a true and proper sacrifice, which the Lord promised would succeed the sacrifice in the temple. There only is found a victim, which can not be polluted by priest or people; and that is, the body and blood of Christ under the appearance of bread and wine. There only is found a sacrifice offered in every place from the rising to the setting of the sun. For the sun is ever rising on some part of Christendom, and as it rises the Catholic priests ascend the altar of the church; and thus the 'clean oblation' is being constantly offered, encircling the earth like the encircling sunshine, with one continuous chain of praise and adoration to the great Creator."

"The passage, as you interpret it," said my fellow-traveler, "is strong and striking."

"It can be interpreted in no other way. But it too late now to dwell further on it. I bring it forward to show that the Mass was foretold in the Old Testament. I will point your attention to another passage in which it was foretold. David in his 109th Psalm, and St. Paul in the seventh chapter of his letter to the Hebrews, call Christ a priest forever after the order of Melchisedech. Now, as a priest of that order, (or as the Hebrew has it literally, 'after the thing, the rite, or custom of Melchisedech,') Christ must have offered the characteristic rite or sacrifice of the Melchisedechian priesthood, must he not?"

"I think that is clear from the words. Moreover, it would be strange to call him 'priest of an order or a rite' according to which he never even once offered."

"Very well. But an offering under the appearance of bread and wine was the characteristic of Melchisedech's priesthood. Because, firstly, there is no other rite mentioned in Scripture to distinguish it from the order of Aaron. Because, secondly, it is said in Gen. 14, that 'Melchisedech, bringing forth bread and wine, for he was a priest of the Most High, blessed Abraham,' etc. We may quibble over the reading of this sentence. But the context and common sense show that there is no connection between his being a priest and his bringing forth bread and wine; save only that of sacrifice. Finally, Christ offered sacrifice under the appearance of bread and wine at the Last Supper. For, 'taking bread, he blessed and broke it, and said, 'This is my body.' This sen-

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THE
QUINCY MONITOR,
PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
BY
St. John's C. L. & A. Association.
Entered at the Post Office at St. Quincy, as Second
Class Matter.
Advertising Agent, M. G. GUSS.
MR. LOCKE J. COYLE. Subscriptions Agent.

SOUTH QUINCY, JUNE, 1887.

DANGEROUS.

No one doubts that the principal cause of the physical and moral decay of America's young men are liquor and immorality. It may not be too much to say that even in this wonderfully and righteously town there are some young men of every nationality and of every or no religion, who are silly and criminal enough to wreck their present and future life by association with the lowest creatures on earth and therefore putting themselves beneath notice of decent people. And it is almost always from those who have had no home religious training, from those who profess no religion, from human pigs that act as if they had no soul and did not want one, it is from these that the first temptation and knowledge of evil comes. And young men of good homes, good parents, good associates frequently allow themselves to be led astray. To know who are the companions of your young men it is necessary only once or twice to come out on the late train and to wait a few moments in the Boston depot before you start. In order to give the parents and relations of some of Quincy's smart youths some idea of the errands which call these boys to Boston so often and particularly on Saturday evenings, we publish the testimony of some of Boston's well known business men, as to the character, temptations and dangers of certain localities, and also to the special fondness and love which these human rats, exhibit towards young men from the country. Perhaps some of our verdant boys object to be called countrymen but the South Cove vermin can spot them every time and if some of our fresh ones would tell truly their experience it would immediately show how little their fancied smartness availed on certain occasions against the masculinity of vicious men and women of their Boston acquaintance whom they would be ashamed to meet in Quincy. Read what business men say who are thoroughly acquainted with the locality spoken of.

"Mr. Charles J. Bishop, leather merchant, 282 and 284 Purchase St., went before the police commissioners with others, and remonstrated against so many licenses being granted. He asked them why they gave licenses to whole streets. And when they asked him to cite such a case, he referred to Elliot and Kneeland streets, where there are saloons all the way from the Providence station to the Old Colony station. He told them that if all the saloons were painted black, these streets would appear to be in mourning. They did not deny this, and gave no reason why there were so many saloons there."

Wendell Phillips used to say that he could stand in the door of his home on Essex street, and count twelve liquor saloons. One can now stand on the sidewalk, in front of the Old Colony Depot, and count 52 rum shops in full blast. Each proprietor we suppose is able to show a certificate of good moral character, and legal authority for the meretricious work in which he is engaged. The other depots of the City are as badly off.

A diagram was made of Elliot and Kneeland streets, which shows 126 licensed saloons on the one street, a half a mile long.

What a highway of sin, shame and ruin! Kept open, guarded and protected by a license system, which gathers its revenue of blood money out of incomes from social and moral debilitation and crime. These plague spots, these schools of pauperism and crime, have so multiplied as to occasion serious alarm to every thoughtful citizen. Honest business men, property owners are growing anxious about the future. They call it a bad place, and declare that life is not safe, that property is insecure. Of course it is a bad place. Crowd any place with rum shops as we find this, and you make a hell of it.

THOMAS HAYNES of the U. S. HOTEL, appeared before the committee on metropolitan police commission at the State House, and gave some very important facts, which we give below:

Mr. Haynes being a licensed liquor dealer, his testimony cannot be turned off as that of temperance fanatic.

"The great trouble in my neighborhood," said Mr. Haynes, "is the in-

security of life and property, caused by gangs of hoodlums who throng about every corner, and disreputable tenement houses which are the open and notorious resorts of thieves, and the opportunities for the commission of crime by the liquor dealers, who violate the law in every conceivable way. On any evening from dark until late at night, you will see these roughs on nearly every corner. At Beach and Kingston streets, and diagonally across to the corner of Beach and Albany, are some of the worst. They watch for men, generally from the country, who may be going to the depots under the influence of liquor. These they speak to, and, if possible, induce to go into some one of the many bar-rooms to take just one more drink. These bar-rooms are fitted up with what is called an office, in which is a table and a few chairs. They are perfectly closed with high partitions, curtains and ground-glass doors, and it is into these the victim is taken. The drinks are brought in, and that is the last the stranger knows about it. When he comes to his senses he finds that he has been robbed, and perhaps beaten."

"Do they drug the liquor?"

"I don't know whether they do or not; the liquor is bad enough anyway."

"Do they operate in any other way?"

"Oh, yes. When the man is drunk enough, they rob him on the street, and sometimes they will rob and beat a perfectly sober man. Sometime ago they insulted and tried to rob Mr. Hale, an attorney of the Boston & Albany road. He would have been murdered had he not been rescued by my watchman. Then, too, the immoralities practised by these fellows is almost beyond belief. I and my guests have seen things a description of which could not be published in any paper in the land. These fellows do not confine their operations to the night either. Some parts of my hotel are rendered practically untenable by drunken rowdies, and often men are brought into my house wounded by those who entrapped them into law dives."

"Did you ever make complaints?"

"Yes, frequently. But when complaints are made to the commissioners, they send you to the superintendent, he sends you to the captain, somebody else sends you to the board of health, and all this amounts to nothing; it is without result. The rows and disturbances are going on all the time just the same."

Once when I complained, a police captain told me that the neighborhood had got to be so bad, that my only way to do was to move out of it.

About 40,000 people pass daily through the streets in the neighborhood of the Old Colony and the Boston & Albany stations, to take trains and they are entitled to better protection than they now have.

CHARLES L. RICHARDSON, a large property owner, who has been in the grocery and liquor business on Lincoln street, near the Albany Depot, for twenty-five years, testified before the committee on the metropolitan police commission, that his neighborhood abounded in roughs, that his own place had been broken into eight or ten times, and that life and property was growing more and more insecure.

Just what these 126 rum shops are doing for this particular locality, the 126 licensed saloons to say nothing of the more than 1,000 unlicensed ones, are doing for the City. They are truly schools of crime. "The streets are full of roughs," "disreputable tenement houses abound," while thousands of homes are blasted, defiled, turned into a hell of discord and misery; children are made to suffer untold cruelties; bright intelligent boys are transformed into thieves, that make up the gangs of hoodlums, that throng about every street corner.

associates. A harlot is universally held in disgust and contempt, why then should we not hold in equal scorn the companion of such a wretch? A person is judged by the company he keeps. If young men or old men have for associates the vilest creatures on earth, if they are willing to sacrifice their manhood, their self respect, their good name, their health, their money, their good friends, if they scorn the advice of their parents, of their clergy and of all who warn them to avoid such company, let them prepare to reap what they have sown. If they consider that drunkards, thieves and prostitutes are fitting associates for them they cannot complain if others agree with them. They are satisfied with their friends, and decent people will be acting only right to reject their company. But no punishment of God's dreadful judgment can be too heavy for the depraved scoundrels who are the means of leading others to vice. No wretch is so low, so contemptible in the eyes of God and of man. No villain so dreadful and so much to be avoided. Let men be careful. The wages of sin, is, and always will be poverty, sickness, misery and death as well for Quincy youth as for the rest of the world.

THE CITY CHARTER.

Since our last issue, debate on the City Charter has begun in good earnest. The question of minority representation appears to be a stumbling block; not as it is an improper provision to have in the instrument, but because it has thus far been tried. In their dealing with this question our voters show their training, we may say their tutelage. Many say, practically: "let not Quincy have it because it has thus far untied."

Others think the majority should elect all the council, as if it was a political body; that is to be chosen, rather than a number of citizens to care for all our public and co-ordinate interests.

What we, as a community, are looking for, under the charter, is a wise system of business management, and not a manifestation of power by any majority. We do not, or, at any rate we ought not, look for any party rule, as the business of the town is so solidly domestic business, and we desire complete representation of all ideas that would be fairly represented in our town meeting to-day.

It is to be remembered that in our charter we are striving to embody a principle and if we determine to act in good faith we shall adopt some plan that will give each party large enough to elect a man, that representation to which it is entitled. The talk of complicated system is foolishness itself if we think for a moment of the difficulty attending the counting the vote of our town election. As we cannot get our charter through the present legislature we can take time to discuss any system of minority voting the advocates of such may present. The one point to be sure of is, that we are determined the minority shall be represented in the City Council.

The majority can elect the mayor. Take out the provision for the removal of the mayor by the council and put the onus of electing a bad mayor where it belongs,—on the people.

The provisions for having heads of departments meet with the council, appears to us to be a good one. We want no work done in a corner, and the knowledge that explanations may be required will put every department in a condition to be explained, or to need no explanation. The greatest obstacles to the adoption of this provision will be the inherited habit of Americans to do everything by committee and in secret sessions. All our municipal systems are dominated by politics and they have been so long a prey to parties that any system that looks toward eliminating politics from city government is viewed with suspicion.

Quincy should have a system of city government that is not government, but management, there is no one to govern—we take care of ourselves. We do not want any party to "run the city," no one wishes to be "run" by any other person, we all, through our elected representatives, wish to transact our own municipal affairs. We know it is easy to say "we can't do this or that," but those who say so have the desire not to, and thus their words speak their desires not their convictions. The voters of any town or city who honestly, earnestly endeavor to do the right thing can do it there is no can't in the matter.

That it is easier for a short time, for a few years to evade our responsibilities than to stand up to the mark like men. All will doubtless acknowledge—but such a course is not consistent with self respect and we trust no one of our readers will do it. There is no person so humble, no voter so obscure but he can make him-

self felt in his proper proportion, if he only determine to be felt.

For those who are too weak kneed or too good, or too fastidious to do their share towards having a good system, we have no words to characterize them. As has been often said regarding the American town system, it is one of men and not of property, and the vote of the Vanderbilt counts but one as does the vote of the poorest laborer.

Under such a system and what we expect from it in Quincy, we hope all will attend the meetings on the charter and assist by voice or vote in obtaining a system that promises good results, no matter if it had never been tried in any other place.

It cannot be that the wisdom of the world has come to the end of a letter in preparation of city charter.

We must also take into account the make up of the committee who framed the charter, from their action in the past as citizens of the town we can judge much we know if they have been good citizens or not if they have been self seekers.

We can see them in the various capacities in which they have served their fellow citizens and know whether they have governed by public or private interests. We know too that many systems of city business must have been examined, and in our draft an effort made to avoid evils apparent in those other systems.

Our great evil in most charter is an avoidance of responsibility. If our charter fixes that where it can be known it will compensate for a multitude of provision hitherto new and untied did they exist in it.

SHALL QUINCY OWN HER OWN WATER WORKS?

The question of public versus private ownership of many public institutions is one that has agitated communities to a much greater extent in the past than it will in the future.

About corporations, there has been a belief, that there was something mysterious and almost unexplainable to the mind of the average citizen.

With the increase of thinking habits with the citizens, all that was formerly looked upon as mysterious has disappeared and corporations are seen to be composed of ordinary mortals, conducting business on certain principles easily recognized and easily understood.

So far as intricacy of detail is concerned there is no public corporation furnishing railroad or other conveniences, that could not be as well managed by officials under public pay and amenable to the control of party state or nation, as it now is, by private persons.

How far the organized governments shall go, in providing public conveniences is only a question of expediency, not a question of ability. Where, however, the corporation is a small affair, comparatively speaking and under thieves of all who share its expenses and participate in its benefits and where its purpose is not simply to make money, but is also to provide for public necessities, for which no substitute can be provided and where the public cannot have any influence with a private corporation from the nature of the case, there is no question as to whether public or private ownership is best.

We make these general remarks as a preface to what we propose to say regarding the supplying water to the inhabitants of this town.

It is some seven or more years since question the water was brought before the people of Quincy by those who advocated a public service owned by the town. As those who then held control of the town's opinions and the town's meetings were adverse to the matter nothing was done and the valuable privilege of furnishing us with water was given to the Quincy Water Company. Thus far the Company has doubtless, done all it could many details of its organization and work have been made public, and we have no doubt that for the money, the Company has raised and expended it has as valuable a property as any similar corporation. With this part of the subject we do not propose to deal. Our subject is a distinct one and does not relate to whether the Water Company has or has not done well, is, or is not, a profitable investment, but is the broader one, viz: shall the town have a truly public water supply and will it take such measures as is now necessary to provide water for the whole town, and make such suitable provision for the permanence of supply as no town of our size and wealth can afford to neglect. With a view to give our reader an intelligent opinion on this matter we have made a very thorough examination of the source of supply, the amount of water it is capable of furnishing and

the availability of the water shed to store the same. We find an article in the Patriot of some four years ago from civil Engineer Ball of Worcester (a perfectly reliable authority) containing his opinion that the area through which the brook runs, will furnish four to five millions gallons of water daily, with proper storage basins. We have been very carefully over the water shed and are convinced that the opinion of Mr. Ball is a correct one.

There are few places so well fitted to make storage basins of large capacity in, as the territory through which the brook runs and from whose valley our water supply must come. Four million gallons to each daily is one hundred gallons to each of forty thousand persons, and the present population of the town is the population that must take hold of the question and settle it for all time whether this amount of water shall be saved and furnished to the people at its smallest cost. By the schedule rate of the water company this amount of water will some day bring into its coffers \$800 per day and at half the rate say ten cents per thousand gallons it will bring in \$100 per day.

We believe water can be sold for a much smaller sum than this and still pay a large profit by having every person who can be convinced reached by a pipe take water from a public source and we believe it is the duty of the town to purchase the works of the Water Company extend the pipes to any part of the town where even four per cent on the cost would be guaranteed and thus place within the reach of all a good supply of pure water.

About the purity of the water or its excellence nothing need be said, few if any towns have as good.

We think no town has better water than Quincy. We believe it should be when all can partake of its blessings.

The question of having a minimum price for family supply say not over three or four dollars per year for one faucet, making up any deficiency from general taxation, is worthy of serious consideration. Undoubtedly all unimproved property when a water main is laid receive a benefit from the nearness and sureness of water supply, and ought therefore to share in any general expense, if there is any shortage in receipts from sales of water.

We think it might cost by the end of five years \$500,000 to buy the present works extend 15 to 20 miles of mains and build reservoirs, five per cent on this for interest and sinking fund would be \$25,000 cost of maintaining ought not to be over \$8,000 and for incidentals say \$1000—\$34,000 in all. The number of water takers would be at least 2500 and at the rate the company now sells its water with the hydrants the town will put on the income should be at least \$50,000 per year. If \$15,000 of this per year can be saved to the citizens of the town by owning its own water works and we think it can there is no reason why it should not own them. Having come to a realizing sense that we need water within the reach of everybody let us not delay in having the matter before a town meeting and make conviction a reality.

O'BRIEN VERSUS LANSDOWNE.

Hon. Edward George Petty Fitzmaurice, Barron Dunkerton, Viscount Shelburne, Earl of Kerry, and Marquis of Lansdowne, is at present Governor General of the British Majesty's Dominion of Canada. The Marquis is descended from an ancient Anglo Irish family, Raymond Fitzmaurice, being one of Strongbow's Knights; Thomas Fitzmaurice married the daughter of Sir William Moriarty, and settled in Kerry, where his oldest son is now one of the eight baronies — "Clanmaurice," — into which that county is divided. The Fitzmaurices, were of that Anglo Norman race, who became "more Irish than the Irish themselves." They were always among the foremost of the opponents of English tyranny, and their blood has been shed on every battlefield in Desmond, in defence of Irish liberty. In the year 1654 an English adventurer named Petty, arrived in Kerry, with a commission to survey certain lands on behalf of the King of England. He conducted his survey with so much prudence that at his death he claimed to own 40,000 acres of land in Kerry. In making the survey, the quondam apothecary, gave himself good measure, and when the ordinance survey was made, it was found that the 40,000 acres—doubtless because of the natural fertility of Irish soil—had grown far beyond the limits of the original boundary. Thomas Fitz-

maurice married Anne, the daughter of Petty; one of the conditions of the contract being that he should take the name of his wife. This condition has not been carried out, the family name being Fitzmaurice at present. The immense estate of Sir William Petty, added to Clanmaurice property and the estate in Queen's county, make the present Marquis one of the great Irish landlords, who are now engaged in the crusade against the Irish people.

Everyone who reads the newspapers is acquainted with the circumstances of the land war now waging in Ireland. One of the battlefields is the Lansdowne estate in Queen's county. The rents on this estate have always been paid punctually, and at the present time, the tenants are not in arrears to any great amount. The custom in Ireland is to allow tenants one-half year to pay their rent, or what is called the "running gale," the rent falls due in March. Lord Lansdowne's tenants owe but one-half year's rent but he claims the "running gale," he has evicted hundreds of poor people, and has served writs on the remainder, threatening to depopulate the entire estate. The cause of the quarrel is, that in Common with the whole body of tenant farmers in Ireland, the Lansdowne tenants ask a reduction of the present rents, which are universally admitted to be exorbitant, and more than the farmers can pay. All the landlords admit this fact, it is acknowledged in the house of commons by all parties; Mr. Gladstone's land bill attempted a partial remedy, but the law is administered in Ireland by the tools of the landlords, and they throw so many obstacles in the way of justice that the courts can never decide one-tenth of the cases to be disposed of. This has become so apparent that Lord Salisbury has introduced a new bill into the House of Lords to provide a remedy for the evil, which he promises to pass into a law, but Ireland has had fatal experience of the value of Tory promises, and the people are trying to help themselves. They have adopted what is known as "the plan of campaign," and offer the landlords, what is considered a fair rent; if the landlord accepts this rent the tenant is ready to pay up, if he will not accept the amount tendered, the tenant pays no rent to the landlord, but deposits the money in the hands of trustees, who hold it until some settlement is made between the parties. In this manner compromises have been made in many cases, and the rents have been reduced 20, 30 and in some cases 40 per cent. Where an agreement has been arrived at, everything goes on smoothly between landlords and tenants. Lord Lansdowne's tenants accepted the "Plan" and asked his agent to reduce their rents in proportion to the reductions on other estates. The agent admitted that the rents were too high, the question in dispute being the amount of reduction. After considerable negotiation, the agent proposed to reduce the rents 15 per cent, the tenants accepted these terms and were prepared to pay their rents. For some reason Lord Lansdowne refused to keep his agreement and ordered his agent to proceed with the evictions. Mr. William O'Brien, who with John Dillon, originated the "plan of campaign," came out to Canada, in order to show the Canadian people, the kind of a man they have for Governor General. A man who passes as a liberal; a nobleman who boasts of high rank, and ancient lineage, but who is a promise breaker, an oppressor and an extortioner. Mr. O'Brien has had great courage in coming to Canada to hear the tiger in his den. The Marquis promised him a hot reception, and his orange minions, have attempted to make it a bloody one. Mr. O'Brien's reception in Canada has been a great triumph so far. He has spoken at Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, and Ottawa. His statements have created the most intense interest in the dominion, and the Canadian press almost unanimously demand an answer to Mr. O'Brien's charges from the Marquis. Governor General has given his usual reply—the bludgeon and the bullet of the assassin.

The dastardly attacks on Mr. O'Brien will react with terrible force upon the authors and abettors of these cowardly assaults. The Orangemen will find out that Toronto, is not Belfast, and that Canada is not Ulster. The day to celebrate the battle of the diamond is long past, and "Sam Gray of Bailey bay," is dead a good many years. The Orange mob that attacked O'Brien in Toronto and who followed him to Hamilton to assassinate him has done the Irish cause good service. Mr. O'Brien's indictment of Lord Lansdowne, is clearly drawn, and admits of no misconception. That he is a Peer of Realm, the possessor of

estates from which he receives an income of about \$500,000, dollars per annum, to which is added his Canadian Salary of about \$100,000 more demands an exorbitant rent from the men who till the land he calls his own, in Ireland, that he agreed through his agent to abate 15 per cent of the rent that he deliberately broke this agreement, and by process to depopulate the remaining portion of his estate, and turn a large portion of what is now the most fertile land in Ireland, into grazing land of cattle. These charges Mr. O'Brien has proved to the satisfaction of the people of Canada, friend and foe. The Noble Marquis has so far given no explanation, his answer has been the Toronto mob. His friends in parliament are passing with railroad haste a "Crime Bill," for Ireland, where the only crimes committed are by their own armed bullies, who commit murder with impunity, would it not be well for Mr. Balfour to turn his delicate eyes to Canada, and make at least pretence of preserving order and free speech.

Continued from Page 1.

HUMAN OR DIVINE.

tence, to be true, requires that its close the substance of Christ's body be present where that of bread was at its commencement. And similarly of the chalice. Here, then, you have the three essentials of a true and proper sacrifice; first, a victim, which is Christ himself under the appearance of bread and wine; second, its immolation. This is evident from the words of St. Luke as found in the Greek: "This chalice is the new testament in my blood, which (chalice) is offered for many unto the remission of sins," showing that the blood as in the chalice, as under the appearance of wine, was offered then and there. Now, what he did then and there he commanded his Apostles and their successors in the priesthood to do to the end of time. "This do in commemoration of me." Here we have, third, the priest ordained by legitimate authority.

"There is one difficulty to my mind. Melchisedech offered the substance of bread and wine. You do not hold this substance to be the victim at the Last Supper or in the Mass?"

"What we insist on is that Christ offered according to the order or rite of Melchisedech. A rite means that which is outwardly seen, which falls under the senses; a sacrifice, as I said, is an outward sign. Now in order that Christ would offer the same rite, or sacrificial sign, with Melchisedech, it is only necessary that the outward appearance of Melchisedech's even though the inward substances be different."

It was far advanced in the night. The waiters were putting out the lights. We were soon in our berths; and nothing was heard but the wind rattling the casements of the windows, and the waves murmuring about the steamer as she cut her way through them. In the morning I found my Protestant friend peering the deck thoughtfully. After salutation his words were: "Do you know I have been thinking much of what you were saying last night, and I will go to Mass with you to-day?"

"All right," said I. "Time did not permit me to say half what I might have said to you. But we will have more leisure after Mass."

There was not a more attentive worshipper in the church that morning than my Protestant friend.

"My son," said Mr. Spriggins to his little son, who was devouring an egg—it was Mr. Spriggins's desire to instruct his boy—"my son, do you know that chickens come out of eggs?" "Do they, father?" said the young hopeful. "I thought the reverse." The elder Spriggins drew back from the table sadly, and gazed on his son, then put on his hat and went out.

I don't see how you get so much news into your paper," said the village clergyman to the village editor, seeing you have no local reporter.

"Oh, that's easily explained," replied the editor; "my wife belongs to three sewing societies in the village and she has an excellent memory."

He was pretty full and feeling insulted he essayed to ask: "Am I a vassal or a peer?" But his tongue took a twist and he got a good affirmative answer when he said, "Am I a vessel full of beer?"

The washerwoman is a cruel person for she daily wrings men's bosoms.

A tussle with a boarding house steak is now called a "bull fight."

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pitchers, Riley 5, Larkin 1. Left on bases, St. Charles 8, St. Johns 7.

Struck out by Riley 9, by Larkin 5. Umpire, P. Kelly, Woburn.

The St. Johns boys who went to St. Albans are showing the Vermont people that our Society is a good training school for base ball players. The St. Albans won their first game which was with the strong Rutland team, which played on the occasion of opening the new Rutland grounds. We quote the following from the St. Albans Messenger:—

The St. Albans pitchers did some splendid work. Rutherford fills the bill on 3d, and "plays ball," as the crowd unanimously admitted, and his level head told effectively at more than one point in the game; Brennan is a "daisy" on first and plays easily and to win; Barrett showed up finely in the pitcher's box, and pitched a strong game—cool and alert and unflinching; his support was hardly up to what it will be hereafter. Roche is perfectly at home behind the bat and proved himself reliable; his manner of persuading the ball to locate in his vicinity is entertaining, and he can "hang 'em, Dan," in fine shape. Downey played short-stop like a hero, and enjoys getting the ball into his clutches. Wright, Cunningham and Hoyt did good work in the field, especially the former, and Long played a substantial second base, barring a couple of errors. The St. Albans men are all good hitters, and handle the stick for "lining out," purposes; they caught on to it at once.

Following is the score:

ST. ALBANS.												
A.	R.	E.	R.	B.	S.	R.	P.	O.	A.	E.	R.	P.
Rutherford, 3d.....	2	2	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long, 2d.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brennan, 1st.....	5	2	2	1	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hoyt, 3d.....	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barrett, 1st.....	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roche, 2d.....	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Downey, 3d.....	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 1st.....	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cunningham, 2d.....	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	28	11	15	11	27	12	11					

ST. ALBANS.

A. R. E. R. B. S. R. P. O. A. E.

Daley, 1st.....

Harnett, 2d.....

Carroll, 3d.....

McManis, 4th.....

Slack, 5th.....

Harris, 6th.....

Leary, 7th.....

Swamy, 8th.....

Vandewater, 9th.....

Totals.....

Innings.....

St. Albans.....

Rutland.....

For a heavy slugging and wretched fielding game that of May 21st between the St. John's and the Book Trade takes the bakery. The visitors played a fine game for the first four innings and kept the St. John's right down to business, and aided by foolish throwing to bases and poor fielding, they piled up 12 runs. Everybody thought the game was lost, but as Barron went to the bat in the fifth he looked cross and caught the ball on the seam for a clean hit. Goodline got wicked at Barron's success and also lined out another. Cumfitt followed suit. Riley and Donovan got in their work and from that the fun was furiously fast. The confident smile faded from Otter's pleasant face and he completely lost his head and courage and before the innings ended the St. John's had piled up 14 runs. From this to the end of the game the visitors had no pluck or heart and the St. John's rolled up the hits, stole bases and did just as they pleased. The Book Traders did not play their last half of the seventh and thus the technical score reverts to the sixth innings although the St. John's had pounded out 11 more runs in the seventh. In the first innings Hayes got nervous on account of some of the infield's costly errors, then Riley got rattled and then the fielders. In the second, Gurney went in to catch and having been in many a critical position before, he steadied down the boys and then they played good ball. McCarron did some fine coaching and hitting. Gurney, Donovan and Barron ran bases with impunity and hit the ball everywhere. Griffin played a good game at second. Otter for the visitor is really a fine pitcher but must learn to keep his head and not lose his grit. He weakened terribly and did not seem to recover his confidence. Sands can stop anything but is a poor thrower. Baker, Clark and Mullen did excellent playing. The umpire Mr. Hope tried to be fair but used poor judgment on balls and strikes.

ST. CHARLES.

A. R. E. R. B. S. R. P. O. A. E.

Battie, 1st.....

 Larkin, 2d..... | Cunningham, 3d..... | Matthews, 4th..... | J. Carey, 5th..... | Chillingworth, 6th..... | Begley, 7th..... | Jac. Carey, 8th..... | Reddy, 9th..... | Totals..... |

ST. JOHN'S.

A. R. E. R. B. S. R. P. O. A. E.

 Barron, 1st..... | Cunningham, 2d..... | Hoyt, 3d..... | Goodline, 4th..... | Riley, 5th..... | White, 6th..... | Hayes, 7th..... | O'Brien, 8th..... | Donovan, 9th..... | Totals..... |

BOOK TRADE.

A. R. E. R. B. S. R. P. O. A. E.

 Baker, 1st..... | Dean, 2d..... | Dasey, 3d..... | Mullins, 4th..... | Clark, 5th..... | Sands, 6th..... | Offert, 7th..... | Russell, 8th..... | Totals..... |

Earned runs St. Johns 12. Book trade 6. Bases on balls, St. Johns

4. Book trade 3. Hit by pitched ball, St. Johns 5—Wild pitchers, Riley 3, Otter 5, left on bases, St. Johns 3. Book Trade 5. Struck out by Otter 6, by Riley 5. Time of game 2 hours 35 minutes. Umpire Mr. Hope.

GROUNDERS.

Gurney and Donovan are adept at stealing bases.

Otter was the picture of despair when the boys broke him all up in the famous fifth innings of the Book trade game. Up to that time he had done splendid work.

Keep your eye on George Cunningham. He is playing great ball this year.

The managers intend to use home talent as much as possible, believing that they can be made to do well, if they practice enough. The greatest difficulty to contend against is that no one seems to be able to pitch, and the twirler is a great man this year.

Any one who thinks the Book Trade team was a soft snap had better look at their base hit score. They made seventeen with a total of eighteen clean raps off Riley's pitching. The crack St. Charles team made only four singles.

We feel confident that the St. Johns can defeat the St. Charles because we were caught in a crippled condition on the date of the game, and were obliged to put in three men after we got to the field. If we had any idea that some of our best players would have been absent, we would have been better prepared.

It will be noticed that we include the total base hit column in our summary even though the league has dropped it. We think it ought to be there and are going to keep it in our account. We think it is more convenient to put it in the list than to stick it at the bottom of the score where few people care to dig it out, and which will cost an enormous amount of work at the end of the season when we come to sum up each player's record.

The St. Johns who went to St. Albans have done finely and have beaten the strong professional Rutland team twice: scores 11 to 9 and 18 to 10. They are entered for the championship of Vermont and from present appearances will come pretty near getting it. Pretty good for our Society to capture the Green Mountain State.

The best authorities on base ball seem divided as to whether a base on balls ought to be considered a base hit or not. Last year, if a man got his base this way, his batting average was increased because he was considered not to have been at the bat. Radbourn, the great Boston pitcher, thinks it ought to be scored a base hit, because the batter shows good judgment not to strike at wide balls and may fairly be considered as having earned his base, quite as much as if he had hit the ball safe. We are of the same opinion and shall score it a hit, until we find some argument stronger than this very strong one.

If one wants to see how stingy some of our Quincy folks are he should take the hat around for a collection on the base ball field. He will see many stricken with total blindness for the moment and the very ones who expect the St. Johns to play a better game than the Boston and who can growl and criticize, but never think of giving anything to help to get the better men that they want. They don't realize that the St. Johns pay the expenses of every visiting team to Quincy and return, also buy bats, balls, masks, gloves, pads, bases, etc., and in addition have to pay a battery, because as fast as our players become excellent, other clubs that have enclosed grounds and charge admission, can and do pay them more than we would get in a hundred years from these criticizing poverty stricken growlers. The home men who play ball, cheerfully give up their half day's work to please the spectators, and we would notify the members and spectators, that the games will be suddenly discontinued if money enough to support the team is not soon contributed. Two or three men have been put to an enormous cost of time and trouble every year and are getting weary of continually sacrificing themselves for the pleasure and profit of the ungrateful. When the collector calls on you either on the field or elsewhere, be man enough to contribute your share cheerfully. Don't be mean above all things. The base ball team is not the poorest investment for the society of Quincy.

THE PROPOSED TOWN SEWER.

A petition has been presented to the Road Commissioners, requesting them to lay out a public sewer in the town, and two hearings have been had to consider the expediency of building one. Most of the citizens who appeared were in favor of the prayer of the petition, their opinion being

principally based upon the report presented to the town by E. C. Clarke in March 1886.

This is one of the most important questions that has come before the town for many years, and it requires the most careful consideration from every citizen. There is no doubt that a Sewer will be a necessity in a very short time, and the only question to be considered is whether it is to be built immediately or at some future period. When it is decided to commence the work, the charter of the proposed Sewer must be determined, and the cost estimated.

The estimated expense of the Scheme presented in Mr. Clarke's report, which is supported by the petitioners, is \$90,166. Taking ordinary estimates of public works in comparison with their actual cost when finished, as the rule to guide over judgment, we may be prepared to spend \$200,000, to complete the work according to the plan laid down in the report. The proposed plan does not include any provisions for surface drainage, and at best is only considered as a temporary expedient, which is to tide over a few years. This is poor policy. The town ought to procure plans for a thorough system of Sewerage, that will be of sufficient capacity to meet all the wants of a much larger population than have at present, and make a liberal estimate of the cost, so that the people will not be coaxed into commencing the work by false estimates of the cost, and then be obliged to finish it regardless of expenses. The report of the Secretary of the Board of Health, and of Mr. Clarke, which are published in town reports of 1885 and 1886, are curiously muddled, and is extremely difficult to form an intelligent opinion on this important question from reading these reports. The Selectmen recommend the building of a Sewer, and propose that the cost of the work be assessed on the lands through which the Sewer is to pass, but they recommend that the entire cost be paid by the abutters who are the poorest, and least able to afford the expense. They state in their report that the land will be benefited by drainage through the sewer. Mr. Clarke in his report states, that no surface drainage can be had through the Sewer. We cannot conceive how the land can be benefited by drainage, when not a drop of surface water can penetrate through the brick work, or the pipe, of the sewer. Solomon was a wise man but he would find it difficult to solve this problem. The report of the Board of Health recommends the building of a Sewer, on the ground that the Sewerage is injurious to the public health, by defiling the water. Now that the water can be introduced into every house in town, this need for the immediate building of a Sewer, is in a degree removed.

We think that the worst, and most dangerous enemy to the public health of Quincy is the fog and miasma that rise from the many undrained swamps and the cesspools, which have become so numerous in town. Mr. Clarke estimates that a general system of surface drainage, could be had in Quincy for \$15,000. This may be considered a large amount, but if the work could be done for that sum, it would be the best laid out money, that ever was expended in Quincy. There are so many natural outlets to the sea, that it is almost criminal negligence to have a single square rod of swamps in the town. It is to be hoped that the bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Quincy will become a law, and that the Selectmen will take hold and act promptly upon its provisions. It is far wiser, cheaper and more conducive to the health of the community to spend \$15,000 or even \$20,000, on a thorough system of drainage, than to expend \$100,000 on an experiment or on a temporary expedient, such as is proposed by the petitioners to the Road Commissioners.

No one doubts that the Sewer will be built in Quincy, but we think the proposed plan is inadequate to the wants of the town, and that is better, to wait for a year or for a few years, before we go to work upon it, than to rush into a great expense, which will have to be repeated in a few years. In the meantime, the need of opening the brook, and drains is pressing upon us, an requires immediate attention. The water from West Quincy has a natural outlet to Black's Creek which only needs to be deepened and widened to draw off all the surface water from what is considered low land, but from which in fact is many feet above high water mark. The brook running by Bailey's mill can be made to thoroughly drain west Water street, and the new territory; and the drain which the Board of Health improved by filling with sand can be opened and kept clean at a very small cost and if the work is properly done this drain will carry off all the surface water of East Water and Phillips streets. This work of drainage is of far more importance to the town than a public Sewer it can be accomplished with no inconvenience to the public, and in a short time.

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BOOTS, SHOES, BLACKING, SHOES DRESSING.

BASE BALLS, 5c. CENTS TO \$1.50.

FINE CIGARS and TOBACCO STATIONERY LATEST STYLES. FANCY GOODS.

Confectionery

Fruits,

The cheapest and best is at

G S Bass'

QUINCY LOCALS.

S. F. Willard has opened an apothecary store on School street lately occupied by Rogers Bros.

The bill of prices decided upon by the state Board of Arbitration between the granite cutters of Boston, and the employers is very satisfactory to the men.

Thomas H. McDowell says he has the smallest and most ferocious pug dog in town. The canine has sometimes been mistaken for a misquito, but he is a beauty sure and a thoroughbred.

Thomas F. Barrett, Daniel P. Roche, Lawrence Downey, John Roderham and George Wright, all members of St. John's base ball club, left for St. Albans, Vermont, Thursday May 12th. May every success attend them.

The city charter meetings were held Saturday evening last, month, and much discussion was held upon many articles. One thing in particular we regret, that members of the charter committee who are opposed to the change from town to city, were not dropped or discharged, and their places filled by friends of the cause.

The St. John's have put in a hose for street sprinkling. It is a much needed improvement and is greatly appreciated by pedestrians as well as by drivers. The society has also opened the bath rooms for the season and their privileges will be free to all members every evening at the appointed hours. Come and use them. We pay for the bills.

From the sweet strains that are borne from the schools, one would judge that the children were advancing rapidly in musical proficiency. We are glad that is so. A man or woman who cannot sing is in a pretty lonesome state. We love to hear a father or mother frequently show their happy disposition by breaking forth into song. It is a sign of a contented joyous spirit and wonderfully brightens a household, and is a daily instruction to the children to acquire a peaceful pleasant character which is more valuable to its possessor than all the riches of the world would be if joined to a morose suspicious nature.

How about the minority representation? It is another farce. Isn't it funny what fools people are every where except in Quincy? If this system is of any benefit, why have not other cities tried it? And particularly in Boston. The minority party in that city have the majority in the state legislature and have the power to alter Boston's charter if they desire, why don't they do it? Some of our visionary Quincy folks remind us of boys that have passed through their grammar course of studies and who think the world knows nothing and it is their duty to tell it what could and ought to be done. Minority representation is a sham, and its object is to provide so many more councilmen at large under another name. No man that wants district representation will vote for minority representation. And the only reason we want a city is that every district shall have its own men in the government who will know what their district needs and will see that it gets everything in proportion and justice. Vote only for district representation.

We are intensely opposed to this bundling of electing councilmen at large. What good are they except to outvote the district representatives? Can't anybody see that every one of these at large men would be elected by the centre and Wollaston and that these parts would control them entirely? We don't find any fault with any district getting all it can of the town appropriations provided it is not hogish, but we believe that for many years past the centre and the Wollaston districts have got a great amount more than their share, and it is about time that the south, west, and north parts got a thimble full from the well. What public money has been spent in the South district for years and years? And yet it is the most populous part of Quincy today and is destined soon to be large enough to make a new town if necessary. As for the west and north we refer to their eddies. We want a city form of government as much as any one, but if we are to have councilmen at large, we will work and vote against the city as long as this foolish and unjust provision is in the charter. The parts of a city should have equal rights in the government, and councilmen at large are proposed to nullify these equal rights and to keep in power and influence the very men who to-day are opposed to any form of government which they can't rule. Vote against these at large men every time and you will this. Thomas Elock, treasurer, is make no mistake.

Mr. J. Kelly has received an appointment in the Custom house at a salary of \$750 per annum.

The meetings held for the discussion of the proposed City Charter were very poorly attended.

Mr. Frank Mitchell, who has driven the Quincy steamer for about three years, has resigned his position. Business in South Quincy is not very brisk and a great many stonecutters have left town in search of work.

Tirrell & sons have built eight new ice wagons and repaired four old ones during last winter for the South Boston Ice company.

The engine house at McKenzie and Patterson's quarry was entirely destroyed by fire on the 8th, at 2 P. M. Loss, \$2000. Insured.

A double shienak is being built in front of the Robertson House to correspond with that in front of Durgin and Merrill's new block.

Mr. R. Frank Chaffin has been elected to fill the vacancy in the School Committee caused by the resignation of Signorini Butler.

Mr. Trask, the manager of the Quincy Coliseum has gone west, it is rumored that W. G. Spear is to assume the management. In future, if so, we may look for first class entertainments.

Rev. F. A. Fringolietti has lately been attacked by his old enemy, malarial fever. The severity of the malady is somewhat diminished. He has been subject to it for the past four years at irregular intervals.

Why does not the Board of Health inspect the Water street brook, and have it properly cleaned? Or is it not worth their consideration. Perhaps if they should visit the locality and see the filthy condition of the brook, something might be done to remedy the evil. Give it a few moments of your valuable time.

In spite of chronic growlers, the granite business seems pretty lively particularly in the paving department. From all sections of the country comes the cry for Quincy paving stones and we understand that McDowell & Sons could run ten teams daily if they could obtain them for this branch alone of their business. What is the reason that Quincy can't afford to buy its own product when Chicago, Cincinnati and other western places must have it? Because those places have brains and enterprise and Quincy has neither one nor the other.

Our Road Commissioners have been considering the advisability of raising the grade of School street from Fletcher's stable nearly to St. John's Hall, and of paving there. Something certainly ought to be done. It is safe to say that 10 out of every fifteen stone teams which go that way, get stuck before they pass the hill. There is a sharp ascent over which the horses struggle for a long time. Raise the grade and pave the place. It will be a convincing proof to the citizens that our Road Commissioners intend to do something for the convenience of our teamsters whose patience is sorely tried by our miserable streets.

Our subscription agent must have a patented patience. He is frequently blamed when some subscribers do not receive their Monitor, when it is always their own fault. When they go to the post office, instead of asking "Is there anything for me?" they would call directly for their Monitor, they would get it. Mr. Coyle has frequently obtained for subscribers who went with him, seven or eight months' Monitors when the subscriber had been calling regularly for his mail and not for his Monitor. A little attention to this rule will save considerable annoyance all around. Every subscriber's paper is sent every month to his post office address, and your Monitor is there and you will get it if you call for it by name.

If anybody wants the best lot in Quincy for a store and tenement, the St. John's have it for sale. It is practically a corner lot, never can be built in front of, because it faces on a large public square and as there is no store within a quarter of a mile in any direction it is the centre of a large population on the principal street and the main avenue, it affords the most desirable chance in town. This much is certain, that not another inch of land built in front of, for sale, try it and be convinced, as we were to when we tried to buy. The land will be sold for less than half what men who to-day are opposed to any form of government which they can't rule. Vote against these at large men every time and you will this. Thomas Elock, treasurer, is make no mistake.

The Steamer hose company and the Hook and Ladder company will play a match game of ball June 17.

Liberty, Penn and Quincy streets in South Quincy have received a great deal of attention from the Road Commissioners during the last month and are now in good condition.

It is rumored that the granite manufacturers of Quincy intend to close their yards at noon on Saturdays, during the coming summer, commencing soon after the first of June.

Mrs. Timothy McDowell died last week after a long illness. Her funeral occurred at St. John's church May 25th and was largely attended. She leaves two infant children. May she rest in peace.

Mr. Martin Cook of the firm of McDowell & Cook granite dealers was stricken with paralysis Sunday morning, May 15, and was confined to his bed for nearly two weeks. He is now recovering as well as can be expected and we hope to see him on the street again before long.

Nellie a four year old daughter of Edgar F. Hayden, was accidentally killed Sunday evening, May 22, while at play near her home at Quincy Point. A large stone drag that was lying against a fence fell upon her, crushing her head and causing almost instant death. Dr. Martin was called but his services were of no avail.

An old fireman falls fault through the Patriot because the Braintree hook and ladder company arrived in the Square in Quincy before the Quincy steamer and hose company on the night of May 15. It may seem strange to him at first, but he will recollect that in Braintree the engine is started for a fire as soon as a blaze is discovered, while in Quincy an engine is not supposed to leave her house unless called out by an alarm from some box. The alarm from box 12 on that night was not rung in until the fire was in progress over half an hour. He will see that the Braintree engine had plenty of time to get to Quincy before the steamer was called out.

WEST QUINCY.

There is considerable talk of making Saturday afternoon half holiday among the granite workers.

Engineer Wm. B. Barry was recently elected vice president of the Firemen's Relief Association.

Mr. John Fuller had his hand severely burned and injured by the explosion of a blasting cartridge.

The correspondent of the *Patch* ought to rub his eyes. Business is pretty brisk here just at present. In many yards men are working over time.

A two horse stone team belonging to Elock Bros., lately took fright while unloading at the depot. The result was that the driver was thrown off and received slight bruises and the cart was pretty well damaged.

There has been a vast amount of complaint about the actions of certain boys whose ages range from 12 to 20. They seem to be growing perfectly wild without any idea that anybody else has any feeling or property which they are obliged to respect. Some of our residents talk seriously of lodging criminal complaints with the authorities if the insults and injuries are not immediately stopped. Keep cool boys! It is a bad thing to fall into the hands of the law.

In a certain part of this district the scandalous action of some persons, have provoked considerable indignation among our residents. Card playing on Sunday if openly indulged in, in defiance of the law, and the feelings of good people who think that the Lord's day ought to be kept holy. We understand that steps are about to be taken for the suppression of this outrageous practice and would warn the offenders that the town jail is not a very pleasant place to spend Sunday afternoon and night, and that the penalty for such conduct is very severe, and also that the law will be enforced.

Let's see, West Quincy voters on town meeting day walked four or five miles, gave up half a day's pay voted to build a new street from Bates Avenue. Have we got it? We voted to build reservoirs. Are they built? We voted to widen the bridge on Furnace avenue. Is it widened? We voted for a bell. Has any one heard it? And yet people think that town government amounts to anything. The voters may vote till their tongue sticks out from fatigue, but the town officials will do or neglect what suits themselves. The voters are not the town but the officers are. Does any one suppose that such contemptuous neglect would be shown if this were a city with two or three West Quincy men in the council?

Owing to the increase of business, T. J. Lamb will move to his large and spacious store, next to Reed's Pharmacy, about June 1st, which he has fitted up with all the modern improvements, including one of R. J. Davies patent refrigerators, where he will be better able to supply his trade with a full line of groceries and provisions, such as are kept in a first class store. All goods sold at lowest market prices.

The operetta and minstrels May 17 and 18 made a grand success. The music of the operetta was quite different but the children sang gloriously and showed that they were thoroughly acquainted with the work and by their delicate talent and perfect training. The soloists were Misses Augusta Dell, Mabel Perles, Annie Lane, Katie Keenan, Lizzie Farrell, Esther Pandis, Katie Havan, Annie Anderson, Lizzie McGowan and Mr. John McGowan.

The minstrel entertainment at was of high order and also greatly delighted and amused the audience. All the solos were finely sung, and the volume and richness of the choruses was remarkable. The minstrels were Messrs. Daniel McCarthy, inter-entor, Con Sugrue, Wm. Merdo, Napoleon Grizina and John Pichen, and men, and Thomas McNeill, E. Pallas, James White, Richard Walsh, John McGowan, Andrew Mischler, James O'Nell, and Richard White. Mr. McCarthy's recitation of Mahomet's Epitaph. Cat brought down the house. The whole occasion was one of rare pleasure and enjoyment.

Under the supervision of Mr. Frank Walsh a fine road has been built, in the cemetery, which makes a continuous passage way from Cemetery street to Hall place. It was badly needed and will prove a great benefit. We understand that enough applications from Milton alone have been made to purchase all the lots in the new cemetery. They will be held a little longer for Quincy people and after that will be sold to anybody who will pay for them. Visitors are requested not to tear off flowers or to disturb the arrangements of the lots in the cemetery. The affectionate tokens of remembrance which loving hands place on the graves of their departed friends.

Talking about school matters, the town has expended in all nearly \$50,000 on a new school house, which, so far, has been used merely for a few primary school children. We cannot understand why the town should pay rent for quarters for the evening high when they have a great big unoccupied school house. And could not our brilliant School Committee get it into their needles that a branch of the High school could easily be opened here in this brick school. It would be a matter of the greatest convenience for those who now attend the High school as well as an inducement for others to avail themselves of its advantages, but who are now deterred and disheartened at the tremendous long walk which at various seasons of the year is made still more formidable by dust, heat, rain, mud, snow, sleet and the abominable condition of our apology for sidewalks. The parents should make it their business to see the committee and induce them to have consideration for the children who suffer so much for the profitable education they receive at the High school.

Mr. Cashman has received much criticism for the attitude he took in Town Hall and for some other acts whose responsibility should rest upon the whole Road Commission and not upon one man, but his worst enemies must admit that he has done a vast amount of good in repairing the long neglected streets of this district. For many years we could get nothing or nearly that for our streets, but at last, through Mr. Cashman's efforts they begin to be at least passable. Our citizens should remember that the Road Commission is almost a thankless job and that the salary does not pay one-tenth of value for the amount of work performed. Make the salary \$2000 a year for each Commissioner, divide the town into three road districts, hold the Commissioners responsible for neglect, give them a decent appropriation and then we would have streets that would be worthy of the name. But the present beggary and poverty stricken system of false economy can only react and multiply the future cost of our roads. In fact so little has been done in recent years that it is now very evident that many things must be done to compensate for almost criminal negligence in the past. It is only since the Morrison came to town and plainly showed our citizens what they ought to have, that a new spirit has been awakened and people have begun to see the need of improvement.

By the way, what has become of the petition to which Copeland St. was added? Was it ever in for a day on Miller street. The Granite Road did great work.

The exact score of the league ball game is received by telephone at Reed's Pharmacy.

The St. M. C. T. A. are to hold a strawberry festival at their hall on Tuesday, June 16th.

Mr. Christopher Keenan lately fell in the Granite Railway sperry, which caused a break of the jaw bone and other serious injuries.

Mr. P. Fitzgerald has the sympathy of his many friends in the loss of his youngest sister, who died at her home in Taunton, on Tuesday, May 20th.

The Road Commissioners have done an excellent job in filling and grading Miller street. It does seem as if the boom of progress has at last struck this district.

The bank walls on Cemetery and Cro's streets were badly needed and the Road Commission is to be congratulated for having at last done this necessary work. The sidewalks have also been well built and graded and part of Cemetery street lowered. Keep up the good work.

At the last town meeting the matter of widening Common street was left to the County commissioners. We think they also must have left it somewhere, since it is not yet visible, and the residents on that street as well as the voters are also left again. It is time the voters got over the nonsense of believing the promises of certain officials. If the street is not soon repaired and made decent, those who live on it and those travel over it, deserve what they get, if they demand a special town meeting and expiring something why the votes of the town have no effect.

A very great injustice for many years has been done to our children who attend the High school. We understand that the town furnishes free tickets on the railroad to those who come from Wollaston or Atlantic, and if so, why are our children compelled to walk over two miles each way. Wollaston is nearer than West Quincy to the school and its children do not walk. Connection by train could be easily made one way at least, and it would be no more than the School Committee ought to do if they furnished free transportation home again. Fair play should be shown to all.

The residents of this district had the impression that a Board of Health was elected, last March, whose duty it is to take means to remove and abolish whatever they judge dangerous to the public health. Many of this Board daily drive along Copeland street where on each side are stagnant swamps, that are most dangerous and whose presence on a public street is a disgrace. A green silt two inches deep at least, covers these pest holes and the odor from them is most offensive. It could cost but little to fill up these places and it is without doubt the business of our Board of Health to attend to it at once. If they do not, they may be called up on by petition.

ATLANTIC.

Mr. Cornelius Duggan was presented with a beautiful painting by the Rev. Fr. Danahy last Sunday.

L. A. 7074 K. of L. of Nepeset will hold its first picnic at Pauline Grove, East Milton, June 17.

The Athletics had in the grammar school league having won 4 games and lost none. Send that payment down here.

The Foundry defeated the M. B. of Wollaston May 21 by a score of 7 to 1. The features of the game were the pitching of Keenan and the batting of P. Crison.

The J. Q. Adams Chemical Co. held a supper and social Thursday evening May 19th. During the evening Foreman Glover on behalf of the company presented Engineer John A. Duggan with a beautiful engineers badge.

The Road Commission have at last found out that Atlantic exists and are at work on Hancock street from Nepeset bridge to the engine house. The road on the march has been widened and filled in, and what was a nasty dreaded hill has been cut down some 3 feet, graded and made smooth. We suppose Mr. Duggan has caused this to be done. If so he deserves the thanks of our citizens as well as the hundreds of weary horses and teamsters who have suffered so long. We hope he will continue the good work by cutting down the hill on Hancock street near the corner of Squamish street and by filling up below it, thereby another monster of hard travel.

VOL. II.

W. AUSTIN
Confectionery

K of L GUARDS and
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QUINCY, M.

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Boots,

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WE WILL

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Quincy Monitor.

VOL. II. NO. 4.

SOUTH QUINCY, JULY, 1887.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

W. AUSTIN WINSLOW,
Confectionery, &
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702 N. HANCOCK STREET,
QUINCY, MASS.

STANDARD PREPARATIONS.

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JOSEPH S. WHALL,

APOTHECARY,

82 Hancock Street,
Quincy, Mass.

Capitulum Potentillae

For Rheumatism, Sciatica, Asthma, Bron-

chitis, Neuralgia, Migraine, Cough, Long-

continued Cough, Catarrh of the Bladder,

Back, Kidney and Liver Complaints.

Price, 25 cents each.

Old Colony Glycerine Emollient

For the Prevention and Cure of Chapped

and Itchy Skin, caused by changes of climate, heat

and cold, dryness and moisture, or from

any cause. It will be found very use-

ful in treating the face, neck, hands and

feet, and in all cases of itching and raw

skin. Price, 25 cents each.

GOLDEN HAIR OIL.

For Beautifying and Preserving the Hair

and Scalp. Price, 25 cents each.

Old Colony Tooth-Ache Drops.

Cure Tooth-Ache without a Doubt.

Price, 25 cents each.

Great Variety,

PARASOLS and FANS,

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

F. A. MORELAND & CO.,

Robertson Block, Quincy.

90 Hancock Street, 90

Boots, Shoes and Slippers,

Is now complete and we are prepared to show the LARGEST STOCK OF THE FINEST

HATS and CAPS
CLOTHING.

Men's, Boys' and Youths'

Gent's Furnishing Goods, Gent's Underwear, Gent's

Neck Wear, Rubber Clothing.

GEORGE SAVILLE, Quincy

IF YOU WISH TO
See the Largest Variety and Best
Quality of Goods, go to
Temple Street Market,
QUINCY.

Busseil

JULY 4th.

Bring this advertisement and get
one dozen fine Cabinet Photographs 83.

WE WILL ACCEPT TICKETS FROM ANY FIRM AT
CLUB RATES.

Chestnut Street, Quincy.

A Word to the Wise

Stand by those who stand by you.

We have now completed arrangements for a Sale of Popular New Goods at Prices which will make us
A FRIEND OF EVERY ECONOMICAL BUYER.

We keep the best quality, styles and assortment in—

Hats, Caps & Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Also a full line of—

BOOTS AND SHOES.

For Ladies' Gents' and Children's Wear.

SEE OUR REMARKABLE COMPLETE AND ELEGANT STOCK. CASH BOUGHT IT.
LOW PRICES WILL SELL IT.

OUR SPECIALTIES.—To Please our Customers.

OUR AIM.—To Save Money for our Patrons.

OUR INTENTION.—To do better by You than Anyone Else.

Stand up and tell us if you can where Goods can be bought cheaper, for none are allowed to undersell.

TIRRELL BROS.,

HANCOCK STREET,

QUINCY, MASS.

Do you want the
greatest value for your
money.

If you do then, buy

Bridal Veil

Corrugated Flour.

They are acknowledged
by all good judges to be the
best flour milled in this coun-
try. They will cost you no
more than is charged for in-
ferior quality, and we guaran-
tee perfect satisfaction or no
sale. We have sold them for
years and know what we are
talking about.

Our fifty cent

Formosa Oolong Tea

is used by more families in
Quincy than any one brand
ever sold in town, and the
general verdict is that for
strength and fine flavor, none
can compare with it.

Our stock of fine groceries
is unexcelled by any city
store, and we solicit a trial
order from every family in
town, knowing that we can
please you.

Boston Branch Store,
Durgin & Merrill's Block.

Muslins,
Satines &
Batiste.

LADIES WRAPPERS
Gent's Handkerchiefs.

5c. & Upward.
Also a very fine assortment of
PARASOLS.

AT BOSTON PRICES.
Mitchell's Block, Quincy.

SAVE MONEY

By Buying your Goods of the
Quincy One Price Clothing Company.

DURGIN'S
Diarrhoea Cordial.

CURES AT ONCE.

Diarrhoea,
Dysentery,
Pains in the Stomach.

Beef, Iron & Wine,
Cough Balsam.

AND
CELERY and CHAMOMILE
BITTERS.

Are the Best Family Medi-
cines, at

Durgin's Drug Store,
Durgin & Merrill's Block.

SALLY BRANCH

Somewhere about the year 1858
I passed a few weeks at the house of
a friend in the western part of a
Georgia. During my stay, my at-
tention was attracted to two servants
who lived in a cabin close adjoining
my friend's house, an old mulatto
and his wife. They had once been
favorite household servants in the
family of a planter named Branch,
and their early life, they told me,
had been happy enough. "But ah!"
how fortunes vary," both among
rich and poor. Their master died,
leaving his affairs so embarrassed
that the estate was sold to pay the
debts. Land, house, furniture, slaves,
and all passed away under the
auctioneer's hammer into strange
hands. The children of Tom and
Sally Branch, as these mulattoes
called themselves, were all sold,
and scattered in various directions,
and they themselves in their old age
bought up for a small sum by a ne-
gro-trader. It was a sort of forlorn
speculation on his part, and the
general verdict is that for
strength and fine flavor, none
can compare with it.

Our stock of fine groceries
is unexcelled by any city
store, and we solicit a trial
order from every family in
town, knowing that we can
please you.

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CELERY and CHAMOMILE
BITTERS.

Are the Best Family Medi-
cines, at

Durgin's Drug Store,
Durgin & Merrill's Block.

Sally was not to be routed in this
way. "Wat's dat you said, Fader
Robert preached yesterday about de
Catholic Church?"
"Wy, dis is wat it was," said Tom
driven to his trumps. "He said de
Catholic Church was de first one, an'
would be de last one." On this the
two raised their eyes, and fixed them
on me with an expression of wonder
both immense and intense.

"Is dat so?" inquired Sally.
"Yes, dat is so," I replied. "The
Catholic Church is first one for the
simple reason that it is the same
church which Jesus Christ established
and the only one. All the others
were started long afterwards. When
somebody became dissatisfied with
the old church, he tried his hand at
making a new one."

"Gy! Is dat so?"

"Yes, dat is so. We have the
history of all these churches. We
know when they started, and how
they started, and who first started
them. But nobody can say when
the Catholic Church was started, un-
less he goes away back to the be-
ginning, and nobody can name the man
that started it unless he names the
name of Jesus Christ, who was the
founder. That is the way to find
out if it is the old church."

"An' how ole, den, is de Catholic
Church?"

"One thousand eight hundred and
fifty-eight years ole."

"Gy! An' how ole is de Presby-
terian Church?"

"Only a little above three hundred
years ole."

"Gy! An' how ole is de Baptis'
Church?"

"About the same."

"An' how ole is de Piskypalian
Church?"

"About the same. Of all these
different Protestant churches, the
oldest is but a little more than three
hundred years ole."

"Gy! I wonder now. Tell me
zackly, please, how ole is de Metho-
dist Church? Dat's mine."

"One hundred and twenty-nine
years ole. It started about the time
your grandfader was a baby."

"Oh, gy! Dat keels me over.
I's done for now."

"But, Tom, the Methodists per-
haps will tell you that their church is
all the better for being made late. In
this way they get all the modern im-
provements."

"Dey ought to be ashamed of
themselves den," said Sally. "As
de Lord didn't know nuthin' when
he made de fust one. Ole Tom,"

"I's about played out. We's been
barkin' de wrong tree dis yere long
wile."

"Not altogether, Sally," I said.
"You mean right. God understands
that very well. The honest prayers
that you have sent up to him all
these years have not been thrown
away. And besides, you can join
the old church now."

"Oh! Massa Fader Robert, wat
chance is dey fo' us? Next ting you
know we'll be sold away to some
ole de wot' plantation, an' no sign of
Catholic Church to go to; an' wha' ar'
we den?"

"You must do what is right,
Sally, and leave the rest to God. He
knows his own wherever they are,
and can take care of them too."

"Sure enough. Bless de Lord. I
spee's so too. Well, I guess you
better look me an' dis yere man fo'
de ole church, anyhow. Tom, speak
up!"

"All right, Sally. Put me down
for the same."

"I know'd you would. Dis ting
is all settled now, Fader Robert; an'
I promise you dey'll be no backin'
out."

They were both promptly in-
structed and received into the church.
When at the profession of their
faith they received each a lighted
candle to hold, and it was explained
to them to represent the light of the
Catholic faith, which they were
henceforth to profess openly, and to
keep burning brightly in their hearts.

Old Sally raised her high above her
head like a beacon, and sobbed for
joy.

Several years passed away before
the duties of my profession led me
down South again. One day, halt-
ing at a small inn near the northern
boundary of Alabama, the landlord
discovered, after some indirect and
ingenious questioning, that I was a
Catholic priest, a great wonder in
that vicinity. "I think," said he,
"there is one of your people in this
neighborhood that would be glad to
see you. She is near dying too. If
you like, I will show you the way."

He conducted me to a wretched
hut, where, stretched on a rude bed
of straw, lay a poor mulatto woman,
evidently near to her end. Her
eyes were closed, but she was not
sleeping. Her lips were moving now

and then as if speaking, although we
could not distinguish any intelligible
sounds. In her right hand she held
a candle, which she grasped firmly.

"She will not let any one take it
from her," said the landlord. I
don't know what it means; perhaps
you do." "I think I do and the
woman too." It was my old friend
Sally Branch. Borrowing a match,
I lighted the candle, and raised it
straight in her hand. She opened
her eyes slowly and reluctantly,

like one called rudely from better
things. They brightened up as they
caught the flame of the candle, and
then, raising them to my face as I
bent earnestly over her, she gazed
at me with a look of enquiring
wonder. Slowly, as the memories
of the past came back and gathered
into shape, her features relaxed un-
til her whole visage became illumi-
nated with joy, and she raised the
candle high again.

"Fader Robert! Fader Robert!
Yer it is. It's all right. It's stood
by de old faith. It's kep' de light
burnin' all dis time. Ole Tom all
right too. I see him off fust. Bless
de Lord!"

I had barely time to administer
the last rites of our holy religion
when that simple, faithful soul de-
parted to meet the Bridegroom.

THE LABOR PROBLEM

The most interesting question be-
fore the American people at the pre-
sent time is the labor problem, the
solution of which is engaging the at-
tention of the ablest legislative reform-
ers. In every state of the Union
laws have been enacted which will
mitigate to a certain extent the in-
dustrial slavery to which the working
people were subjected. Among the
many laws which are on the statutes
of several states, which are a benefit
to a great many toilers are the week-
ly payment by corporations, employ-
ers liability law, the voluntary arbi-
tration act, a law to prevent the em-
ployment of children under 15 years
in manufacturing establishments.

The question would naturally be
asked: how were all these reforms
brought about? The answer would
be, by the influence of organization
and the ballot judiciously used, a
weapon which is more powerful in the
hands of the American laborer than
the dynamite bomb, the torch or the
revolver. But while these laws are
being framed in legislative halls to
ameliorate the condition of the labor-
er, it is to be regretted that manufac-
turers, capitalists, monopolists and
all the other ists, that this free re-
public is cursed with, are combining
to stamp out labor organizations
whose noble mission is to elevate the
masses from their present social
condition and change the present in-
adequate industrial system which is
the outgrowth of the system of mono-
poly. What is the condition of the
industrial field at the present day?
The great organizations of wage work-
ers are not by a counter organization of
employers, who tyrannically insist on
the workingmen to surrender the right
of organization as a condition of se-
curing employment. The wage-work-
ers having learned from the bitter ex-
perience of their condition in the past
when individual agreement was the
rule, sternly object to the conditions
which the employers seek to impose
upon them inasmuch as they involve
the rights and privileges guaranteed
by law. The issue has been forced
upon the workmen in the mining,
shoemaking, building and other in-
dustries a suspension of business af-
fecting hundreds of thousands has
been the result, and it will require the
calmest judgment from the leaders of
labor organizations to bridge over
present industrial depression caused
by the grasping employers whose only
ambition is the greed for wealth re-
gardless of the necessities of the fam-
ilies of the wage-worker. Capitalists
are blinded by their worship of Mam-
mon not to foresee what dire results
would follow, by the extinction of
labor organizations like the Knights
of Labor who are working legiti-
mately to reform the unjust laws
by which the masses are enslaved
and make industrial and moral
worth, not wealth, the true standard
of individual and national greatness.

Socialism, Communism, and hundreds
of other isms, would be the result,
secret associations of the wage-ear-
ners would be formed and the horrors
of the French Revolution would be
enacted on the land which was des-
tined to be the home of the oppressed
of all nations. The workmen of
this country are largely composed of
the oppressed of the nations of
Europe who have fled from unjust
and tyrannical laws and are now being
educated through the library and press
but, where, stretched on a rude bed
of straw, lay a poor mulatto woman,
evidently near to her end. Her
eyes were closed, but she was not
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in manufacturing establishments.

the iron mines of Michigan and Ohio.
Let the manufacturer organize, let
the laborer organize, let them meet
labor as friends, not as enemies,
the interest of one is the interest
of the other, instead of antagonizing
each other they should work in har-
mony so that the wheels of industry
would have a smooth road to travel
always bearing in mind the fact that
monopoly is the enemy of capital
and labor.

WAGE-EARNER.

DOGS AND HUMAN BEINGS.

Lorillard, the New York tobacco
man, had a poodle dog stolen, and
has offered a reward of five hundred
dollars for the arrest of the thief, and
he informs a reporter that he will
spend \$10,000, if necessary, for the
capture and conviction of the thief.

[Applause.]

The applause marked in there will
be from human skye ferriers, who
have forgotten that only a few weeks
ago several hundred girls, who had
been working in Lorillard's factory,
went on a strike because, as they al-
lege they were treated like dogs. We
doubt if they were treated as well as
this poodle was treated. We doubt
in case one of these poor, virtuous
girls was kidnapped, if the great
Lorillard would have offered as big a
reward for the conviction of the hu-
man thief, as he has for the con-
viction of the person who has eloped
with his poodle.

We hope that the aristocracy of
this country will never get to valuing
a dog higher than it does a humane
being. When it gets so that a rich
person would not permit a poodle to
do the work in a tobacco factory that
a poor girl does to support a sick
mother, hell had better be opened for
summer boarders. When girls work
ten hours a day stripping nasty to-
bacco, and find at the end of the
week that the fines for speaking are
larger than the wages, and the fines go
for the conviction of thieves, who
steal the girls' master's dog, no one
need come around here lecturing at
a dollar a head, and telling us there
is no hell.

When a poor girl, who has gone
creeping to her work at daylight,
looks out of the window at noon to
see her master's carriage go by, in
which there is a five hundred dollar
dog with a hundred dollar blanket
on, and a collar set with diamonds,
tolling on satin cushions, and the girl
is fined ten cents for looking out of
the window, you don't want to fool
away time trying to get us to go to a
heaven where such heartless employ-
ers are expected.

It is seldom the *Sun* gets on its
ear, but he can say with great fer-
veency, "Hang a man that will work
poor girls like slaves, and pay them
next to nothing, and spend ten thou-
sand dollars to catch a dog-thief!"
If these sentiments are sinful, and
for expressing them we are a candi-
date for fire and brimstone, it is all
right, and the devil can stake up and
make up our bunk when he hears that
we are on the through train.

This country has led the world for

THE QUINCY MONITOR.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

By St. John's C. L. & A. Association.

Entered at the Post Office at Quincy, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.

Advertising Agent, M. G. GESS.

Subscription Agent, M. G. GESS.

SOUTH QUINCY, JULY, 1887.

THE METROPOLITAN BRIDGE

For many years Neponset bridge has been a picturesque object in the landscape as one views it from the railway bridge just below. Seen when the tide is out of the river it resembles an enormous centipede on rather frail legs. At this stage of the tide it is seen to its best advantage because so much more of the anatomy of the structure is apparent to the observer, and to one who has viewed it from far and near at this period of the tide, it conveys the idea of some of the natural creations, it being fearfully and wonderfully made.

Quite recently in driving over this bridge we were so struck with its rattling, its shakiness, its flexibility, its swaying, that we became curious to see what manner of thing it was.

Inspection at close quarters shows it to be a pile structure, with most of the original piles remaining, but so many of them are worn by the ice and by natural decay and use as to be only remnants of what they once were, and their look rather weak when one thinks of them in connection with the traffic they are called upon to support. Many of the piles, too, have been gradually pressed into the mud by the weight of teams and as they have sunk, the cross timbers have assumed the shape of a rather broad topped V, the depression being subsequently filled with blocks of timber making a sort of play house lot of blocks to be knocked over at the right time.

Of the original braces and counter-braces, we believe none are left to remedy this defect a few pieces of scattering have been spiked, here and there, as much apparently to satisfy the person repairing the bridge as to afford support.

Of the timbers supporting the plank that form the roadway many are very rotten, but as they are in keeping with the rest of the bridge no fault should be found with them.

Conspicuously posted at either end of the bridge is a notice that no wagon, with the load thereon, weighing over 6 tons, must pass over the bridge. This notice was put up, we believe, by the first board of Road Commissioners to relieve the town from any liability, for accident should one happen to a wagon and load weighing more than six tons.

The notice does not state it, but we suppose six gross tons, rather than six net tons is meant. The difference is quite an important one as it leaves a margin of nearly fifteen hundred pounds to the rash or careless teamster. Posted at what may fairly be called the entrance to the town, could anything be more typical of the place and the ideas by which it is governed. The world has long ago outgrown the six ton limit; the people of the town in their business have far outgrown it also, but there the notice stands with the old bridge, telling all who cross it that the town is officially, living in the old stage coach, turnpike days of 1860, and not knowing in its corporate capacity that her bridges need to be rebuilt and her ways to be made on the modern plan.

With our methods of transporting stone, this bridge is in many respects dangerous. Notice or no notice, loads weighing with the wagon ten, twelve, and fifteen tons go over the bridge daily and they will continue to go over it. Some day a portion of it will fall under one of these loads and then we shall call attention to the notice and say we told you so, this is your own fault as this is only a six ton structure.

We write this article to call the attention of the voters of Quincy to the fact that the business of Quincy requires a perfectly safe and solid bridge over Neponset river. As regards expense there cannot be much of any difference between keeping the old bridge from falling and building a new one. The cost of yearly repairs if capitalized would without doubt, pay for a new bridge, and by rebuilding we should get rid of an old rattletrap besides.

If we are not mistaken the matter was brought before the town by the first board of Road Commissioners some five years ago, when plans and estimates for a new bridge were presented. The project of rebuilding with a solid fill of some 400 feet was defeated by the action of two of our citizens, who always know what the town ought to do in all cases and whose legal attainments make them conservative (much legal bore tends to keep matters and things unchanged.)

In taking hold of the bridge question we must not forget that the world's business, is, as a rule, most successfully performed by the common people, who don't know much any way, and very little of law in particular, often against the advice of those who know a great deal more,

and who know especially how not to do it.

In this as in many other matters we can remember instances in which the town has been ruined by ill advised votes of the common people. We can recall the many predictions made that Quincy would go to the dogs, that no one would buy land in it or come to live unless we kept down taxes and kept up a show of bad roads, tumbled down bridges, and a dirty town house, for to do differently would make taxes high and the tax dodger wouldn't come. Notwithstanding all this ruin Quincy is growing faster than ever before, and its house holders are not tax dodgers. Let us add the cost of a good substantial bridge to our outlay of next year, have a smooth, well macadamized turnpike, an inviting entrance to the town, and our work for it, some of the many people who drive through and have no inclinations to stop will stay and dwell among us, rather than go to other localities less favored by nature.

THE NEW TOWN OF WOLLASTON.

I have been a constant reader of your lively paper, but I regret that in your notices of town affairs, Wollaston seems to be entirely ignored. Judging from the tone of the Monitor its patrons seem to be almost unanimous in favor of a change in our form of government, and of the adoption of a city charter. If the last town meeting is to be taken as a sample of the future of Quincy, a large majority of the citizens residing in Wollaston, will favor a change but very few of us are in love with a city form of government. The reckless manner in which money was appropriated last March, has set many of us thinking, and some of us consider that Quincy has too large, and too heterogeneous a population to work in harmony; that it would be for the best interests of the whole body of the citizens, to have a division of the town, and that the several sections could manage their own affairs with more general satisfaction to all.

This division of the town has been spoken of before now, but the action taken by the majority at the last meeting has brought the idea of a division, more prominently to the minds of many conservative men, without distinction of politics. Wollaston, and Atlantic united, have a population more than sufficient to organize a town, and the citizens residing in these districts, have common interests. It appears to us that the officers of the town have nearly generally been selected from the South, West, and Centre Districts.

Atlantic, has been represented on the board of Selectmen for a few terms; Wollaston, has had a member of the school committee, and two constables, for the last few years, but when we want any repairs on our streets, or new ones laid out, we are almost invariably met by hostile objections from the other sections of the town. We pay our full share of the taxes, and ought to have a fair voice in deciding how the money should be expended. We believe if the town is divided that Wollaston and Atlantic, know better what will suit our own people, than the citizens of South or West Quincy do.

The people of the other sections of the town understand their own needs better than we can possibly comprehend them, and they could vote to raise as much as they deemed expedient, and spend it to their own satisfaction. We would not interfere with any arrangements the other town may make, and we want no assistance from them to manage our own affairs.

The new town would be compact and easily organized into a little commonwealth. We have all the materials for making a model community; our schools are in good order; we could make and repair our roads better, and more economical than they are at present, and we can have a fire department, in which there would be sufficient officers, and no wrangling. This division of the town would put an end to the agitation of the city charter question for this generation, and set at rest the longing which is said to possess some of our citizens, to become Aldermen, or Councilors, and for this reason alone it would be a general benefit.

The proposed sewer is another matter in which the people of Wollaston are particularly interested. It seems to be a foregone conclusion that we are to have one in Quincy. The people of Wollaston must bear their full share of the expense, which will of necessity be considerable—say from \$100,000 to \$200,000, but judging from the way public affairs are being managed in Quincy, we have very little influence on the expenditure of the money when appropriated. The time has come when the citizens of Wollaston should look to their own interests and a large majority of this district are in favor of dividing the town and are satisfied that we can take good care of ourselves.

It is in no spirit of general philanthropy, that I write this communication. I feel that the people of Wollaston do not derive benefit from our connection with the town in proportion to the amount we contribute to the annual appropriation, and that

in a separate town we could reduce our tax rate to nearly one-half of the present rate, and spend our appropriations in a manner that would be more to our advantage, in short, that we can do our business better, shake off the leeches who are fast getting a grip on the business of the present town, and avoid all the evils which are almost unavoidable in a city government. Let us then take such action as will lead to the creation of the new town of Wollaston.

THE HOME LIFE

The foundation of our American civilization has been declared time and again to be the "home" as something distinct and apart from any other agency which goes to the formation of a nation.

In the countries of the old world whose stories fill the pages of history almost any other agency or power has been described as making for or against the welfare of the nations, but the homes of the people have scarcely been mentioned as a factor in the greatness of a people.

With the exception of the English, whose individualism has now been swallowed up in the nation, in its domestic life, men have been subject to the beck and nod of kings. The Englishman's house is his castle to the invaded only by due process of law and for purposes strictly defined in the document conferring the power upon the person who may enter it against the wishes of its owner.

That idea of the inviolability of the home was brought to America by its first English settlers and has, over a great portion of it, remained in full force even until now.

Under circumstances so favorable as those that surrounded the American citizen, there is no good reason why the highest idea of the home and its power to advance man should not continue, and the home, the abiding place of the virtues ought to become more and more sacred.

Home is, or it should be the place where the children, the future citizens, conservators of the nation, receive the lessons that fit them to perform well their parts in the world. If we have well trained virtuous citizens now it is because they were taught at home, in childhood those habits, that now give them the respect of their fellow citizens and self respect. The foundation of all manly character must be virtue. When vice enters in, mainly character goes out, and as the boy is father to the man, and the girl mother to the woman, it behooves all parents who care to have their children of good character, to see that they are taught aright.

"As the twig is bent so is the tree inclined."

In the training of trees it is necessary to begin when they are young. When young and tender they can easily be given any form, made to grow into any desired shape, provided they receive constant care. The little limbs that start to grow in one and another direction are easily removed and the energies of the vital forces of the tree are turned into the right direction. The task of training the tree at this period of its growth is light and easy, and takes but little time. If, however, the limbs are left to grow where they should not, they soon attain such size as to prevent the formation of a perfect tree. In rearing children the direction in which they are to grow should early be determined and then great pains and care taken to have them grow in the desired way. There is much analogy in the growth of trees and the growth of children. All have their peculiarities and their possibilities; knowing the former and having a well defined idea of the latter, any honest, pains taking person can achieve what to many would appear to be wondrous results.

In the growing of trees one pruning will not do, once and for all; constant cutting off of sprouts and buds is required, else the vigor of the tree is expended in wrong directions, directed from what is to be enduring and nothing destructive is reached.

So in growing of children, one teaching is not sufficient, constant, unremitting care is needed to check a growth in the wrong direction, to break off a building tendency in another and at the same time to stimulate a growth in the right way, that the fully developed boy or girl, the young man and young woman may be a symmetrical growth and as perfect a creation as that individual could be made to be.

We see on every side a tendency to let the human being grow into any shape it may, without care, without guidance, without pruning, without direction. We see an indifference displayed by parents, under which the mental and moral growth of their children is stunted and dwarfed.

We see the growth of sprouts and shoots that should be broken off in the bud. We see the formation of habits that tend to keep the person near the earth and of the earth rather than the growth upward into the sunlight of Godliness and manliness.

No one who observes the family of the average American can fail to notice an almost entire absence of reverence for things held sacred by a former generation and that are as worthy of reverence to-day even in the light of modern science. Any one can observe the absence of respect paid by modern children to their parents and elders and to those

who have authority over them. This is among the worst signs of the times for great levity and great depth of character are not, cannot be combined in the same person.

With all this there is wantonness of behavior and a carelessness of manner that bodes no good to the future. It is a well learned lesson in the world's schooling that no nation long survived the loss of private virtue, our nation will be no exception to the rule. We do not expect to see the downfall of the nation, but that the present method of rearing children will hasten it, no great prescience is required to foretell. There is too much willingness to say "after us, the deluge" and so take our ease, careless of what comes after. The deluge does not, however, come all at once and in a day; it comes gradually and drop by drop. To do our duty, is all we have to do for our life work; to do less than this, is to fail.

We do not believe any one of our readers over fifteen years old knows so little as not to know what his or her duty is. Parents know their duty to their children; children know their duty to their parents, all know their duty to their Creator.

THE NEW CRUSADE.

Extracts from a lecture recently delivered by Rev. Henry A. Brann, D. D.

Dr. Brann gave arguments as he stated in opening his lecture, to prove two propositions; first, that to deny the right of private ownership in land was social revolution; second, that a man has a right to own property.

PRINCIPLE OF THE LECTURE.

The denial of the justice of private ownership in land is contrary to the constitution of all civilized States of the United States, of the State of New York. It is contrary to the institutions and doctrine of the Catholic Church.

The right to own property is recognized in the Old Testament where in the twenty-third chapter of Genesis the first deed is recorded; "And the field of Ephraim which was in Maaseelah, which was before Mamre the field and the corn which was therein and all the trees that were in all the borders round about were made sure unto Abraham;" and Deuteronomy, V, 21, says: "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house nor his field." And in the New Testament, Acts, V, 3 and 4, "Why hath Satan tempted thy heart, that thou shouldst lie to the Holy Ghost and by fraud keep part of the price of the land?" And in Proverbs, XXXI, 16, we find a sensible woman "that hath considered a field and bought it."

For nineteen centuries the Catholic Church has recognized the right of private ownership in land. The Catholic Church is an owner of property now. Popes, Cardinals, Bishops, priests have been owners and have taken the "unearned increment," yet no Pope or Council has ever said that they acted unjustly.

Henry George and his disciples have been retreating from the first position that "private property in land is unjust," and now they say all they want is the "increment." The "increment" of land is the increase in its value. They call it "unearned" by the individual. This they have not proved. The poor man who saves his money and buys a lot whose title and value are guaranteed to him by the laws and the constitution of the State has a right to its increase in value as a fruit of his industry. Will the community reimburse him for any decrease in the value of the lot.

THE INEQUALITY OF IT.

Take the taxes of the mansions on Fifth Avenue and you quadruple the taxes on land—on the poor man's lot as well as on the rich man's.

Let us remember that capitalists are supporting labor. All capital in use helps labor and no capitalist is so unwise as to hoard a surplus that is not earning.

Remember that Henry George and his disciples do not claim that the confiscation of rent or land values by taxation will lower the expenses of the government. On the contrary they will increase them for in the new commune besides the present institutions and office-holders a new horde will be created to fatten at the public crib. These will be rent collectors appointed by the State. What a scramble for the offices and what a chance for the hoodlum.

Henry George's theory is a mere untried experiment without anything in history or reason to show that it would be probably successful. What would you think of a doctor who undertook to cure a dangerous disease with a remedy that had never been tried? You would call him a quack. These men say "Abolish the constitutions and laws of all civilized communities; abolish your treaties on justice and contracts out of your moral theology and law books and accept our panacea as yet untried for all human misery—namely abolish all property in land by confiscating all money derived from it as capital." How absurd!

HISTORY'S MORALS.

History shows us that barbarism, beggary and common ownership generally go together in civil society. Tacitus and Caesar attribute the wretchedness of the ancient Gauls

and Germany to Common ownership. These men say the Irish in the good old times had common ownership and flourished under it.

I say the ownership the Irish had was not national but class ownership. The clan spirit in Ireland to-day is a tradition of it. It destroyed patriotism and a "United Ireland." If the Irish fight with pitchfork and boiling water for mere tenantry how much more would they fight for actual private ownership if they had it.

Even the wild beast fights for its cave showing that private ownership is founded in nature and instinct as well as in reason.

Henry George's system is a system contrary to reason and experience tradition and natural justice and derives its logic history and arithmetic from imagination or the moon, contrary to the expression of Hebrews, Christians and all civilized people. Although it may be a good system to elect a policeman to office it will never be realized in our Republic until St. Tibbs Eve which is neither before nor after Christmas.

WAITING.

Long, long ago man learned, much to his sorrow that the chief work of life is to wait. "How long," "how long," has been the cry of priest and prophet, looking with eager anxious eyes, to the future, whence they expected their help. Many of the citizens of our town have made the same cry and have looked with great eagerness to the future, expecting help, but as yet small signs of help has appeared.

A careful survey of the public action of our citizens for the past generation, to go no further back fails to show that as a community it has fulfilled the purposes for which communities were begun. Before towns existed we can picture the agrarian inhabitant living for himself and his family and maintaining himself by the strong hand and when communities began, the right of this strong hand was given up and little by little, the self interest of one merged in the interest of all.

This is the theory and a very pretty theory it is too; there is a certain something connected with the community of men, that leads one to think of brotherhood, and joint fellowship and sympathy, and working together for the same ends—that enables humanity as much as the exclusive following of personal ends debases it abroad, many attempts have been made to establish communities, in which all should partake equally of the common benefits provided by a just and equitable contribution of labor.

In several places and on a small scale these attempts have been successful and they have been so, chiefly on account of a masterful idea permeating the society. Such societies will not be successful in the United States, because there is here, hardly any limit to the freedom of action and the extent of acquisition of the individual.

In many things, though, for which community life was desired, the New England town system is admirably adapted, and could we once catch hold of the idea that the highest good of the greatest number is the thing to be reached after, and that through our town organizations we could embody such sentiment into every day realities, we should find life more worth the living, than we have hitherto found it.

It may be that we are deficient in sentiment and thus fail to realize as much from our daily life as we might; but having waited and waited for the coming of the good time and finding it does not come of itself, let us take hold and see if we cannot hasten its advent.

We are certain that so far as spending money is in question we have not gone far enough. We have expended enough each year to call forth the grumbling, even the curses of the tax payer, because we get nothing for it. We have always fallen short of success because we could not spend wisely, we have sent our money into the works as many generals of our armies, during the war sent their troops into battle in such detachments that only loss could result and thousands of dollars have been frittered away piecemeal which properly expended, would have made enduring work. We go to our public business hampered with the old idea that a dollar unexpended this year is a dollar saved for all time. Our Road Commissioners are pattering away over a lot of stone here and there, handling and rehandling them to save money and losing money all the time, and keeping in the old ruts of the past, because the initial expense for proportions will appear to be greater than the separate items of labor here and there, and yet when the year's expense is footed up it will be found that efficiency and economy would have been in a large expenditure in one place where money and labor could be spent to advantage.

"Many a mickle makes a muckle," and it is these little dollars here and there that make a large total with no permanent result. "The little foxes spoil the grapes." We are groping around among cesspools and vaults because we have delayed building a sewer and finally we understand that we are stilling our best sentiment which is that our town

our home, is to be loved and cherished beautified and adorned.

Whatever a man is, he is on account of his ideas, not on account of his possessions. With noble ideas in his possession, money becomes a help to the world, with ignoble ideas it becomes a hard master to its owner, and often it is a curse to the world.

We in Quincy have been under the curse of money. Everything has given way to the desire for saving and now at the end of many thousands we are worse off than years ago, and we must make a large immediate outlay if we would start right.

Workingmen all over our land are complaining that they do not obtain their share of the world's prosperity; the proportion of the results of their own industry. In Quincy at least, it is their own fault if they do not. If they think they need good streets and sidewalks they have only to say so in their own town meeting.

If they want street lights they have only to vote to have them. If they want neatly kept street corners all that is needed is for them to say so. If they want fountains and free water it depends only upon themselves to have them. If they want well drained and amply sewered premises no one but they are responsible for not having them.

All these things they can have in common with the wealthiest, and fairly too, because all these things can be provided by the community at the common expense and the burden is shared equally by all. We do not think for a moment of any communism of possessions, that would presuppose an equal work by all which is impossible, but in the things that are common necessities, and can be provided without injustice to any at the common expense there is no good reason why the most advanced communism should not prevail.

Moreover, if we should put communism to a practical test in this way, it might be discovered that it was as far as was best to go in the direction of community of goods. If, after having all that can be fairly had of a public nature by general contribution it should be seen that that was as far as we cared to go. We should have solved our phase of communism peacefully, profitably and with much spiritual and moral advantage.

WHAT IS PROHIBITION?

By W. JENNINGS DEMAREST.

The noble Lord who governs Canada pretended to take no notice of the terrible outrages charged against him by William O'Brien, but that he feels himself on trial, is proved by the Currency he gives to an address presented to his English tenants, proclaiming their gratitude to him for his kindness as a Landlord. The papers which published the address, in a notice of it stated that the average rental of his estate was about ten shillings—about two and one half dollars—per acre. This address was a poor attempt to answer Mr. O'Brien's charges. Had his Irish agent, Archdeacon French, been alive, the Marquis would never have published this foolish document. The tenants on the Marquis' Irish estates would not have complained if they had been treated with half the consideration that his English tenantry received. If the statement in the Boston paper was correct, the rent of the English farmer must have been much less than ten shillings per acre, for the Marquis has not an acre of land let in Ireland, for less than twenty shillings per acre, and a large proportion of his Irish estates, is rented for more than one pound per acre, with poor rates, and County cess added. Mr. O'Brien charged Lord Lansdowne, with oppressing his Irish tenants, if he published an address from them, it would be a crushing reply to Mr. O'Brien. But the suave clientelery of Mr. French, cannot procure even a single tenant on his Lordship's Irish estates to sign a document of this description, and he stands to-day self convicted of being one of those oppressors of the poor, whose crimes cry to Heaven for vengeance.

WOLLASTON.

Looking at the distressed condition of Ireland at present one is reminded of a rather witty retort recently given by a Tipperary cooper when asked what Ireland was like. With true Irishman wit he said: "Ireland is a place of punishment where the Irish people must suffer for a time before they can go to America."

Man is ninety per cent. water and yet the prohibitionists are not satisfied. "My dear," he whispered softly as they seated themselves on the toboggan. "If on the way down I should ask you to be my wife, what would you say?" "What would you do if I should refuse?" she whispered back. "I should have to let you slide," he simply said.

The most humble beings on earth are said to be laundrymen. The more cuffs you give them the more they will do for you. A small boy was requested to look up the word anonymous and use it in a sentence. He found the meaning to be "without name" and thereupon handed the following to his happy parent. "Mama has given us a new baby; it is anonymous."

The whole fabric of our civilization is dependent on Prohibition. Every

aspiration of virtuous action, every sentiment that prompts us to love our homes and country, every phase of society, and all our opportunities for moral, physical, and Christian development is dependent on the use we make of the right of Prohibition. Prohibition is our security against the evils with which selfish men would engulf us.

These evils will not cure themselves. Prohibition must be made an active principle.

We must also be on our guard against those who would take advantage of our apathy or selfish proclivities, had men do not often apprise us of our danger. We must be on the alert with all the moral courage we can command to combat the tendencies of their selfish nature. They that would be free, themselves must strike the blow with Prohibition, and Prohibition is our battle-axe that must be used to demolish the forces of wrong and oppression.

Prohibition lights up a torch to lead us on and help us avoid the many dangers and pitfalls in the dark labyrinth of our mental and moral wanderings.

Without the restraints of Prohibition, despotism and anarchy would run riot and life would be intolerable; without Prohibition we would be engulfed in a sea of death and the annihilation of all that is either good, true, or beautiful, and Prohibition of the liquor traffic now comes to us as the dawn of a new resurrection. It brings with the euphonious name the harbinger of a new development of virtue and Christian civilization.

At present the whole world is in a whirlpool of selfish and depraved indulgence of vitiated appetites and sordid greed for money, that has blunted conscience and sunk the people into a vortex of crime and wretchedness, that makes the horrors of pestilence and famine dwindle into insignificance when compared to the awful devastation that the liquor traffic has made of happy homes, and the destruction of the lives, health, and property of its victims. We are now hearing the echoes of Prohibition reverberating through the land, the moral and Christian sentiment of the people is sounding Prohibition as the death-knell of the greatest oppression and degradation that the world has yet known.

LORD LANDSDOWN'S APOLOGY.

The noble Lord who governs Canada pretended to take no notice of the terrible outrages charged against him by William O'Brien, but that he feels himself on trial, is proved by the Currency he gives to an address presented to his English tenants, proclaiming their gratitude to him for his kindness as a Landlord. The papers which published the address, in a notice of it stated that the average rental of his estate was about ten shillings—about two and one half dollars—per acre. This address was a poor attempt to answer Mr. O'Brien's charges. Had his Irish agent, Archdeacon French, been alive, the Marquis would never have published this foolish document. The tenants on the Marquis' Irish estates would not have complained if they had been treated with half the consideration that his English tenantry received. If the statement in the Boston paper was correct, the rent of the English farmer must have been much less than ten shillings per acre, for the Marquis has not an acre of land let in Ireland, for less than twenty shillings per acre, and a large proportion of his Irish estates, is rented for more than one pound per acre, with poor rates, and County cess added. Mr. O'Brien charged Lord Lansdowne, with oppressing his Irish tenants, if he published an address from them, it would be a crushing reply to Mr. O'Brien. But the suave clientelery of Mr. French, cannot procure even a single tenant on his Lordship's Irish estates to sign a document of this description, and he stands to-day self convicted of being one of those oppressors of the poor, whose crimes cry to Heaven for vengeance.

WIT AND WISDOM.

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Great Bargains

BOOTS and SHOES,

For Ladies', Gents' and Children's Wear.

A full line of Gents' and Youths' Furnishing Goods

J. E. McDonald's,
Willard St., West Quincy.

Base Balls

AND BATS

E. B. SOUTHER'S

Newspapers and Periodicals.

Dealers in Stationery, all its varieties, Toys, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Pistols, Ammunition, etc. Confectionery, Cigars, Pipes, Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles.

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BURNS BROS.,

At F. O. Building West Quincy.

—Keep the best stock of—

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

—in town. Also a nice line of—

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44- Call and see us.

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Second hand Furniture,

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Easy Chairs

Rocking Chairs.

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Large Reclining Chairs

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Cool Stoves

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Large Variety of Small

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McGrath Bros.,

Marble & Granite Works.

A Large Assortment of

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Always on Hand.

Geo. F. Wilson & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—

Groceries & Provisions,

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, COFFEES, TOBACCO



BUY YOUR
Fireworks
OF
CLAPP BROS.

BOYS CALL AT THE
West Quincy
Fruit Store,
And Get Your Fireworks.
THOMAS SHORTLE.

Notice.
T. J. LAMB,
Wishes to inform his patrons and the public that he has moved into his new Store where will be found a full line of Groceries and Provisions, Canned Goods. Also a full line of Wooden ware, Glass and Crockery ware.

W. E. BROWN.
FUNERAL AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKER.
COFFINS, CASKETS AND ROBES constantly on hand.
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BUY YOUR
Fireworks
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BIGGEST
BARGAINS
Ever offered in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
ALSO
STATIONERY & CONFECTIONERY,
CIGARS & TOBACCOS,
FRUITS.
Fireworks,
BEST MAKE AT
BASS'.

QUINCY LOCALS
Stone business is brisk in South Quincy.
Work is slack at the granite yard of McKend & Patterson.
The granite business is looking brighter. C. H. Hardwick & Stone are employing quarrymen and stone cutters.
The Road Commissioners are repairing Washington street, by spending crushed stone, and using the new steam roller.
Denton & Pratt have removed from Hardwick's block, to the store in Baxter's building, formerly occupied by Rogers Bros.
All over the New England States quarrymen and stone-cutters are advertised for. Even in Ottawa cutters are wanted.
Paving stones seem to be in great demand. Messrs. Wilson of Quincy and Lombard of Boston having large contracts to fill.
On the afternoon of Sunday, June 12th, fire was discovered in Spear's ice house. It was extinguished without an alarm being given.
A French speaking Assembly of the K. of L. has been organized in West Quincy with a charter membership of about one hundred.
Quincy may yet have a horse railroad. Mr. W. F. Lunt, and others are trying to push the enterprise. We wish them every success.
The Road Commissioners use crushed stone instead of gravel in street repairs. This is in accordance with the advice given by the Moxtrom. It is quite an improvement.
Franklin Hardwick & Son have put up a large derrick and engine house, and they are soon to build a polishing shop. It is the intention of the firm to take building contracts.
It would seem from the way houses are going up in the plains that the people were not very scared by the little depression in the granite business this spring.
A Mass. meeting of Organized Labor will be held in the Gilesum about the middle of the month, when there will be present well known labor leaders who will address the meeting.
The town laborers of Dedham receive \$2. per day for nine hours. They elected a laborer, Superintendent of Streets who knows his business and the town is receiving the worth of its money.
A great many of the manufacturing firms throughout the country are granting their employees a half holiday on Saturday without loss of pay. It would be a humane act if the employers of Quincy would do the same and receive the blessings of a hard worked class of people like the stone workers.
C. H. Hardwick has his old residence moved and he is about to erect one of the finest houses in Quincy, three stories high, the first story being granite. It will be first class in every detail, fitted out with all the modern appliances. The location is one of the pleasantest in Quincy, between Chestnut and Washington streets.
A great many of the granite manufacturers of Boston have again looked out the cutters, being dissatisfied with the decision of the State Board of Arbitration which was favorable to the men. The help have secured employment elsewhere and it is presumed that if the manufacturers continue in the way they have been doing for the past six months they will have to engage in some other business.
The Ancient Order of Hibernians Div. 5 elected the following named officers for the ensuing year:—
President—John J. Byron.
Vice President—Edward J. Powers.
Rec. Secretary—Daniel J. McCarthy.
Fin. Secretary—Richard F. Roche.
Treasurer—John Deady.
Serg't at Arms—James Murphy.
Visiting Committee—Denis Ford, Michael McCarthy, Cornelius Donovan.
Financial Com.—James J. Malone, Timothy Sheehan, Cornelius Desmond.
The Division is in a flourishing condition notwithstanding the large drain on the treasury the past year for sick benefits, amounting to upwards of \$500. Dr. Joseph M. Sheehan has been chosen Div. physician and it is the intention of this society that none of its members shall be neglected in their hour of sorrow or distress.
An optional insurance plan has been submitted to each Div. for their approval and it is looked upon, favorably by Div. 5. The object being to provide for the families of the deceased members by a death benefit. The assessment for this purpose will be trifling and it will be a consolation to the widows and orphans of deceased members to know that they are not left to the charity of a cold bustling world—a world with hardly time enough to listen to an appeal for charity much less to grant it. The Div. meets the second Thursday evening of each month in K. of L. Hall, Franklin street. An invitation is extended to all Catholics to join this purely benevolent organization that has for its motto "Friendship, Unity and True Christian Charity."

Business in some yards is driving, in others rather slack.
The boot and shoe business is rushing at Drake's and Whitcher's factories.
Mr. John Brosnahan, a member of St. John's C. L. and A. A. has moved to Fitzwilliam, N. H.
The National Granite Bank has moved to its new quarters in the Robertson block. The new large windows are a great improvement, and similar ones ought to be put in the other stores.
McDonnell & Sons are nearly ready to ship their large monument to Buffalo, N. Y. May success attend their effort. They certainly have shown great grit and energy in completing so large and so fine a piece of work.
The marriage of Miss Pauline Revere, to Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, in Boston, on June 11th, was one of the grandest events of the season. The bride, is daughter to Col. Paul Revere, for whom the Post of the G. A. R. of this town is named.
Mr. Peter Davis, one of the most popular members of the St. John's C. L. and A. A., has gone to Hurricane Island. Mr. He intends to return to Quincy before winter. His many friends may expect to see his smiling face again.
Speaking of the Road Commissioners, we heartily sympathize with them in their experiments to make water run up hill on Water street, when the natural, and long time used water course is closed—it is good to be rich, even Road Commissioners dread to handle a thistle.
In the regatta off Nantux on June 17th, the "Globe's Cup," was won by the "Papoose," owned by C. F. Adams 2nd, of this town. The "Papoose" is new, designed by Burgess of Boston, and promises to be one of the fastest boats in New England.
Mr. Luther Anderson, of this town died at his residence on Granite street on June 13th, after a brief illness. He was head master of the Boston English High School, and a trustee of the Adams Academy, and of the Thomas Crane Public Library of Quincy. His funeral took place on June 15. He was interred in Mount Wollaston Cemetery. In his death Quincy loses one of her best citizens.
Our readers will see in this number a letter from Mr. Slade on a subject in which a great many of them are interested. We have before this expressed our views upon the matter. There can be no doubt that the time for private ownership of our water works has gone by and we hope the voters will attend this meeting and settle our question in the right way. It may be hard to get Quincy out of the old ruts but it can be done if the people really wish to do it.
The Hook & Ladder, base ball nine defeated the Steamer nine on the Academy grounds June 17th, by a score of 25 to 15. The game was an exciting one, especially on account of the untoward accidents attending it. Mr. Andrew Howley, of the Steamer nine, and Mr. George Sawyer, of the Hook & Ladder, were both severely hurt by being struck with the ball. Both gentlemen are now recovering. Mr. Michael Barry gave general satisfaction as umpire. Time of game 3 hours, 30 minutes.
An alarm of fire from box 34, was rung in on Saturday evening June 11. The fire was in Drake's boot factory on Baxter street. It was caused by the soot in the chimney taking fire; it was extinguished with slight damage. It was found necessary to break the box to ring the alarm, as no key could be found. This is not as it should be, as keys ought to be left at convenient places, and notices posted near the boxes, stating where the key could be found at all hours. Messrs. Engineers please attend to this matter.
Many persons are excited over the poisoning of several dogs in the town. Of course it is a dastardly act and should be severely punished. But are owners of dogs careful enough to prevent their animals from doing serious mischief and damage? It is nothing new to hear that several really dangerous dogs are allowed to roam the streets, attacking pedestrians, jumping at and frightening horses, killing hens and sheep and guilty of many other acts which their owners consider only fun, but the injured parties see no fun at all in the matter. We know personally of many dogs that should be tied or muzzled. We have often felt like slaughtering not only the animal but also its owner. We should remember that our neighbor has rights which our dogs are not allowed to violate and that any one who has a right by law to kill a dog that assaults or attacks him either when he is driving or walking, and that if any damage ensues to the person attacked he can obtain double the loss from the dog's owner, and treble the damage if he has notified the owner in writing of a previous attack and the dangerous character of its animal. Dogs no doubt are useful and pleasant for those who like them, but they have no right to be a nuisance or a danger to the community. We do not defend the cowardly deed, but feel that in many cases owners ought to be more careful of their canines' habits.

Wollaston is getting worked up over the proposed separation into a new township.
Rev. John F. Mundy a former resident of Quincy has been appointed pastor of Abington parish.
Mr. Timothy McDonnell lately donated a handsome mirror to the society and it now adorns the library.
Another of Quincy's prosperous and prominent business men, Mr. P. H. Gavin has joined the St. Johns.
June 20th a team ran into a hydrant on Granite street breaking the pipe and causing a large flow of water.
Mr. P. H. Gavin has been at work at Bar Harbor Maine, doing plumbing on the summer residence of Hon. Peter Butler.
Mr. Peter Davis has again left town, but we know his heart is in the society and he cannot stay from us very long.
The new steam roller has arrived in town, and we hope that the Road Commissioners will use it, and the stone crusher to advantage.
All the boys are glad to see again restored to health their good friend Mr. Benjamin Curtis. May he live long to enjoy his well earned comfort.
Several new houses are in process of erection on the new plain. This land when built upon will be the connecting link between South and West Quincy.
Two more connections this month between West Quincy and the center. If the young people continue forging these links, the two sections will soon be very closely united.
Mr. Whitman agent for Mr. J. Q. Adams, has prohibited the removal of loam or gravel from the base ball field and has generously given the free use of the land to the ball team.
It is expected that the Granite street bridge will be completed in a month from now. This has been a long job, but it has been well done. It is a great improvement on the old bridge.
During this month Quincy folks have enjoyed some days that were as perfect as man could wish; but shortly afterwards, others came that caused us to believe that winter had got lost and strayed in here. Funny climate, this.
Mr. Eugene Connor lately underwent the most painful surgical operation. A large polypus had grown in his nose, causing intense inconvenience and in fact positive suffering. Dr. Richardson of Boston performed the work and Mr. Connor is greatly benefited.
Nothing has been heard from Mr. John Moriarty who started for Georgia about 7 weeks ago. Mr. Moriarty was a skilful granite and marble cutter and a man highly esteemed for many domestic virtues. His many friends are worried by the want of information about him.
West Quincy young men are showing their appreciation of the many fine qualities possessed by our mailmen. Within the last few months five or six have been married to our girls and have taken them to happy homes up west. If they will only exchange and send down a few of each kind we will try to accommodate some more who are now leading a miserable bachelor life.

Mr. John O'Brien is confined in Mass. General Hospital, being seriously ill.
Mr. Adam Vogel has had his house remodeled and a stone wall built on his land fronting the street, making it one of the prettiest residences in the district.
The real estate owners are getting uneasy about the brook on Willard street near Larry Place. There was an appropriation made to provide ways and means to improve it. And why not do it?
It is stated with authority that there is no truth in the rumor that Mr. Cashman has the contract to build the extension of Bates Ave. The county commissioners move very slowly. Nothing has been done and probably nothing will be done for a long time, if ever, regarding either Bates Avenue or Common street.
Many of our driving citizens had lots of fun with the steam roller. Old plugs that were never known to go more than three miles an hour, and which generally slept while traveling, at the sight of this monster, showed a rate of speed that would cause Maud S. to blush, and they put on more style than a show horse. It is funny to look at but very dangerous for the driver.
Have you paid up your subscription? It cost lots of money, valuable time and the hardest kind of hard work to conduct a paper well. If you don't, just write an article for the Moxtrom, that you think will be instructive and valuable to the 3000 or 10000 persons who read our columns every month. Brace up then and show practical appreciation by getting us one or two new subscribers and by settling up promptly.
Look out for your little children! Many narrow escapes have been reported of little tots whose parents allowed them to play in the streets, regardless of the danger to life and limb. We have time and again seen children not more than three or four years old, walk and run directly in front of heavy team horses as well as lighter equipages. Drivers are human beings, and experience no particular delight in crushing little children under their wheels or horse's feet. No one is usually to blame for an accident of this kind except the parent who allows such dangerous freedom, but after the accident, the air is blue with maledictions on the driver who has done all he possibly could to prevent the trouble and who feels more keenly than any one, the pain and suffering caused when he knows it is not at all his fault.
A very interesting game of base ball was played on Saturday, June 25 between the St. Mary's and Harbor Views. The following is the score:

HARBOR VIEWS.									
	A.R.	B.	E.	S.	P.	O.	A.	R.	E.
Marsh, 2b.	5	5	2	5	7	0	3	3	3
Oxley, p.	4	2	2	0	7	2	3	3	3
O'Connell, 1b.	4	1	2	0	8	0	0	0	0
Fairclough, c.	5	1	1	2	5	4	8	0	0
Coughlin, ss.	4	0	1	0	0	2	3	3	3
Faren, 1. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy, 3b.	5	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Jennison, c. f.	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Howard, r. f.	4	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	39	13	15	7	21	13	18	0	0

ST. MARY'S.									
	A.R.	B.	E.	S.	P.	O.	A.	R.	E.
Hughes, c. f.	5	1	0	3	4	0	2	0	0
Welch, 2b.	4	0	1	0	3	0	8	0	0
Callahan, 1. f.	4	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
Hadley, p.	5	2	3	1	1	3	3	0	0
McClafferty, c.	4	1	2	1	4	1	2	0	0
White, ss.	4	0	2	0	1	1	5	0	0
McDonald, 1b.	4	2	0	1	3	0	2	0	0
O'Brien, 3b.	4	1	2	1	3	0	4	0	0
O'Neil, r. f.	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total.	38	9	13	7	21	6	28	0	0
Umpires.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harbor Views.	1	0	4	1	6	0	1-13	0	0
St. Mary's.	1	3	0	1	3	1-9	0	0	0

SOUTH QUINCY.									
	A.R.	B.	E.	S.	P.	O.	A.	R.	E.
Hughes, c. f.	5	1	0	3	4	0	2	0	0
Welch, 2b.	4	0	1	0	3	0	8	0	0
Callahan, 1. f.	4	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
Hadley, p.	5	2	3	1	1	3	3	0	0
McClafferty, c.	4	1	2	1	4	1	2	0	0
White, ss.	4	0	2	0	1	1	5	0	0
McDonald, 1b.	4	2	0	1	3	0	2	0	0
O'Brien, 3b.	4	1	2	1	3	0	4	0	0
O'Neil, r. f.	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total.	38	9	13	7	21	6	28	0	0
Umpires.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harbor Views.	1	0	4	1	6	0	1-13	0	0
St. Mary's.	1	3	0	1	3	1-9	0	0	0

CENTRALS.									
	A.R.	B.	E.	S.	P.	O.	A.	R.	E.
Lake, 1. f.	5	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0
Grant, 2b.	5	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	5	0	2	0	2	2	1	0	0
Roberts, p.	5	1	1	1	0	1	4	2	0
McKee, c. f.	5	1	3	5	0	0	2	2	0
Morris, 1b.	5	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0
Smith, 3b.	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Burr, r. f.	5	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Sedley, c. f.	5	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	45	9	15	17	2	17	18	0	0

ST. JOHN'S.									
	A.R.	B.	E.	S.	P.	O.	A.	R.	E.
Lynch, p.	5	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0
Barron, 2b.	5	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	0
Barry, ss.	5	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
Griffin, c.	4	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	0
O'Brien, c. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donovan, c. f.	4	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Hollis, 1. f.	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cunningham, 2b.	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0
Hogan, 1b.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	39	8	10	17	9	26	10	0	0
Umpires.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Centrals.	0	0	1	2	0	0	1-3	0	0
St. John's.	2	0	0	0	0	1	2-5	0	0

EARNED RUNS, CENTRALS VS. ST. JOHN'S.									
	A.R.	B.	E.	S.	P.	O.	A.	R.	E.
3. Two base hits, Barron 2. Three base hits, Barry, McKee. Base on balls, Centrals 4. St. John's 2. Hit by pitched ball, Barry. Passed balls, Griffin 1, McKee 1. Wild pitches, Lynch 3, Roberts 1. Left on bases, Centrals 10, St. John's 4. Struck out by Roberts 1, by Lynch 3. Umpire M. Driscoll.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CENTRALS VS. ST. JOHN'S.									
	A.R.	B.	E.	S.	P.	O.	A.	R.	E.
Umpires.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Centrals.	0	0	1	2	0	0	1-3	0	0
St. John's.	2	0	0	0	0	1	2-5	0	0

CENTRALS VS. ST. JOHN'S.									
	A.R.	B.	E.	S.	P.	O.	A.	R.	E.
Umpires.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Centrals.	0	0	1	2	0	0	1-3	0	0
St. John's.	2	0	0	0	0	1	2-5	0	0

CENTRALS VS. ST. JOHN'S.									
	A.R.	B.	E.	S.	P.	O.	A.	R.	E.
Umpires.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Centrals.	0	0	1	2	0	0	1-3	0	0
St. John's.	2	0	0	0	0	1	2-5	0	0

CENTRALS VS. ST. JOHN'S.									
	A.R.	B.	E.	S.	P.	O.	A.	R.	E.
Umpires.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Centrals.	0	0	1	2	0	0	1-3	0	0
St. John's.	2	0	0	0	0	1	2-5	0	0

CENTRALS VS. ST. JOHN'S.									
	A.R.	B.	E.	S.	P.	O.	A.	R.	E.
Umpires.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Centrals.	0	0	1	2	0	0	1-3	0	0
St. John's.	2	0	0	0	0	1	2-5	0	0

CENTRALS VS. ST. JOHN'S.									
	A.R.	B.	E.	S.	P.	O.	A.	R.	E.
Umpires.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Centrals.	0	0	1	2	0	0	1-3	0	0
St. John's.	2	0	0	0	0	1	2-5	0	0

CENTRALS VS. ST. JOHN'S.									
	A.R.	B.	E.	S.	P.	O.	A.	R.	E.
Umpires.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Centrals.	0	0	1	2	0	0	1-3	0	0
St. John's.	2	0	0	0	0	1	2-5	0	0

CENTRALS VS. ST. JOHN'S.									
	A.R.	B.	E.	S.	P.	O.	A.	R.	E.
Umpires.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Centrals.	0	0	1	2	0	0	1-3	0	0
St. John's.	2	0	0	0	0	1	2-5	0	0

CENTRALS VS. ST. JOHN'S.									
	A.R.	B.	E.	S.	P.	O.	A.	R.	E.
Umpires.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Centrals.	0	0	1	2	0	0	1-3	0	0
St. John's.	2	0	0	0	0	1	2-5	0	0

CENTRALS VS. ST. JOHN'S.									
	A.R.	B.	E.	S.	P.	O.	A.	R.	E.
Umpires.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Centrals.	0	0	1	2	0	0	1-3	0	0
St. John's.	2	0	0	0	0	1	2-5	0	0

CENTRALS VS. ST. JOHN'S.									
	A.R.	B.	E.	S.	P.	O.	A.	R.	E.
Umpires.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Centrals.	0	0	1	2	0	0	1-3	0	0
St. John's.	2	0	0	0	0	1	2-5	0	0

CENTRALS VS. ST. JOHN'S.									
	A.R.	B.	E.	S.	P.	O.	A.	R.	E.
Umpires.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Centrals.	0	0	1	2	0	0	1-3	0	0
St. John's.	2	0	0	0	0	1	2-5	0	0

CENTRALS VS. ST. JOHN'S.									
	A.R.	B.	E.	S.	P.	O.	A.	R.	E.
Umpires.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Quincy Monitor.

VOL. II. NO. 5.

SOUTH QUINCY, AUGUST, 1887.

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always bottom.

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DISCORD.

TRUMAN. "Good morning, neighbor
Bright. Did you attend the
meeting last night, for the promotion
of union among Christians?"
BRIGHT. "A very good morning
to you. I did attend it."
T. "And how did you like it?"
B. "Not at all. Instead of being
a meeting to promote union among
Christians, it seemed to me like a
meeting to promote discord among
Christians."

T. "I am sorry to hear you say so.
I have been in hopes something im-
portant would grow out of this move-
ment, to bring Christians together.
Do give me an account of the pro-
ceedings."

B. "The speaker was a reverend
doctor of the Dutch Reformed
Church. He stated, that although he
gave his name to the movement, he
had really never had any confidence
in its success. He knew too well the
obstacles to be overcome. There
were, for example, the Episcopalians
with their exclusive ordination by
bishops, and the Baptists with their
exclusive baptism by immersion. These
were bars in the way, and they
could not be removed. Such pre-
tensions were, he considered, an insult
to their common Protestantism; they
would come with a better grace from
the Church of Rome, with her pre-
tended infallibility. Such things, he
said, ought to be put away, so that all
the Protestant denominations might
unite against the twin enemies of true
Christianity, Infidelity and Romanism."

T. "Seems to me this was rather
hard on the Catholics, and in very
bad taste in a meeting to promote
unity among Christians. The Catholics
are three times as numerous as the
Protestants of all sorts put together.
Any union which does not embrace
them cannot be called a union among
Christians. I was in hopes they
would have been invited to give their
views among the rest. They might,
after all, have thrown some light on
the subject, for they have succeeded
in their battle with Protestantism in
maintaining union among themselves.
The doctor was right in saying that
no union among the denominations
was to be expected. All movements
to this effect have failed; there is
plenty of splitting up, but no uniting.
When people get an opinion into their
heads, they do not give it up so easily.
But tell me what the other speak-
ers said."

B. "The next one was an Episco-
palian. He agreed that there was no
hope of the union of Christian relig-
ious bodies, but repelled the charge
of arrogance on the part of Episco-
palian. He put the case of one of
them reading antiquity and becoming
convinced of the Apostolic succession
and contrived to make out an argu-
ment for his own church. He wound
up by saying, that he did not think
desirable that all the denominations
should unite in one. They put a
more agreeable face on Christianity
as they were. They made variety,
just as the different flowers in the
garden make it more beautiful. All
the union they needed, or that was
desirable, was a co-operation in be-
nevolent enterprises, such as the
Bible or Tract societies. Such union
he considered, presented the most
sublime and exhilarating exhibition
the world has ever seen."

T. "It is very poetical and imagin-
ative to talk of the flowers of the
garden, but I cannot see either any
beauty or sweet odor in this division
of Christianity into sects. It always
has and always will tend to destroy
that love and harmony which ought
to prevail among the followers of a
common Master. It is a little too
much to call these divisions, which
are a scandal to Christendom, sweet-
smelling flowers. They smell bad
enough in our nostrils. What did the
doctor consider the special advan-
tages of these divisions?"

B. "He said they created emula-
tion, and prevented Christians from
going to sleep; that it made them
more careful of what they said and
did, because they knew they were
watched by others; and more to the
same effect."

T. "What a strange idea this pre-
sents to the Christian religion. This
seems to me to make our Lord pro-
duce evil in order to bring good out
of it. I can not and will not believe
that the Lord ever set Christians at
variance in order to make them active
and watchful."

B. "I agree with you. What the
Savior established must have been
entirely and purely good, without any
mixture of evil. When there is, in
any stage of things, a mixed good
and evil, we may be sure the devil
has had a hand in it. Love must be
the moving principle of Christians,
and not hatred or dislike or disagree-
ment."

T. "Well, then, I suppose they all
gave up the idea of any union among
the different denominations?"

B. "Yes! The last speaker, a
Congregationalist, gave it up very
pleasantly and good-humoredly. The
gist of his speech was, that difference
of opinion was inevitable. We might
just as well get reconciled to it and
take it easy. If any believed him
wrong, he believed himself right, and
he can afford to let them have their
own opinions. Let them unchurch
him if they pleased, he did not con-
sider himself unchurched. He might
pity what he thought their folly, but
he did not see how he could blame
them if they were sincere in their
notions. The doctor threw oil on the
troubled waters, but everybody felt
that he and all the rest were giving
the movement for union a decent
burial, and were glad enough to get
the dead body out of sight."

T. "I am sadly disappointed. I
have shared in the desire which
seemed to swell the hearts of all
Christians, that the present state of
division should cease, and have looked
with hope upon any movement to put
an end to it. Perhaps I was foolish
to form any such hopes, for these un-
fortunate divisions have gone on in-
creasing ever since the reformation
was first established. What can we
expect? Every one puts his own
meaning on the Bible. He is right,
and every body else is wrong. He is
sincere, and the Holy Ghost guides
him to the true meaning; the rest who
differ with him are all insincere, and
all mistaken. With the Bible for a
rule and guide to each one, say what
you please, people will differ, and
they will disagree. Perhaps, after
all, our people intended those dis-
visions, or he would, certainly, have
appointed some other way of ascer-
taining the truth. What do you
think about it?"

B. "What! Our Lord intend Chris-
tians to be divided up into different
sects? The idea is monstrous; I can
never reconcile myself to such a thing.
He arrange his religion in such a
way as to produce these bickerings
and heart-burnings and divisions of
society and the family which we see
all around us! Never! His last
prayer was for unity; that all his dis-
ciples might be united in the closest
bond of love and concord. 'Father,'
he cries, 'that they may be one, as
thou, Father, in me and I in thee,
that they may all be one in us.'"

T. "But can we not be united in
charity or love, though divided into
different denominations?"
B. "No we can not. Why is there
any division into different denomina-
tions? It is not because there is a
difference of doctrine or opinion, or
when there is such difference, there is
estrangement and disagreement? Look
at any of our small towns or
country villages, what do we see? The
community and the family at
variance on the score of religion; charity,
instead of being diffused as it
should be, confined to the limits of
the religious society, and dissention
and strife without end. These things
grow as naturally out of the organiza-
tion of the church into sects as
weeds grow in the garden. Depend
upon it, our Lord never intended any
such state of things."

T. "You are right. As long as
we are divided into sects, love will
be at a discount. And as long as we
are divided in opinion, sects will
abound. To be of one heart and
soul, we must be of one mind. How
can we be of one mind? Is it possi-
ble to secure such a basis of union?"
B. "It must be. Our Lord prayed
for the union of his followers; there-
fore, union must be possible, and he
must have provided the means of re-
alizing it."

T. But as long as each one puts
his own meaning to the Bible, and
thus constructs a religion for himself
there will be differences of opinion,
and no union will be possible."

B. Very true, and therefore that
is not the way appointed by God."

T. "Please tell me, then, what is
the way?"
B. "We must get the true meaning
of the Scriptures, and not any other
meaning which is different from the
true meaning. Then all accepting
this one true meaning, our differences
would disappear, and there would be
no hindrance in the way of uniting."

T. Yes, but how to get this true
meaning is the very question. Who
can explain it to us, so that we may
be sure of it? Any man or any body
of men are human like ourselves, and
liable to be mistaken. It would be
useless to expect mankind to submit
to their interpretations."

B. "I know that, and therefore I
conclude that the way of ascertain-
ing the true meaning of the Bible
must be appointed by God himself,
and have God's sanction upon it. It
must be essentially divine and not
human."

T. "I agree with you; we may be
asked to submit to God but not to
man. But you do not mean to say
that God directs each

in such a way that he can find out his
religion for himself?"

B. "No; I mean nothing of the
kind. This pretense leads to the most
obstinate and wrong-headed fanat-
icism. It is destructive of unity,
and its effects are plainly enough to
be seen in the hopeless divisions
around us."

T. What, then, is the way ap-
pointed by God to agree as to the
truth and live in unity? In your
reading of the Bible, have you found
any thing to throw light on this sub-
ject?"

B. "I did read, not long ago a
passage which set me to thinking.
It is this: 'The church of the living
God, the pillar and the ground of
the truth.' (Tim. 3:15.) The
church must be the guardian and the
interpreter of the truth, otherwise I
do not see in what sense she can be
called 'the pillar and the ground of
the truth.'"

T. "How was it that this text made
such an impression on your mind?"
B. "The more I reflected upon it,
the more reasonable the idea seemed
to me. We need some tribunal to
decide in case of disagreement as to
the meaning of the truth, and we need
one to whose decisions we should feel
ourselves bound to submit. This is
the only road to unity. Where can
we find such a one, unless it be the
church of the living God, the pillar
and the ground of the truth? I was
so much impressed by this considera-
tion, that I was led to look farther,
and I found much more to confirm my
opinion."

T. "Pray give me the benefit of
your researches, for I am very much
interested in the matter."

B. "In the twenty-eighth chapter of
St. Matthew, Christ said to his ap-
ostles: 'Go ye, therefore, and teach all
nations; baptizing them in the name
of the Father, and of the Son, and of
the Holy Ghost. Teaching them to
observe all things whatsoever I have
commanded you; and behold I am
with you always, even to the end of
the world.' Here is the establishment
of a 'ministry to last to the end of
time.' Here, the truth, and the whole
truth, is entrusted to this ministry
that they may teach it. And Christ
makes himself responsible for the
truth of this teaching, for he prom-
ises to be with us always."

T. "This amounts to constituting
the church the perpetual tribunal to
decide differences, with a divine guar-
antee that her decisions shall be true.
I do not see how we can avoid the
conclusion."

B. "We can not. When Christ
made his church the interpreter of
the meaning of his truth, he must
necessarily have made her uttering,
not liable to be deceived, or infallible;
for how could she otherwise discharge
her office, and be the instrument to
produce a unity among all Christians?
He said very fully: 'He that heareth
you, heareth me, and he that despiseth
you, despiseth me, and he that de-
spiseth me, despiseth him.' When
we obey the church, we obey not men,
but God."

T. "When people, then, say, as I
have often heard them, 'I will not pin
my faith to any church or any set of
men,' they forget that Christ promised
to be with his church, and to send the
Holy Ghost to teach all truth, and to
abide forever with her; and what
they say is sheer folly."

B. "It is, but they have reflected
very little on the matter, or they
would hesitate to express themselves
in such a way. But you objected to
each one picking out his own religion
for himself from the Bible. Are we
not doing that very thing now?"

T. "No; I do not think we are.
Being convicted that we cannot con-
struct a religion for ourselves out of
its pages, we look into them to see if
Christ has pointed out any other way.
And we find that he has, and that this
way is the church. Is it not so?"

B. "I was only bantering you a
little."

T. "Well, please, let us pursue the
conversation. I feel already much in-
debted to you for the light I have
gained from your explanations. I
am convinced that unity is to be se-
cured by means of the Church of God.
Now, let us come to the practical
question. Where is the church at
this moment? How can we find her?"

hardhood to say so. It is true she
has her thirty-nine articles of religion,
but they are not pretended to be of
divine authority, or to bind any body
to believe them, because set forth by
the church. We see her split up at
this moment into two factions, at
swords' points with each other, and
no one dreams their difficulties could
be settled by the authority of the
church. It is all individual judgment,
as well among the High as among the
Low Church parties."

B. "Does any other Protestant de-
nomination assert such a claim?"
T. "All agree in renouncing the in-
dividual to the Bible to settle his
doctrine for himself."

B. "Thus far we have done with
the different Protestant denomina-
tions. They are originated in the
same principle of the individual in-
terpretation of the Scriptures, and of
the right to set up against the exist-
ing religion. This is their distinctive
mark, and it will remain impressed
upon them as long as they exist.
How is it with the Catholic Church?"

T. "I must admit that the Catho-
lic Church has claimed to teach us
the true doctrine through all ages.
I remember what Doctor Jarvis, an
Episcopalian clergyman, wrote
against her: 'It is useless to expect
Rome to reform her errors, for a
doctrine she has once committed her-
self to, she can never change.' She
teaches one and the same doctrine
everywhere as the very doctrine of
Christ, and requires the individual to
accept her judgments."

B. "Enough on that point. It is
no use to waste words; her claim is
known to any one who has any in-
formation. Let us pass to the next
point. What church claims to have
her teachings protected by God, or,
in other words, to be infallible? Does
the Presbyterian, or Episcopalian, or
any other Protestant denomination?"

T. "No, not one. They all pro-
test to be exceedingly shocked at
such a claim. Why they should be, I
can not see, since it is plainly scrip-
tural; but such is the undeniable
fact."

B. "Then none of them can be the
Church of Christ, for not one possesses
the means of securing unity within
its own borders. How is it with the
Catholic Church, does she claim in-
fallibility?"

T. "We all know that she alone
does."
B. "Then she alone can be the
Church of Christ, for she alone has a
principle suitable to secure the union
of divided Christendom. She alone
can possibly allay the conflict of
opinions. Now, one more test before
we conclude. Christ prayed for the
unity of his followers, and provided
a sufficient means, for securing it.
These means are in existence to-day.
But Christ's means, it seems to me,
ought not to prove inefficient or in-
operative. Means adapted to an end
generally accomplish great results.
Christ's means ought to produce unity
in a wonderful and striking way in
actual practice. What is the actual
state of the Catholic Church in re-
gard to unity? Do her principles
work in practice? Do her members
agree in doctrine?"

T. "In a wonderful manner. To
see 200,000,000 of people, by far the
larger part of all Christendom, agree-
ing as they do, in the profession of
one and the same faith, is as striking
a spectacle as the world affords.
The means have secured the re-
sult. It is not theory, but actualiza-
tion."

B. "Are they all of one nation or
climate or political principle, or do
they agree in any other respect so as
to produce a disposition to unity in
religion?"

T. "No; they are of all nations,
climates, governments, and lan-
guages under the sun. This makes their
unity of belief truly a wonderful phe-
nomenon."

B. "Do they all worship God in
unity and peace?"

T. "Yes that is evident. A
Frenchman or a German coming into
a Catholic Church here, finds him-
self as much at home as in his own
country. If an American Catholic
goes to any quarter of the globe, it is
the same with him. They have sub-
stantially the same worship everywhere."

B. "Is religion with them an ele-
ment of love and concord everywhere?"
T. "It is; it tends to smooth
away all other asperities and differ-
ences. When a Catholic meets an-
other Catholic, their argument in re-
ligion is a true bond of union, and
mutually warms their hearts towards
each other. Witness in our own
country the sacrifices of the members
of this church to build their churches
and found their benevolent institu-
tions. Catholics of all nationalities
are ready enough to join hands when
the prosperity of their religion is con-
cerned."

THE QUINCY MONITOR.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

By Dr. John C. L. & A. Association

Published at the First Office of St. Quincy, on Second Street, at the corner of the Court House.

Advertising Agent, M. G. GESS.

Subscription Agent, M. G. GESS.

SOUTH QUINCY, AUGUST, 1887.

GRADUATION FOLLY.

We attended the high school graduation at the College on the evening of June 20th, and were pleased with the programme, and the creditable manner in which the graduates acquitted themselves. There was one disagreeable feature in the entertainment which caused us great surprise, and mortification; it was the ridiculous piece entitled "Patrick Shaun." How a recitation which is only fit to be heard in a ten cent variety show, was introduced into a Quincy High school graduation, was a matter that caused us regret.

The fashion which used to represent the *Shogun* Irishman, as a caricature on mankind, has long since passed away, and people who go to theatres to be amused, refuse to accept buffoonery, as wit. Neither Tyrone Power, nor Denny Leonard, could make Doctor O'Toole, a success even in *Bouffant*, his difficulty in making the "Wake" scene, in the "Shanghaun," acceptable to an audience. He has more than once received marks of disapprobation in that scene, and if we are not mistaken, he has attempted to explain through the press, his reasons for retaining that scene in the piece.

The Irish character has its comic side, so has every nationality but it is Irish peasant seldom is ridiculous; people are finding out that it is neither pleasant nor profitable to belittle us. The great trouble with many folks who undertake to do the Irishman, is that so few of them know anything of the people they attempt to describe, and consequently fall into the most ridiculous mistakes. They take some stupid cockney, as their ideal Irishman, and often become angry when their ignorance is exposed. The world—even the hide bound London public—is moving; and in Irish comic character, "Con the Shanghaun," and "Kerry Gow," have hunted "Doctor O'Toole," and "Ragged Pat," from the stage. No one who reads the works of Gerald Griffin, the O'Hara Family, William Carleton, or Charles J. Kickham, would mistake the character of the Irish peasant. We can appreciate a good joke, and enjoy it even when the laugh is against us, but we cannot stand coarse vulgarity. We can understand the meaning of "Pat Molloy," "Shamus O'Brien," but "Patrick Shaun,"—a good and little fellow—what a fearful and wonderful sound to an Irish ear? Dr. Maginn, in the London Magazine, excoriated the cockney scribbles who, in his day used to attempt the Irishman. The "Tobdy McGuffs" of his time could claim kindred with "Patrick McShann."

We regret that the young man made such a silly mistake. We do not think he meant to belittle the Irish people, and we sincerely hope that when next he takes an Irish character, it will be one that he will understand.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The great event which has been heralded with so much pomp by the parasites and satellites of Victoria I, has come and gone, leaving the world in the same position, as it was on the evening of June 20th. In England, the event was noticed by all the toadies of the court circle, and the band of German papers, who are supported by the toil of the workers of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, who accept their bread, not as alms, but a tribute exacted from the people whom they despise. Her majesty, was very coolly received by her English subjects, who were outside of the charmed circle.

In Scotland and Wales, the people took very little part in the comedy; in Ireland, the attempt at rejoicing was received with a universal shout of contempt and execration. The affair was well gotten up, its object being to bolster up an expression of loyalty to the waning popularity of the reigning family, and to add some thousands to the already enormous private fortune of the Queen.

The expression of a friendly sympathy on this occasion, was particularly wished for, to be used as an offset against the support given by the American people to the Irish cause. The plan was cunningly devised, but it resulted in a ridiculous fiasco. Even in Boston, which is regarded in London, as the pro-English City of America, the jubilee celebration was a silly failure. Not a single name can be found in the list of jubilators, that was ever heard of in Massachusetts before, or will ever be heard of again. The funny side of the affair was, that nearly all of the English toadies were Scotchmen. What the Scottish people have to be grateful for to Queen Victoria, is one of the mysteries of the nineteenth century.

Some of the speeches delivered at the supper, were of such an astounding character, as would cause surprise if heard anywhere except at a meeting of English Tories. The speakers must have learned their catechism from the London Times.

We were asked to do honor to Victoria, because she is a woman; but the jubilee was not proclaimed to glorify an old woman, but to endorse the government of a reigning sovereign. But even as a woman, what claim has Queen Victoria, to the good wishes, and thanks of her people. She is neither a sister, Ann Alexis; a Florence Nightingale; nor a Jennie Collins. During her long reign, she has had control of immense wealth; and of regal power, yet her toadies cannot point to a single generous, womanly act, performed by her during her long life, for which she deserved the thanks of one of her sex. She was an uneducated daughter; a jealous meddling wife; the mother of the greatest prodigies in Europe. She has been spoken of in public by her subjects as "Mrs. Brown," and the less said of her as a woman the better. There are thousands of old ladies in Boston more deserving of a jubilee than Queen Victoria. The vaunted purity of her court, is as little to be trusted, as any of the other slams connected with her name. She receives the most notorious Rones in England, men whose names have been dragged with disgrace through the criminal courts of London, men and women who would not be allowed to enter into any respectable drawing room in Boston.

As a ruler, it is difficult to conceive why her subjects should rejoice in the long continuance of her reign. In Scotland, thousands of acres of land have been depopulated to become game reserves for the London sports. In England, the condition of the working people has steadily declined since she ascended the throne. There is not a record a single kindly word from the Queen for the suffering of her people, nor one act or to which she can point, as even an attempt to better their condition. At an early age, when the natural tendency of the mind of a rich person is to be generous if not lavish, Victoria evinced all the sordid attributes of a miser, and commenced to accumulate the immense fortune she now possesses. Of her large income, estimated at \$5,000,000 per annum, she spends almost nothing; she makes her poor subjects pay for the honor of supporting in idleness and luxury, her pauper sons, and sons-in-law. If her English subjects are thankful for these blessings, they are welcome to rejoice at her jubilee.

At the Boston meeting the Irish people were lectured for their ingratitude to her majesty for the favors she conferred on them during the famous years of '46 and '47. The gentlemen who made these speeches must have short memories. It is true that her majesty subscribed to the relief fund an amount less than one day's pay of her income. The subscription of the Sultan of Turkey, was more in amount than hers, the fact brought the blush of shame to her bronze cheek, but it did not induce her to increase her subscription, she kept her purse strings tight.

Diaries in a palace are very dangerous things. Charles Griville, who knew of what he wrote, tells us that during the famous years, the great questions disturbing court circles, were whether Lord John could upset Sir Robert Peel; or if Lord Palmerston, would overthrow Mr. Gladstone, the suffering of the Irish people were not heeded nor spoken of at court. It is true that thousands of benevolent people, English, French, Americans, even Turks, contributed liberally for the relief of a stricken people, but the Queen, can not claim the credit of their generous action. Again and again, her ministers were appealed to for government aid, but in vain. They even refused to allow the use of a government ship, to bring the provisions which were given by foreigners to the poor Irish. The American government gave the free use of two of our ships to carry the provisions contributed by the American people. For the aid then rendered to the Irish, by the American people, and the honest, philanthropic people of England, the Irish nation will feel forever grateful. They proved their gratitude to America, in our hour of sorest need. When the policy of recognizing the Southern confederacy was being debated by France and England, it was the voice of Ireland, that turned the scale, and defeated the project. At an aggregate meeting held in Dublin to consider the part Ireland would take if the Franco-English alliance was formed, the meeting declared that their sympathy was with "The United States of America," and that the people of Ireland would resent any attempt to destroy the Unity of the Republic. England heeded the warning, and the alliance was abandoned, but she punished the bold speaker, the O'Donoghue, by depriving him of the Commission of the Peace.

It must be remembered that the Irish people never asked charity of the English government. The committee of the Repeal Association, in asking for an appropriation of public money from parliament, said

"We beg distinctly to disclaim any participation in appeals to the bounty of England, or of Englishmen. We demand as a right, that portion of the revenue which Ireland contributes to the State, may be rendered available for the mitigation of a great public calamity." The reply to these appeals, was a grant of £100,000, to the Commissioners of Public Works, to be used as the said commissioners might deem good." The same year the government drew from Ireland in the form of "Quit," and "Crown," rents £60,000, which was spent in beautifying Trafalgar square, in London, and Windsor Castle. The government afterwards lent £50,000, which was repaid with interest. This amount say £200,000, in all, if given as a gift to Ireland, would amount to about one-eighth of a dollar per capita, for which our jubilee orators think the Irish people ought to be truly grateful.

But this sum small as it was, had to pass through the hands of the government officials, and all who know those vehicles, can guess how much of it reached the poor people. Even the provisions landed from the Jamestown, were grabbed up by the officials, and hundreds of tons of the provisions contributed by the generous people of America, were used to fatten hogs for the English market. The "Cork Constitution," an ultra Orange paper, speaking on this subject said, "the good intentions of the government are frustrated by the worst regulations." The Knight of Glyn, a landlord said at a meeting, "while on the subject of mistakes, he might mention one, on the Glyn road. Some people are filling up the original butting of a hill, with the stuff they had taken out of it. That's another slice out of our £130, which I and the other proprietors of the barony have to pay." The £130, was a part of the government loan, expended by their officers for useless work, which had to be repaid with interest. The simple country gentleman thought it was only a mistake, but their action was carrying out of a diabolically conceived plan to get rid of the Irish people, and the so-called famine gave them the coveted opportunity. Richard O'Gorman, now an eminent judge, in New York, at a meeting in Dublin, charged the government with being the murderers of the people, he said "the British government are doing what they called to do." A coroner's jury in Limerick, found a verdict of a wilful murder against John Russell, commonly called Lord John Russell. He was then the Queen's prime minister.

The only appeal for English charity was made by the Queen's government. The Dublin nation, the organ of the Irish people, said "but who has craved this charity, why, the Queen of England, her privy council, and two officers of her government." "It is an impudent proposal, and ought to be rejected with scorn and contempt."—"Keep your alms, you canting robbers, button your pockets upon the Irish plunder that is in them, and let the begging box pass."—"We spit upon the benevolence that robs us of a pound, and flings back a penny in charity, contribute now if you will—these will be your thanks."—"Once more then we scorn, we repulse, we curse all English alms, and wish that these statements of ours could reach before to-morrow every sanctimonious thanksgiver in England." The Archbishop of Canterbury published a circular to his clergy thanking God for the abundant harvest. The nation of the same date published the fact, that every day, one day with another, twenty large steam ships, not counting sailing vessels, left Ireland for England, laden with the crop of that abundant harvest, the Archbishop returned thanks for, while the men who sowed a d repaid it were dying of hunger.

For the crimes committed upon the Irish people of that time, the sovereign of the realm is clearly responsible; for the conspiracy, against the lives and liberties of the people, under the name of the Crimes act, with which she inaugurates her jubilee this present year, she has personally identified herself with, and when men come together and ask Irishmen to express thanks to the exterminator of three millions of their kindred, it is not to be wondered at if we feel angry. When the horde of beggars and oppressors, who lord it over the people under the patronage and protection of Victoria, are driven from power, and compelled to work for their bread like better men than they are, Ireland will hold her Jubilee.

Man cannot go alone to his destiny he must belong somewhere. He must be a son of the Lord or a child of the devil. He can cast his lot with the good or the bad, take sides he must and from his responsibility there can be no escape. Life is a serious thing and we wish many of our readers, to begin anew in making their future. They are as young as they will ever be, and to make the best of what remains to them, they must begin on the new course now.

It must be begun by the dedication of their lives to a purpose, and that purpose should be the service of God, the highest service this world can offer.

Let the intemperate man go to his home sober; for the Lord cannot love a drunkard. Let the profane man cease his profanity. Let the dishonest man be honest, for only one day, and change would be seen. Let kindness and love prevail for one day, universally, and the world would be a new world.

To have this, it is necessary, only for each person to take care of his own conduct; so it is to you, the individual reader that our words are addressed. If the influence of such conduct would be so powerful on the world at large, what would it not be in the home? Now our young men and women marry and begin a new life. Before this they have belonged to themselves; when they marry they belong to each other. They have taken up, voluntarily, new burdens, and the new burdens are to be borne manfully. The old habits should be given up; the evening lounging of the man about the stores or meeting places of the young single men, should be abandoned, for he has now a wife, whom he has taken from her accustomed duties and pleasures; from her family and friends in a great measure and he belongs to her. He has no right to his time, no right to come and go, as he had when he was unmarried. The proper place for a young married man, is at home with his wife; the proper place for a young married

woman, is at home with her husband when his daily duties are ended. They must put off old ways and put on the new. We pressing it to be the ambition of every honest man to improve his condition; no more honorable condition can exist than the married one and marrying and beginning to make a home, offers the best kind of an opportunity for a man and woman to break off many little foolish habits and settle down into the quiet God fearing life, from which shall result honor and happiness. Honor and happiness; how much is comprised in these two words? How many homes we know in which there is neither the one, nor the other. If honor and happiness are to be had they are to be toiled for, with patient enduring toil; they are worth the cost and they can be had.

What can there be more worth toiling for than these? They are within the reach of everyone who will only strive for them. Riches may not be attained by everyone but honor and happiness may be. What a community that would be, in all of whose homes dwell honor and happiness; what children would grow up in houses where the attainment of honor and happiness was the end and aim of life.

On what a foundation would such homes rest, for this foundation would be religion. On the observance of the laws and the worship of God. Homes built on a religious foundation, on the love of God and his ordinances would safely withstand all the storms of civil commotion that can fall upon a nation for such foundation is the everlasting rock of ages.

No man has a right to bring into the world, a child with whom he is not prepared to walk in the path of goodness. The tendency of our time is to drift, with no apparent thought of the vortex towards which the current of our daily life may be taking us; but it is taking us somewhere and that somewhere every person who reads our words can tell.

We shall not be doing our whole duty if we neglect to speak and reiterate those words of counsel, of admonition, of guidance that we should say to our readers.

The church speaks with no uncertain voice on this question; her children should hear and obey. How else can they expect to prosper, more than children who neglect the teaching of their earthly parents? To begin the new home with virtuous resolutions, with earnest endeavor to make it a place where all the christian virtues shall dwell is the very least that should be done and the resolutions should be renewed daily. Once making a resolution will not do, it must be daily made and daily acted to be of any living force. The power of a few good resolutions to make a man, can be seen wherever they are given force. For example: The resolves? I will drink no intoxicating beverages? I will use no profane or indecent language? I will deal justly with all men; carried into the daily life by everyone would raise a community to a point higher than any community has yet attained. It is possible for any one to embody these resolutions in his daily life if he chooses to do so, and we say it is the duty of everyone thus to do. We believe it our duty to speak in this way to our readers, and they should receive the words as from those who have a right to speak to them.

Man cannot go alone to his destiny he must belong somewhere. He must be a son of the Lord or a child of the devil. He can cast his lot with the good or the bad, take sides he must and from his responsibility there can be no escape. Life is a serious thing and we wish many of our readers, to begin anew in making their future. They are as young as they will ever be, and to make the best of what remains to them, they must begin on the new course now.

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On time, this last winter bought seven or eight and paid cash for it. A leading proprietor, of a millinery store said that he had sold more hats and bonnets to laboring men for their wives and daughters, than before in the history of his business. Contractors say their men do better work, and on Saturday evenings, when they receive their week's wages, spend the same for flour, lard, dry goods, or other necessary things for their families. There has been a marked increase in attendance in the Sunday-schools of the city. This is especially noticeable among the suburban churches. Many children have started to the Sunday-schools who were not able to attend for want of proper clothing. The city government is in the hands of our best citizens.

The majority in this county in favor of prohibition was only 245. Such a chance has taken place in public sentiment, however that now there is hardly a respectable anti-prohibitionist in the city who favors a return to bar-rooms. There are some who would prefer high license, or its sale by the gallon, but it is a remarkable fact that there is no disposition to have the saloons opened again. The bar-room has gone from Atlanta forever, and the people with remarkable unanimity say amen! There is very little drinking in the city. There has been 10 per cent, falling off in the number of arrests, notwithstanding there has been a rigid interpretation of the law under which the arrests are made. Formerly, if a man was sober enough to walk home he was not molested.

All these reforms have had a decided tendency to diminish crime. Two weeks were necessary to remedy the prohibition of the liquor traffic, which was closed out in two days. Our experience has demonstrated to us beyond a doubt that a city of 60,000 inhabitants can get along and advance at a solid and constant rate without the liquor traffic.

(From the Atlanta Sun, South June 11.)

More assertion weighs but little. Facts alone tell. The annals of history will never perhaps contain a more wonderful revolution than that of prohibition in Atlanta. When the issue was first joined the advocates of the liquor traffic declared that prohibition could never be carried in a city of the size of Atlanta; and if carried, could never be enforced. Many advocated high license for whiskey and brandy. No law has been more vigorously fought than prohibition has been in Atlanta. Every artifice and scheme have been resorted to to nullify the operations of the law. A great parade was made of liquor being brought into the city in jugs in order to throw odium upon the law. But prohibition is not a failure in Atlanta, as the records show.

The courts have sustained it. Drinking has been cut off 80 per cent. The arrests for drunkenness have been largely reduced, and it only requires one policeman to guard 1,000 inhabitants. One hundred and thirty bar-rooms, vending on an average 13,000 drinks daily, have been wiped out. Families that during the prevalence of the liquor traffic suffered for the necessities of life because their means were squandered for liquor, are now enabled to supply their wants from the money saved by prohibition.

The meeting held Saturday last was a Quincy town meeting and it is safe to say that in no other town in this state would matters so important have been so treated.

It was evident enough to any one who is familiar with the methods of some of our town leaders that the opposition was thoroughly organized and determined to defeat any thing and everything in the warrant and the expressions "we don't want any special meetings" from those who had the opposition in charge means that we shall see a town government as long as they can keep it so.

There was not an article in the warrant of a nature to make life easier and more comfortable if adopted. There wasn't one that we cannot afford to have settled affirmatively.

Our readers have as great an interest in having play grounds as any other person can have in not having them. Our people have as good a right to have the main streets sprinkled as have the centre. The laboring man has a good right to protection from fire off the lines of the water pipes as has the inhabitants of those streets where pipes are laid. And in regard to water for house purposes, if a private company can afford to build and own a water works for a part of the people to pay a profit on the whole town surely can afford the same thing. When we had no water works, all stood equal; now a portion, and that portion too, that can but afford everything, has a public water supply, while those who can least afford to be without it, have to do without, until the company sees fit to extend its pipes; just because those now supplied with water don't want the matter discussed.

It is time all this sort of nonsense was ended. Whether the water works are good, bad, or indifferent, on time, this last winter bought seven or eight and paid cash for it. A leading proprietor, of a millinery store said that he had sold more hats and bonnets to laboring men for their wives and daughters, than before in the history of his business. Contractors say their men do better work, and on Saturday evenings, when they receive their week's wages, spend the same for flour, lard, dry goods, or other necessary things for their families. There has been a marked increase in attendance in the Sunday-schools of the city. This is especially noticeable among the suburban churches. Many children have started to the Sunday-schools who were not able to attend for want of proper clothing. The city government is in the hands of our best citizens.

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More assertion weighs but little. Facts alone tell. The annals of history will never perhaps contain a more wonderful revolution than that of prohibition in Atlanta. When the issue was first joined the advocates of the liquor traffic declared that prohibition could never be carried in a city of the size of Atlanta; and if carried, could never be enforced. Many advocated high license for whiskey and brandy. No law has been more vigorously fought than prohibition has been in Atlanta. Every artifice and scheme have been resorted to to nullify the operations of the law. A great parade was made of liquor being brought into the city in jugs in order to throw odium upon the law. But prohibition is not a failure in Atlanta, as the records show.

The courts have sustained it. Drinking has been cut off 80 per cent. The arrests for drunkenness have been largely reduced, and it only requires one policeman to guard 1,000 inhabitants. One hundred and thirty bar-rooms, vending on an average 13,000 drinks daily, have been wiped out. Families that during the prevalence of the liquor traffic suffered for the necessities of life because their means were squandered for liquor, are now enabled to supply their wants from the money saved by prohibition.

The meeting held Saturday last was a Quincy town meeting and it is safe to say that in no other town in this state would matters so important have been so treated.

It was evident enough to any one who is familiar with the methods of some of our town leaders that the opposition was thoroughly organized and determined to defeat any thing and everything in the warrant and the expressions "we don't want any special meetings" from those who had the opposition in charge means that we shall see a town government as long as they can keep it so.

There was not an article in the warrant of a nature to make life easier and more comfortable if adopted. There wasn't one that we cannot afford to have settled affirmatively.

Our readers have as great an interest in having play grounds as any other person can have in not having them. Our people have as good a right to have the main streets sprinkled as have the centre. The laboring man has a good right to protection from fire off the lines of the water pipes as has the inhabitants of those streets where pipes are laid. And in regard to water for house purposes, if a private company can afford to build and own a water works for a part of the people to pay a profit on the whole town surely can afford the same thing. When we had no water works, all stood equal; now a portion, and that portion too, that can but afford everything, has a public water supply, while those who can least afford to be without it, have to do without, until the company sees fit to extend its pipes; just because those now supplied with water don't want the matter discussed.

It is time all this sort of nonsense was ended. Whether the water works are good, bad, or indifferent, on time, this last winter bought seven or eight and paid cash for it. A leading proprietor, of a millinery store said that he had sold more hats and bonnets to laboring men for their wives and daughters, than before in the history of his business. Contractors say their men do better work, and on Saturday evenings, when they receive their week's wages, spend the same for flour, lard, dry goods, or other necessary things for their families. There has been a marked increase in attendance in the Sunday-schools of the city. This is especially noticeable among the suburban churches. Many children have started to the Sunday-schools who were not able to attend for want of proper clothing. The city government is in the hands of our best citizens.

The majority in this county in favor of prohibition was only 245. Such a chance has taken place in public sentiment, however that now there is hardly a respectable anti-prohibitionist in the city who favors a return to bar-rooms. There are some who would prefer high license, or its sale by the gallon, but it is a remarkable fact that there is no disposition to have the saloons opened again. The bar-room has gone from Atlanta forever, and the people with remarkable unanimity say amen! There is very little drinking in the city. There has been 10 per cent, falling off in the number of arrests, notwithstanding there has been a rigid interpretation of the law under which the arrests are made. Formerly, if a man was sober enough to walk home he was not molested.

All these reforms have had a decided tendency to diminish crime. Two weeks were necessary to remedy the prohibition of the liquor traffic, which was closed out in two days. Our experience has demonstrated to us beyond a doubt that a city of 60,000 inhabitants can get along and advance at a solid and constant rate without the liquor traffic.

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SAVE MONEY

By Buying Your

BOOTS and SHOES,

—AT—

J. E. McDonald's,

Where you will also find a full line of

Gents' and Youths' Furnishing Goods.

All Goods warranted as represented.

Willard St., West Quincy.

Base Balls

AND BATS

—AT—

E. B. SOUTHER'S

Also agent for all

Newspapers and

Periodicals.

Dealers in Stationery, in all its varieties. Toys, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Pistols, Ammunition, etc. Confectionery, Cigars, Pipes, Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles.

PERFUMES BY THE OUNCE

88 Hancock Street. 88

BURNS BROS.,

At P. O. Building West Quincy.

—Keep the best stock of—

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

—In

on St., Boston
One State Street.

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. On the right side, there is a dark binding edge with a series of circular patterns, likely from a spiral binding. The main part of the image is a light-colored page with a vertical crease or fold line running down the center. The page appears to be blank or has very faint, illegible text.

BUY YOUR
DRY GOODS
—AT THE—
C. A. SPEAR,
READY MADE CLOTHING
HATS, CAPS.
—AND—
GENTS' FURNISHING
GOODS.
36 HANCOCK STREET.

Largest Dry Goods
store in Quincy.
Clapp Bros.
W. A. HODGES,
BAKER.
Hancock Street, Quincy
Bread, Cake, Pastry, Crackers, &c.
—OF ALL KINDS—
Orders for Wedding Cake promptly at-
tended to.

WARREN T. ARNOLD,
MECHANIC STREET, QUINCY.
Picture Framing and Gilding. Also Furniture Re-
pairing and Polishing. Chairs caned and Stained any
color. All kinds of Frames, Easels & Paper, Racks,
and Brackets. Constantly on Hand.
Room Mouldings furnished and put up at short notice. Also,
PIANOS AND ORGANS REPAIRED.
Window Screens and Screen doors made to order.

KEEP COOL
by drinking the Old Fashioned Spruce Beer and Ice Cold
Tonics, at the West Quincy Fruit Store, also a full line in
Fruits, Confectionery, Tobaccos and Cigars.

Thomas Shortle.
C. F. PETTENGILL,
—DEALER IN—
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE,
SPECTACLES, POCKET CUTLERY, RAZORS, ETC.
American, Swiss and English Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired.
33 Hancock Street.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!
The Lowest Yet.
DON'T BUY UNTIL YOU CALL AND GET OUR
PRICES. WHEN YOU CALL LOOK AT OUR CHOICE
CREAMERY BUTTER, IT BEATS THEM ALL.

E. H. DOBLE,
WEST QUINCY.
Quincy Marble and Granite Works
ESTABLISHED 1854.
A large collection of furnished
Monuments and Tablets.
Executed in the best style from
QUINCY AND WESTERN GRANITES
—AND—
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.
Are constantly on hand which the public are respectfully in-
vited to inspect.
McGRATH BROTHERS.
Quincy, Adams Station, O. C. R. R.
J. F. Sheppard & Sons,
—DEALERS IN—
The best quality LYKEN'S VALLEY, FRANKLIN,
RED and WHITE ASH, and CUMBER-
LAND COAL.
Pressed HAY, Hardwood and Split KINDLINGS.
Wharves at East Braintree and Quincy Point.
Yard on GRANITE STREET, QUINCY.

BASS'
BOOTS
AND
SHOES,
BOSTON PRICES.
BASS'

Continued from Page 3.
BASE BALL
effectiveness, to the sorrow of sev-
eral Rutlanders. Ruddy played 34
base hits, as usual, and his "Steady
now," "Hold the ball," kept the
boys cool from beginning to end.
"Larry" connected with Brennan
with neatness and dispatch, varying
the order once in a while by catching
a fly. Brennan packed 'em up or took
'em straight—just as they happened
to come; that long walk into the
country, which he took after the
game, was, it is wickedly hinted, for
the purpose of calming his nerves af-
ter his effort to stop that "steep-
le-hitting" ball that went over his head
in the 5th inning; it was at this point
however, that he sent the ball back to
Roche in time to kill Harmon on the
home plate. Roche stood his ground
nobly, supporting Barrett in a
grand shape; both he and Barrett
made foul catches which required
some effort.

The most prominent feature of the
Rutlands' playing, outside of good
battery work by Davis and "Vady,"
was a fine running catch by Harmon
in the left field in the 8th inning; al-
though he took a grand tumble, he
held the ball firmly. Say played a
good short, and other members of
the nine caught well. The visitors
behaved creditably and there was lit-
tle or no kicking, except in a quiet
way; they evidently wanted to work
Harris into the box after the 3d in-
ning, but Harris was not "on the list,"
and the scheme failed. It was a sat-
isfactory contest—both sides playing
ball, and the audience enjoyed it.
Mr. Waterman was cool and unim-
paired well. The score:

ST. ALBANS.		BURLINGTON.	
Rutland, 3b.	5 1 2 1 0 1 4	Lincoln, 2b.	4 1 0 1 3 2 1
Long, 2b.	4 2 3 2 1 1 0	Roach, rf.	4 0 0 0 0 0 0
Downey, s.s.	4 1 1 1 2 3 1	Edmunds, cf.	4 0 1 0 0 0 0
Brennan, 1b.	4 0 2 0 1 1 0	Lincoln, p.	3 1 0 1 1 0 0
Mulligan, i. f.	4 1 1 0 1 0 0	McGuirk, 3b.	4 0 1 0 0 2 0
Barrett, p.	0 0 3 1 1 6 1	Harman, s.s.	4 1 0 0 0 2 0
Hoyt, c. f.	4 1 1 0 2 0 0	Granville, c.	4 2 1 1 2 1 1
Roche, c.	5 0 1 0 0 1 1	Donahoe, 1b.	4 1 1 1 5 0 2
Wright, r. f.	5 0 0 1 2 0 0	Kearney, i. f.	4 0 0 1 1 0 2
Totals	42 7 15 6 27 15 2	Totals	35 6 4 5 24 15 8
RUTLANDS.		BURLINGTONS.	
Daley, c. f.	5 1 1 0 0 0 1	Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
Harman, i. f.	5 0 1 0 2 1 0	St. Albans 2 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 3	
Corrigan, r. f.	5 0 1 0 0 0 1	Burlingtons 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 8 6	
Corcoran, 1b.	5 0 0 0 0 0 1	Time of game 2 hours 10 min.	
Mulligan, 3b.	5 0 0 0 1 2 0	Runs earned, St. Albans 2; Rutland 1;	
Say, s. s.	5 0 0 0 1 2 0	first base on errors, St. Albans 2;	
Henderson, 2b.	4 0 0 0 0 2 1	Rutland 2; first base on called balls,	
Davis, p.	4 1 1 0 0 5 2	St. Albans 2; Rutland 1; struck out	
Vadeboncoeur, c.	4 0 0 0 0 0 0	by Barrett 3; by Davis 5; passed	
Totals	34 2 7 1 27 15 7	balls, Vadeboncoeur 1; wild pitches	
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Davis 1; flies caught, Rutland 10;	
Rutlands	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2	St. Albans 9; home run, Rutland 10;	
St. Albans	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	St. Albans 2; base hit, Mulligan. Umpire,	

Time of game 2 hours. Runs
earned, St. Albans 2; Rutland 1;
first base on errors, St. Albans 2;
Rutland 2; first base on called balls,
St. Albans 2; Rutland 1; struck out
by Barrett 3; by Davis 5; passed
balls, Vadeboncoeur 1; wild pitches
Davis 1; flies caught, Rutland 10;
St. Albans 9; home run, Rutland 10;
St. Albans 2; base hit, Mulligan. Umpire,
Waterman. Scorers, Aiken and
Chadwick.

BASE BALL ABUSES.
A few things under this head de-
serve a little attention on account of
the evils which are now prevalent and
which may be greatly increased. The
first evil is, that spectators come regu-
larly to the games who know well
that the St. John's are under heavy
expense to give them a good ball
game, and these persons never think
of giving any money to secure a con-
tinuance of the pleasure. And yet
these same ones are the first to cry
out if an error is made and seem to
consider it a personal insult when in
point of fact they have no part in the
team and no right to find fault with
that which is sustained by other per-
sons' money. We have a notion that
our games are worth to everybody a
good deal more than they cost them.
These poverty stricken growers think
nothing of going to Boston, of spend-
ing, for the rides and game there,
about a dollar and many a time do
not get as good an exhibition as the
St. John's give, but for the St. John's
these persons have nothing but pov-
erty and abuse. Our managers have
an enormous amount of labor and
personal expense to keep the ball
team as it should be and, since the
St. John's are such a credit to the
town and society, it amounts to al-
most shameful ingratitude to refuse
to contribute either privately or upon
the ball field. The team of to-day is
the best we ever had and richly de-
serves support. One thing is certain
and that is, when the money stops
the games will stop also, and the day
that the games stop, for want of sup-
port, will be a gloomy one for all con-
cerned in the stoppage. So brace up
and be men. Don't try to sneak out
of paying for that which gives you so
much pleasure. Show that you are
worthy of, and appreciate the work
of others for your enjoyment and
profit and you will merit a continu-
ance of both.

Another evil and a very great one
is the practice of men in one stone
shed playing against another similar
team for liquor or for money which is
understood will be spent for liquor.
For games of this nature, every sen-
sible person must have the strongest
reprobation. It is certainly detri-
mental to the interests of the em-
ployers to lose the profit on their men
for almost a half a day, to say nothing
of the vexatious delay of im-
portant work. It is also the means
of many getting drunk Saturday, and
missing Mass on Sunday, (if they
are Catholics) and many times of a
prolonged spree, to cause the untold
misery, poverty and sometimes of
worse. It is the occasion of teaching
young men to drink and may pre-
cause them to heap bitter curses on
the originators or promoters of these
games. It is also a notable fact that

BURLINGTONS LEAVE THE FIELD
AND FORGETS THE GAME ON THE NINTH
INNING.
A genuine kicking game was
played here yesterday between the
Burlington and St. Albans nines—a
game unsatisfactory to all concerned.
One or two members of the home
nine were "off" early in the game,
but the boys kept cool and began
putting their work in "to count" in
the very last inning. St. Albans got
in two runs on the first inning, and
Burlington picked up four on the

thirdinning. At the end of the 7th
the score stood 4 to 3 in favor of the
visitors; in the 8th St. Albans
scored one, while Granville of the
Burlingtons made a neat home run
hit and brought another man in,
leaving the score at the close of that
inning 6 to 4 in Burlington's favor.
Up to this time there had been sev-
eral decisions quite partial to the vis-
itors, and there had been continual
kicking, the umpire yielding grace-
fully to Burlington's desires most of
the time; and when the inning
opened the excitement was at fever
heat. Rutland hit the ball and so
did Long and Downey, indications
pointed to at least a tie. Burlington
couldn't stand that, and the kicking
became more vigorous than ever.
Ruddy got on to 3d base and finally
started for the home plate. Gran-
ville, it is stated, stood on the home
plate, obstructing the runner, which
of course he had no right to do, and
claimed an out. The umpire thought
differently and declared Ruddy safe.
Burlington dropped mask, bats, balls
and gloves and attended strictly to
kicking. The umpire held to his dis-
cision and did not call time, and
while the kicking he was in progress
Long and Downey stole home and
scored 7 to 6 in St. Albans' favor.
The visitors childishly refused to
play and the game was called 9 to 0
in favor of St. Albans.

Wright's two-bagger in the fourth
inning was well timed, and enabled
Hoyt to touch the home plate.

QUINCY LOCALS.
Mr. Joseph Walker is erecting a
house for his own residence.
We have lately noticed quite an
exodus among our young Scotch resi-
dents.
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Crowley
have removed from School street to
West Quincy.
Mr. Dennis Coffey, one of our best
members has gone to New York for
work at advanced wages.
We have every reason to be grate-
ful to God that the health of the com-
munity has been so uniformly good
during this summer.
James Denward has gone to Del-
hant to work for Norcross Bros., on
the Nickerson mansion. James is
one of the best members of St. John's.
Patrick Barry, an employee at the
quarry of McKenzie & Paterson, was
overcome by the heat July 13, but
has fully recovered and is again at
work.
Our genial treasurer Mr. Thomas
Elcock, has been presented with
another bounding boy. May it live
long to be a comfort and a blessing
to its parents.
Spot the snarling mischief makers
and keep away from them if you
value the respect of decent folks, for
you know that a person is judged by
the company he keeps.
Andrew Mischler's good workman-
ship has largely increased his busi-
ness. He is prepared to do all kinds
of painting, glazing and paper hang-
ing, at short notice and reasonable
prices.
Little Fred Babbitt, residing on
Granite St., at the fire at Quincy
Neck, courageously and prudently
removed the charges from two rifles,
fearing that if they were left in the
fire, they might go off and hurt
somebody. Pretty good for a ten
year old.
Wonders will never cease! Ex-
tensive improvements have been made
around the residence of the late Dan-
iel Baxter which would cause the old
red handkerchief to undergo some
tail chewing were its owner still alive
and to witness the march of progress.
Miss M. E. Dinegan is spending
her vacation near Niagara Falls.
Before her departure a large number
of friends gathered at her residence,
to testify their esteem and affections
for Miss Dinegan and to wish her a
pleasant time and invigorating
health.
The County Commissioners have
given a hearing to the petition of the
town of Quincy, to compel the Old
Colony R. R. Co., to widen the
bridge at Granite Street. They have
decided that it is not necessary until
such time as the rest of the street has
been widened.
Our subscription agent, Mr. Luke
Coyle has been quite sick with typhoid
fever. Dr. Sheahan has done great
work with his patient and expects to
have Luke around again in a few
days. During Mr. Coyle's illness,
Mr. M. T. Sullivan will attend to the
duties of the position.
Pinel Bros. July 12th, had an ex-
tensive illumination, showing the
wonderful properties of the indestruc-
tible fire kindler, for which Mr.
Michael Guess is agent. Although
severely tested by wind and rain, the
kindler came out triumphant and was
voted a grand thing by the large
crowd present. Mr. Guess is doing
a big business along the South
Shore.
The Patriot gives to Charles Wil-
son the credit of several large paving
contracts, which belongs to McDon-
nell & Sons, and for whom Mr. Wil-
son is doing a part of the teaming.
McDonnell & Sons report a large in-
crease of business, have advertised
for more workmen and have been
obliged to refuse a seven thousand
dollar contract because of the pres-
sure of orders and limited time. We
hope the boom will strike all the
other sheds and that Quincy will once
more ring with the continuous and
merry click of the hammer.

An ice cream and soda garden, has
been opened at the corner of Water
and Plapp Streets. A new industry
for Water Street.
The body of Michael O'Malley,
who was drowned in Quincy Bay,
July 3, was picked up at Hingham
about a week later.
Mr. Thomas F. Padula of this
town lately graduated with high hon-
ors from the Harvard University
Medical Department.
A fine residence has just been
completed on Quincy Street, for Mr.
David Thompson. Mr. Ira Litch-
field was the contractor.
Quincy Bros., granite dealers at
South Quincy, have gone into insol-
vency, and their yard is being run by
a man named McAlpine.
Our enterprising grocers Denton
& Paatt, have generously presented
the base ball team with a pair of foul
flags. This firm since it started in
business has made a name for itself
by its energy, push, and the liberality
with which it treats its patrons.
Mr. Anthony Griffin of New York,
has lately been the guest of Mr.
George Cahill. Mr. Griffin is a fine
specimen of an Irish gentleman, is
principal of one of New York City's
best schools, and is widely known as
a brilliant and hard worker in the
cause of Irish independence.
War has again been declared
between Mr. Faxon and the Quincy
druggists. Several of them have
petitioned the selectmen to be grant-
ed a license to sell liquor on doctors
prescriptions and to offset this, Mr.
Faxon will endeavor to enforce the
Sunday laws. One or two stores
were closed last Sunday.
Our streets are beginning to show,
particularly on Sunday, the influx of
our country cousins who visit our
beaches. In some cases their going is
more noisy than their coming,
which result, we suppose in our inno-
cence and charity, to be produced by
the intensely intoxicating influence
of our salt air. It cannot be any-
thing else.
If there is one place in Quincy
above all others, where a street cross-
ing is needed, it is at Pierce's corner.
This is at the junction of four streets
and the Road Commissioners should
do something for the comfort of the
foot passengers, which are obliged to
wade through two or three inches of
mud or dust.
On the evening of July 29, Quincy
was visited by the severest thunder
storm it has for a long time. During
the storm lightning struck and set
on fire the barns of Mrs. Costello on
Chubbuck St., Quincy Point, and Mr.
Bobcock on the C. F. Adams estate
on Goffe Street, burning both to the
ground. Great excitement prevailed
throughout the town, caused by the
two fire alarms, and many people who
would otherwise have remained in
doors, were upon the streets.
The special town meeting of July
30th, was a complete farce, and
shows how indifferent the great mass
of the voters have become, and ren-
ders it very easy for a few kickers
and penurious men to retard every
measure for public improvement.
Henry Faxon owns the town, because
he and his crowd are always on hand.
Can the other voters learn nothing
from this? The good town meeting
is a thing of the past and the sooner
it becomes a city the better for every-
one.

Our Jesus tells a good 14th of July
story. A few days before the holi-
day certain parties sold excursion
tickets to "Nantasket and return,"
fare one dollar. Quite a number
bought tickets and one of them
boarded a South Shore train on the
fourth, he presented his ticket to the
conductor. This official took it, then
returned with a broad grin, saying,
"Your fare, sir." On again looking at
his ticket John read "Good for one trip
to Nantasket and return," but the
conductor pointed out in very small
type "on the steam roller." John
paid his fare but vows he will get
even some time.
Our pastor, Rev. F. A. Frigugli-
etti, sailed for Ireland July 7th on
the Cunard steamer Botnia and ar-
rived at Queenstown July 16th, after
a stormy and very cold passage.
A large delegation from the town,
from Boston, Chelsea, etc., witnessed
his departure and wished him bon
voyage. He has many requests from
his parishioners to visit their former
home and to celebrate the Holy Sac-
rament of the Mass on the altars of
chapels so dear to them. He expects
to return about October 1. In
his letters he wishes his flock to
remember him in their prayers, as he
does them in all his masses.
It would be a great public accom-
modation, and even a necessity
that a road should be cut from School
street to Granite street through the
Baxter estate. The town has ac-
quired a right of way there and it is
largely used by workmen and others.
The land ought to be bought at a
nominal price, particularly since a
street through this estate would have
the effect of opening up house lots
which are now less salable. For fill-
ing matter, the large rock could be
easily blasted and used with very lit-
tle expense for carting. Some of the
five men who would be benefited by
the improvement ought to take hold
and have an article inserted in the
warrant for the annual town meeting.

A new fence has been built in front
of the Baxter estate on School St.
Mr. Terrance Keenan has erected
a large barn on his estate on South
Street.
Mr. Thomas Eison, of South
Quincy, had his shoulder dislocated
by a fall July 16.
Michael Colligan of St. John's
C. L. A. A., has gone to Rye, Cal-
if., for employment.
The new sidewalk and edgestones
in front of Baxter's Block on School
Street, is a great improvement.
The Granite Street bridge is com-
pleted and the road opened, after
being closed about four months.
The barber shop at South Quincy,
which has been closed of late, has
been opened by a new proprietor.
A new stone yard has been started
on Gloucester Place of Quincy Avenue,
by the Gloucester Granite Company.
Work on the new Presbyterian
church at the corner of Water and
Quincy streets, is progressing rap-
idly.
The Road Commissioners have
done considerable work on Quincy
Avenue, and the street looks much
better.
Dennis Coffey and Farrell Kane,
members of St. John's C. L. A. A.,
have gone to New York City on
business.
The street railway movement is
meeting with good success; all that
is now wanting is to have some of
our monied men aid the scheme by
investing in its stock. Let it come.
McKenzie & Paterson have erected
a new engine house of stone, with a
sheet iron roof at their quarry, to re-
place the one that was destroyed by
fire last spring, and have put in a new
boiler and engine.
Mr. Patrick Barry, while watching
a scrub game of ball at South Quincy
July 23, was struck on the forehead
by the ball and had his skull frac-
tured and the upper bone of his nose
broken. He was taken to the Mass-
achusetts General Hospital, where he
remained for several days and by
skillful treatment he is all right
again. Mr. Barry is a highly re-
spected member of St. John's C. L.
A. A., and his many friends are glad
that he recovered so quickly.
The dump on South Street at the
corner of Summer, is as bad this
summer as last, and during the hot
weather is very dangerous to the pub-
lic health. The Road Commissioners
or Board of Health would not allow
such a nuisance within a mile of their
homes and should do something for
the benefit and comfort of the people
living on South and Summer Streets,
and those who are compelled to pass
the locality. It does not require a
great outlay to remove this nuisance
and it should be done at once.

WEST QUINCY.
Mrs. Dalton who lives above S. B.
Little's store has accommodation for
a few more first-class boarders. The
location is very central.
A new building is being erected
next to Mrs. Desmond's house. It
is reported that one of our down
town druggists is about to open a
branch store here.
Miss Annie Dell has just returned
from Chelsea where she has been
spending the last three weeks and is
about to take a trip along the North
Shore visiting Crescent beach, Point
of Pines and other places of interest.
Quite a large number of West
Quincy young men are finding out
how genial and attractive the St.
John's hall is. That's right boys.
Come right along and we will do all
we can to make your visit a pleasant
one. Don't be bashful or timid.
The more the merrier. We have
room for all and friendship for all
too.
The exterior of the Willard School
sadly needs the painting it is now re-
ceiving. It would also be a good
thing if the interior were brightened
up, floors and desks renewed and we
understand that elevators are to be
built in all our schools. Some time
since, a petition was handed to the
authorities to widen that miserable
little alley-way called Copeland
street. To enquirers as to the fate
of the petition, the reply has been
made, that nothing will be done un-
til March next. In the mean time,
shanties are being erected on the
narrow strip of required land, which
are perfectly in keeping with the
ideas of those who desire that Quincy
shall be as wretched in appearance as
possible. If the town should take
this little strip, a large territory could
be opened up for house building the
taxes on which would be vastly
greater than the price of the land
appropriated. Some people seem
bent on digging their feet in the
eternal political grave.

Fr. Roche is instructing about the
children and preparing them for re-
ceive Holy Communion for the first
time, on the 15th of August, the
feast of the Assumption.
A large number of friends visited
the home of Mr. John Kane recently,
and were royally entertained by Mr.
and Mrs. Kane. The fine amount of
the guests was heard for a long dis-
tance and pleased the whole neigh-
borhood. The party broke up about
2 A. M.
Thomas F. Barrett surprised his
friends July 16th by suddenly ap-
pearing in our midst. He came to
this vicinity to find upon a first class
pitcher for the St. Albans V. team,
which has relieved one of the hard-
ies Africh and Cunningham.
Tom's host of friends were all out to
see him looking so bright and well
and he wants us to give his regards
and those of the other St. Albans
men to all their friends whom he
could not visit. He brings nothing
but the best of reports from St. A.

Is it possible? Have the Road
Commissioners begun the
proposed repairs on Common street.
We thought we saw a mud sledging
about a hundred feet long near Cop-
eland street and in width about a foot
in some places and in others about
one foot where the street takes in the
whole business. It will make
a good place for goats and chickens
to roost, but as for a sidewalk, well,
call again. Perhaps however, the
chickens will carry it off and then we
move the giddy excitement of, sup-
posing that common street is over to
be any better than at present.
Some day the town will have to
pay a big bill for damages. Jingle
alias the steam roller, runs about the
streets as it pleases the engineers,
frequently no one thinks of having a
flagman or any sign to warn drivers
of the giant's presence. Sometimes
it is kept just around a corner and a
teamster is upon it before he knows
it. Other times it comes sailing
down a narrow street where there is
no chance for a team heavily laden,
to turn around and avoid it. Boston
authorities keep a sign up at both
ends which warns all that the steam
roller is at work. But this would be
too expensive or too much trouble
in Quincy. So "let her go, Smith!"
until some serious accident happens,
until some one is killed and valuable
property destroyed. After that it
will be time enough to have regard
for people's life and property.

Soon after the last adjourned
town meeting the esteemed *Patriot*
found that the city supporters had
deserted in large numbers on ac-
count of the grand results obtained
by the voters and that there was no
need of a city government.
We have two Selectmen and a
Road Commissioner from this
district and anyone would
think they would bestir them-
selves to see that we would get what
we voted for. But alas! Although
the Road Commissioner has doubt-
less done more for West Quincy than
any other official in our memory, the
Selectmen have shown no public act
for our benefit. As far as common
people can see, we might as well
elect officials from Hull. What can
they do? Much that they do not.
They are in no sense at the head of
enterprises for village improvement
where they ought to be, they seem to
have no particle of energy to push by
their influence, the Road and Granite
Commissioners to perform the works
voted for. And the result is that
those who were pleased with the
last March meeting are now dis-
gusted with the positive obstinacy of
some officials and the sleepy don't
care attitude of the others, and are
ready for any movement that will
change the present state of affairs.

NEPONSET.
Timberlake and Small generously
give their employees a two week's
vacation with full pay. Their kind-
ness will be appreciated by the pub-
lic.
One of our enterprising black-
smiths, Mr. Wilson has raised his
house, put a new story underneath,
surrounded with a pretty piazza, and
greatly improved his property.
A most interesting athletic match
for a \$50 gold medal has been ar-
ranged between our member David
Casey and Oliver Cunningham. It
consists of a series of fifteen games
and will take place July 30th on the
open lot near the Field's corner, ad-
jacent to the City Hall. It will undoubtedly
attract a large crowd.
One of our subscribers, Mr. Elmer
Heath, passed the glorious fourth at
his home down east. As he was re-
turning, the boat struck a rock and
opened a great hole in her side. In-
tense excitement prevailed and many
wild scenes are reported. The pas-
sengers got off unscathed but still feel
nervous over their narrow escape.
Some of Quincy's stung public
men ought to come to Neponset
bridge and watch it shiver and roll
when a heavily loaded stone team
passes over it. The actions of the
bridge resemble those of the rocking
cradles of childhood's days and of
which the fossils of Quincy go when
there is talk of spending five cents a
year more on public improvement,
than the Indians did when they
Quincy ought to be ashamed of her-
self.

Quincy Monitor.

VOL. II. NO. 6.

SOUTH QUINCY, SEPTEMBER, 1887.

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THE CHURCH and CHILDREN.

Brooks. Well, neighbor, I have
been revolving in my mind for some
time an important question. Why is
it we find so much opposition and dis-
like to religion all around us? The
greater part of the people who attend
church seem to stop there, and never
go any farther. A large proportion
never go to church at all. Many do
not profess to believe in the Christian
religion; they scoff and ridicule.
Others speak of religious matters with
all ill-concealed contempt and dislike.
In short, it is unnecessary to particu-
larize; for you, and every one else of
any observation, know perfectly well
the state of things I allude to.

Good. Yes, there is no disguising
the fact. How do you account for
it?

B. Various reasons may be as-
signed, but it seems to me one of the
principal ones, is that the religious
training of the young has been con-
ducted on false principles, and has
been calculated to induce aversion
and hatred to the Christian religion
in the young mind, which shows its
proper fruits in more mature age, and
produces the very state of things I
have spoken of.

G. There is some truth in what
you say, for I have experienced it my-
self. I had much distress on account
of religion in my childhood. What
was it in the religious training we re-
ceive to produce this?

B. I must first lay down the prin-
ciples which, it seems to me, ought to
be strictly adhered to, in the religious
training of children, so that we may
have a standard to go by, and be able
to see in what respects our training
differed from this standard, and was
false. A child ought to be taught,
as soon as he is able to understand,
that God is good and a real Father to
him. He ought to be persuaded that
nothing but willful disobedience on
his own part, can separate him from
the friendship of God. He ought to
know, that when he has done wrong,
he can be reconciled to God again, by
a simple, heartfelt sorrow for his sin.
There should be no mystery in these
things which the child's mind can not
take in at once. Thus he will learn
to obey, from the motive of love and
gratitude, and his religion will be his
comfort as well as his guide, and the
impression produced will remain with
him as long as he lives.

G. These principles commend
themselves to me, as being, beyond
all dispute, true and right.

B. Now, let us examine the way in
which children are actually trained
among us. The child arrives at an
age when he begins to understand.
He is taught that there is a God who
made him and all things; that this
God rewards the good and punishes
the wicked. Very well! A little
later, as his intelligence unfolds, he
begins to be taught the particular
doctrines of religion. He learns a
catechism. These catechisms may
differ from one another, in the differ-
ent denominations. But if they un-
derstand to explain what religion
really is, they involve questions which
are not easily understood. Now, the
explanation of these things is handed
down in the denomination as in the ac-
tions and words of the grown-up people,
and particularly in the preaching con-
stantly delivered from the pulpit.

The child listens to this preaching,
and forms his religious notions from
it principally; also, in less degree,
from what he hears all around, as
well as from his catechism. He hears
of death and judgement, and of hea-
ven and hell. His mind is filled with
a desire for the one, and an intense
fear of the other. He listens, and un-
derstand how the one is to be attained
and the other avoided. The child picks
up, so to speak, his religion in this
way. The theological opinions which
constitute the atmosphere around him
are the ones which he must breathe
in. His mind is formed upon them.
He hears it constantly repeated that
we are all by nature children of wrath
and doomed to misery, and we must
escape this doom in some way. In-
stead of God being his Father, God
is presented to his mind as a severe
judge, and he is a sentenced criminal.
It is a very injurious impression to
start with. Then how he is to es-
cape becomes the all-engrossing prob-
lem of his mind. He listens with all
his ears. He is told that it is in some
way through Jesus Christ. It is by
having faith in him. Now what is
faith? To understand this is just his
difficulty. He is told that it is an in-
ward change wrought in him, by
which he realizes that he is no longer
under condemnation; that makes him
confide without doubting, in a full
pardon by Christ's merits; which fills
him with such a joy and love of God,
that all sorts of good works grow out
of it as a matter of course. He
thinks if I only had this faith, how
happy I should be! but he experi-
ences nothing of the kind, and is dis-
tressed at the want of it. He watches

older persons, and sees them profess
to become pious and experience this
change. They profess to have found
peace and satisfaction. His own
anxiety, is a clear proof to him that
he is in the wrong way. He thinks
it is of no use to try to be good; for
without this faith all his works are
reprobated to him as worthless and
even sinful. The poor child is thrown
into the utmost perplexity. He
prays but that does not bring him to
faith. He is in agony for a while,
then it wears off, and he becomes
careless and reckless. Something re-
news the impression. Then comes
another unavailing struggle and a
deeper conviction of its uselessness.
God is considered the author of the
cruel suspense he finds himself in,
and which he can see no way to get
out of. The child begins to have an
aversion to Him, and to hate religion.
He is fitted by such a method of in-
struction to become an infidel; alas!
too many have actually become en-
raged enemies of Christianity from
this cause. The memory of the long
years of agony he has passed through
is, in after life, a standing proof to
him of the falsity of religion. I think
he is right in one thing: Such a re-
ligion can not be true, though I am
glad to think that such is not the real
religion of Christ.

G. But then are there not some ex-
ceptions to your description? Do
not some denominations teach their
children in a different manner?

B. There is no essential difference
in the teaching of the most of them.
Wherever it is held that we are born
in sin and out of God's favor, and
that the only way of recovering this
favor, or to be justified, is through
faith in Christ, and through faith
alone, this teaching must prevail.

These are called the cardinal doc-
trines of the Reformation. "Without
this doctrine of justification by faith
alone," says Luther, "all knowledge
of the truth will fall to the ground."
The principal Protestant churches
hold them, the Episcopal Church
among the number. It is true the
catechism of this church speaks of
baptism. "Wherein we are made
members of Christ, children of God,
and heirs of the kingdom of heaven,"
and the office for the baptism of in-
fants speaks of the child being re-
generate," with more of the same ef-
fect; yet there is great dispute as to
the meaning of such words; probably
one half or more deny baptismal re-
generation altogether, and of the
others very few hold it as a living
and practical reality. This church
holds to "justification by faith only,"
her Eleventh Article of Religion says,
"Wherefore, that we are justified by
faith only, is a most wholesome
doctrine and full of comfort." Now
if faith, and faith alone, is the cause
of justification, or of passing from
God's disfavor into favor, justifica-
tion through baptism can not stand.
The infant can not make an act of
faith, and it must remain unregener-
ated or unjustified until it does.
Children in this denomination are
brought up in the same state of un-
certainty and gloom as they are in
the others. In the Sunday-school
library of one of the churches of Trin-
ity Church, we found a volume of
"Hymns for Children," containing
the following lines, which illustrate
the matter:

"Faith is the substance of each thought;
Each word, each deed, with sin is fraught;
Your little hearts are all unclean,
And quite the devil's place of sin."

When these children brought to
the Bishop to be confirmed?

G. Seldom or never till they are
grown up.

B. When does the church catechism
direct them to be brought forward?

G. So soon as they can repeat the
Lord's Prayer, the Ten Command-
ments, and the rest of this church
catechism.

B. And how old must they be to
do that?

G. I should think at eight or nine
they would be well able to do it.

B. Well, you see then, the direc-
tion is a dead letter. "Justification
by faith alone" has given its death-
blow. They never come before they
are fifteen or thereabout. With them
as with the rest, children regard them-
selves as not really members of the
church and in the way of salvation,
and look forward to a time when they
may become so. They are mere at-
tendants and not full members of the
church, according to their own opin-
ion and that of the community. They
talk of joining the church, which is
a proof that they do not consid-
er they belong to it already. This is
a hateful and injurious religious
training, say what you please.

G. But if you condemn it, you
must condemn the main principle of
the Reformation, "Justification by
faith alone," from which you have
shown, these ideas naturally arise in
children's minds.

B. Well, I can not help it if I do.
Our Saviour has said, "By their fruits

ye shall know them." Since those
doctrines produce such a crop of bit-
ter and poisonous fruit, I must con-
demn and abominate them with my
whole heart. It was not a reforma-
tion, but a deformation which pro-
duced them, and all the misery which
poor people have suffered from them.
I have been brought up with strong
prejudices against Roman Catholics;
but prejudice is but a poor guide,
and I felt inclined to give the Catho-
lic Church a fair hearing. "Perhaps
some good may come out of Naza-
reth," much as we despise it. My
Catholic friend, how does your church
proceed in teaching young people?
Give me as short and as clear an ac-
count of it as you can.

WHITE. It gives me the greatest
pleasure to answer your inquiries, and
your candor encourages me that I
shall give you complete satisfaction.
In the first place, all Catholic chil-
dren are baptized in early infancy.
An exception is almost unheard of.
And the reason that the church
teaches that through original sin, or
the sin of Adam, the human race is
placed in a disability to enter the
kingdom of heaven, and that through
baptism this disability is completely
removed. Every old woman knows
this, and holds it as firmly as the
Bishop himself. We believe, every
one of us, that when the water of
baptism is poured on the child's head,
he is truly born not only "of water,
but of the Holy Ghost;" that sancti-
fying grace is infused into his soul;
and that he becomes entitled, to call
God his father, and to the kingdom
of heaven. We spend a pure white
cloth over him at the time, to signify
the state of his soul in the sight of
God.

B. That is very well to start with,
as far as the individual child is con-
cerned. But is it not making God
unjust or unkind to other children,
who do not receive baptism, to leave
them in the arger or displeasure of
God?

W. No, nothing of the kind can it
be said if the doctrine of original sin
is rightly understood. It creates a
disability to see God in his essence
and partake of the unspeakable happi-
ness which arises from this, so to
speak, participation with God; but
we are not entitled to this form of
nature—it is a gift of God's bounty.
He can give it to me and not to an-
other without injustice or unkindness.
So long as he provides another hap-
piness for the children who die with-
out baptism, all that our reason de-
mands is fully satisfied. Now, it is
the general opinion in the church, that
such infants are happy. St. Thomas,
the great Doctor of the church, says,
"Though these infants are separated
from God as to the union of glory,
they are united to him by a participa-
tion of natural knowledge and love."

B. This is certainly a sufficient
answer; for when God provides suffi-
ciently for me, I can not complain if
he chooses to do more for another. Go
on.

W. When the child is old enough,
he is taught the doctrines of religion.
He is taught about God; that God is
goodness itself; that God created him
to be happy forever; and that he is
God's child even now, all disability
having been removed in his baptism.
He is further taught that he will re-
main God's child unless he himself
turns away from God by his own sins.
Moreover, that nothing is sin except
what is deliberately and willfully
wrong, and that although all sins are
injure, it is not every sin which
breaks friendship with God, but
only those of a deeper dye or graver
character. He is taught that it is
quite possible and even easy for him
to avoid all grievous sins, if he is sin-
cerely anxious to remain God's friend;
for God will never fail to help him if
he will only ask for help. The child
is filled with hope and confidence, and
walks cheerfully in the way of virtue
and obedience.

B. But suppose the child yields to
temptation and does something which
his conscience tells him is very wrong,
will not gloom and perplexity and
despair rush on his mind, and put him
in the same condition that our Pro-
testant children usually continue in,
for so many weary years?

W. Not at all. We teach him in
such a case to be sorry at once for his
sin, and sincerely ask forgive-
ness, for God is already ready and
anxious to forgive him as soon as he
is sorry. To make the matter sure,
and to comply with an institution of
Christ, he is taught to go to his spiri-
tual father, the priest, and make a
sincere confession, and that the
priest, as the minister of Jesus Christ,
has power to forgive him. For
Christ has said, "Whosoever's sins
you forgive they shall be forgiven to
them, and whosoever's sins you retain
they are retained." The child
does so, and comes away with a joyful
heart and new resolution to serve
God better in future. This institu-

tion is admirable for all, but especially
for children, for they especially need
an eternal complete assurance of par-
don, that they may cheer up and re-
cover their confidence and innocent
joy.

B. Yes! and also as a corrective
for vices and secret sins, which, if
allowed to fester in concealment,
might destroy them before they are
aware of their danger.

W. Very true! children being
taught that the priest is in Christ's
stead and that they are bound to con-
fess to him every grievous sin, will
open to their spiritual father wounds
which they would conceal from every
living mortal else, and thus be warned
in time, and saved. Confession is
not only the consolation, but the medi-
cine of the soul, and a most efficient
one of that.

B. But may not, on the other hand,
the innocent child learn the knowledge
of evil, of which he know not before,
through this very means of confession?

W. No! the confessor is bound to
the utmost prudence and discretion.
The wound must be manifested be-
fore it is probed. Questions not nec-
essitated by the actual condition of
the penitent are prohibited.

B. Your answer is entirely satis-
factory. Go on with your explana-
tion.

W. Children are taught to go regu-
larly to confession as soon as they are
old enough to know what sin is.
They see no difference between them-
selves and grown up people. They
are members of the church, and as
much children of God as any one.
There is nothing wanting to them if
they are only sincerely disposed to be
good. That is the only change of
heart they ever need; as to faith they
never doubt; it is not in them to
doubt the truth they have been taught.
They have faith all the time, and
never give themselves any trouble on
that score. The right is their formula,
and right well do the little things un-
derstand it.

B. This is just as it should be. It
is the right theory of the thing. Does
it work well in actual practice?

W. Exactly well. Catholic chil-
dren love their religion, they like to
come to church, they like to serve the
priest in the sanctuary, they come to
confession willingly, they love and re-
spect the priest, and are most anxious
to make their communion.
permitted to them at about
of age.

B. I should like to see it
be a beautiful sight.

W. Nothing can be more effecting.
To see perhaps a hundred little ones,
in one of our city churches, coming
forward to receive their first com-
munion, all dressed in their best, the
girls in white, with lighted candles,
as a symbol of their two and two, so mod-
estly and reverently—they look like
little angels, and they are so, for
when in later life will they ever so
much resemble the angels in the puri-
ty and innocence of their hearts? No
sight can be more affecting.

B. Yes, our Saviour said to the
little ones, "Suffer them to come un-
to me, and forbid them not." I am
glad that in the Catholic Church they
are not forbidden to receive the com-
munion. Enough for the present.
I am strongly impressed with what
you have told me. The Catholic
Church treats her little ones as the
true church of Christ ought to treat
them. It is a mark that she is dis-
tinct, as she claims to be. I will ex-
amine honestly the claims, and if, as
I suspect, they prove true, nothing
shall hinder me from following my
convictions.

THE BUILDING OF THE PYRAMIDS.

One of the leading granite men
of the country, who has made a personal
inspection of the pyramids of Egypt,
says: "There are blocks of stone in
the pyramids which weigh three or
four times as much as the obelisk. I
saw a stone whose estimate weight
was 850 tons. The builders of the
pyramids counted human labor light-
ly. They had great masses of sub-
jects upon whom to draw, and most
of their work was done by sheer man-
ual labor and force. There are stones
in the pyramids 30 feet in length
which fit so closely together that you
may run a penknife over the surface
without discovering the break between
them. They are not laid with mortar
either. There is no machinery so
perfect that it will make two sur-
faces 30 feet in length which will
meet together in unison as these
stones in the pyramids meet. They
were undoubtedly rubbed back and
forth upon each other until the sur-
faces were assimilated to each
other."—Exchange.

When lightning strikes Call the
natives get under their beds. When
it hits Coney Island the natives swal-
low it. —[New York Journal.

TIRRELL BROS.,
HAWK STREET,
QUINCY, MASS.

THE QUINCY MONITOR.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

By
Dr. John C. L. & A. Association
Editor of the First Office at No. Quincy, on Second
Class Matter.
Advertising Agent, M. G. GESS.
Mr. John J. O'Connell. Subscription Agent.

SOUTH QUINCY, SEPT., 1887.

THE EVENING DRAWING SCHOOL.

In the report of the school committee for 1886 and 1887 a recommendation is made that should at once be carried into effect, viz., that the evening drawing school should be removed from Hardwick's hall to the brick school house. After a description of the advantages of such a change of location, the committee confess their inability to cope with the matter of lighting the room. We see no reason why they should postpone the change until such time as the gas company choose to extend their pipes to the school house. Neither do we think that the students would reap much more benefit from the gas than from the kerosene lights. It is a notorious fact that the gaslight generally supplied in Quincy is simply abominable and in no way comparable to the bright steady service given by kerosene, and in the matter of economy, to which Quincy is most unalterably attached, the balance is most decidedly in favor of oil. Consequently it would seem only reasonable that the committee should at once furnish the schoolhouse with every requirement and open it this term for the drawing school. One thing is certain and that is, that the vast majority of the students live in South and West Quincy and that their interests and convenience should be carefully consulted. Not every thrifter after knowledge is willing to work hard all day and then walk three or four miles in the evening to and from school when he knows that a little common sense and consideration on the part of the committee would save him perhaps more than half this walk. We believe the attendance would be largely increased by the removal and we can see no reason whatever why the change should not be made. We also think that the committee would willingly accede to the wish of the present or proposed students if these would send in a petition asking for the removal. Who has the courage to start it?

SHALL THE TOWN BUY THE WATER WORKS.

The purchase of the water works is a question of great importance, and ought not to be hastily disposed of, nor lightly thrown aside. The first thing to be considered, is whether there is any necessity for a water supply in town. That question has been practically admitted by the fact, that a great many householders, some of whom were opposed to the introduction of water, and who have good wells of water on their premises, have taken the water and use it in preference to the water in their wells. Another proof of the need of a water supply is, the town pays several thousand dollars per annum for the use of the water for the extinguishing of fires. It is a settled question now, that the people of Quincy believe that they need a supply of water, which must come from some source outside of the old system of wells. This necessity, if it exists at present, must increase, as the population of the town increases, and will be more felt in the future, than it is now.

The next consideration is, how is the demand to be met: by a private corporation, or by the town? In our opinion the town ought to control the water supply, in all its details. We have had our streets during a whole year, at the mercy of a private corporation, and business has been interrupted to a great extent during the time. The water corporation have the right to open the street at any time, to repair their pipes, or lay new ones. This power ought to rest in the town. The water corporation expect to receive interest on the capital invested, and future profit to be made on public property, it should accrue to the tax payers who have to furnish the money. Where there is a public work, it should be owned by the citizens.

But the great question is, should the town purchase rights of "The Quincy Water Corporation?" This it seems to us, to be the only question at issue. It is objected, that the pipes are not of sufficient strength; that the water supply is deficient; that unnecessary expense was incurred in the construction of the works; and that the entire concern is an unprofitable speculation, which the stockholders would be glad to get off their hands.

These are objections, which if well founded, would preclude any hope of the town dealing with the present corporation, but in that case, steps should be taken at once to procure a good and sufficient supply of water for the town of Quincy.

The purchase of the present rights of the water company, on the construction of new works, will involve

great expense, but it must be considered that we paid last year \$85,300 for the use of the water, which will pay the interest of \$80,000 at 4 per cent. If the town owned its own water works, this amount would be saved to the tax payers every year. These questions need careful consideration, and like the sewer question, will not be set aside. The citizens of question must decide on them and the more thoughtfully they are considered, the more likely will the final action of the town be wise.

PARTICULAR NOTICE

The following article from the *Maine Farmer* is so perfect a fit to the fossils of Quincy who are death on every improvement, who do their utmost to discourage it, that we feel a particular pleasure in offering it to the consideration of our townsmen. Mark this in your grocery book and never forget it: "The man who opposes any public improvement is only making the citizens pay tribute in a few years for these very improvements which will surely come, perhaps when we will not be as well able to pay as we are now."

ROOM YOUR OWN TOWN.

We are pleased to notice a marked revival of local pride and enterprise in nearly all the cities and towns in our State. This is encouraging and justifiable, even to an extravagant extent. The man who has faith in his town, who believes it has something of good before it, will not stand on the corner of the streets and denounce its institutions, lament the dull times, belittle its enterprises, decry its public-spirited and leading citizens, and find fault generally with what is going on. He will not discourage the young man who is desirous of planting a home, or establishing himself in business. He won't look at the future of his town through the jaundiced eyes of a chronic loafer and grumbler, or judge by the standard of a disappointed ambition, when a man denounces his town right and left and threatens to leave it "before another week, if he can sell the little real estate he has in it," the sooner that man leaves, the better for the town.

Every public improvement is opposed by these men, whether it is furnishing an abundant supply of pure water, the establishing of manufacturing interests that shall give employment to thousands of industrious operatives, the building or repairing of school houses, the bringing up of schools to a higher standing of instruction of usefulness, the organization of associations to promote the moral and material welfare of the people, all come from the denunciation of Mr. Growler. He sees a more prosperous town beyond his own, always. Somewhere else is better than here. Let a citizen of enterprise and brains inaugurate something new to promote business, and he is doing it for some selfish purpose. The fellow goes out of town to trade, always as he thinks by so doing he can trade a little cheaper. But if he happens to own a block of stores in town, he wants his rent on the day it is due. Instead of investing his surplus money at home he sends it off to parties of whom he never heard before, to sink in some worthless Western mortgage that promises large dividends. When a stranger comes into town with the purpose of locating, Grumbler longens his face, and if he wants to buy property his attention is immediately called to the "enormous taxes," and the "want of enterprise" manifested by the people of the town. He is absolutely selfish, and refuses to see the merit of any scheme that does not directly benefit him. A score of such men, active in their denunciations and fault-finding is enough to retard the growth of any town, if not to sow seeds of absolute decay.

In striking contrast to the above is the man who always stands up for his town, and speaks hopefully of her future. He makes it the subject of cheerful remarks; he writes about it the words of hope and confidence; attractively sets forth its advantages; sells all he can at his home; tries to invite trade from other places, instead of sending the people of his town to other places to trade; takes a personal interest in all movements tending to develop the resources of his community; whenever he goes abroad is so proud of his home that he will leave an impression in the midst of strangers that there is no town on the continent like it. He will see in public improvements something desirable, though it may add a few cents to his taxes. Such a man as this is an inspiration and a blessing to the town. Multiply him by fifty and you could no more stem the tide of the progress of the town, than you could turn back the restless waters of the Kennebec in a spring freshet. Success comes to a community when its people thoroughly believe in it, and their works show their faith. The tramp is an outlaw in every civilized community, and the grumbler ought to be. The man who is of any permanent good to the world is the one who plants himself in a home, becomes a useful and interesting member of society is active and public-spirited, encourages every laudable enterprise, and sees in his town grand possibilities for the future. Stand up for your town.

ST. ALBANS VT.

So much about St. Albans has been said in our base ball columns and in our local that a little sketch of it may prove interesting. The journey thither takes about eight hours of travel through some of the finest scenery on the continent. Leaving Boston at 1 P. M., we are rapidly whirled to Lowell passing through the beautiful town of Winchester. Then we come to the winding Merrimack river whose course is closely followed by the railroad. Then Manchester looms up with its immense mills which seem as if their long rows of brick buildings, small windows and pallid faces of the workers would never end. On we whirl until Concord's white granite quarries appear in the sunlight. The next object of interest is the Mascoma lake nestled at the foot of the mountains near Lebanon N. H. A few miles farther and we are at the famous White River Junction where the terrible railroad accident occurred last winter. Even at present the sight is enough to make one nervous. The river is about fifty feet below the track and while the bridge is being rebuilt, the train creeps slowly along and the huge pines supporting the temporary structure shiver and groan as if they remembered only too well the similar tones of agonized human beings. In one corner is a mass of twisted iron, all that is left to mark the wreck. Everyone gives a sigh of relief when the scene is passed. Now we are in Vermont so called from the greenness of its mountains during the whole year. There seems also to be a change in the people, so serious and self reliant do they appear. It seemed rather familiar to hear towns called Roxbury, Braintree, Randolph, Milton, Duxbury, Sharon, etc. It is now growing dark and hills and valleys were seen on all sides so that we wondered if Vermont contained a piece of level land large enough for a base ball field. Finally and promptly at 9 P. M., we rolled into St. Albans. The town of about 8000 inhabitants is beautifully situated on the bank of Lake Champlain. It is rather long and narrow, the streets are very wide, so much so, that the best of our Quincy streets appear like alley ways in comparison. Between the sidewalk and roadway is generally a broad strip of green which makes a very pretty appearance. In the middle of the town is a public park about 800 feet long by 300 feet wide. It is a gentle slope from east to west and is adorned with massive trees which form nature's promenades about 20 feet wide. In the middle of this park Ex-Governor Smith is about to erect a splendid fountain. On the east side is a fine street lined with churches. Two Catholic churches are in St. Albans. Fr. Duon's is near the park and very much resembles the church at Weymouth. The French church is a pretty brick structure near the depot. Fr. Duignault is the pastor. The most imposing building is the Central Vermont R. R. depot. Then comes the Weldon House, one of the nicest and quietest of places, and where our boys board. It is considered one of the best hotels in St. Albans and is situated on the north side of the park. Among the dwelling houses, that of Ex-Governor Smith is easily the grandest in every respect. Although that built by Mrs. Newton, which resembles a stone castle, is very fine. Many other beautiful houses adorn the hill. St. Albans is essentially a railroad town and as railroad men travel a great deal they have very little of that narrow bigoted and shallow conceit which one finds so often here among the mossbacks. There seems to be a good open-hearted geniality among the St. Albans that is very admirable. Among the social institutions the Owl Club stands first. It is composed of most of the railroad and other business men of the town and seems to hold a controlling interest in town affairs. It has four rooms in a building facing the park. The billiard rooms are finely furnished and contain two tables one a carom and the other a pool. The lower floor has a grand card room, and also a drawing room which is luxuriously fitted up. There seems to be a spirit of unity and progress among the members of this club which argues well for the town. Would that Quincy had a similar enthusiasm? St. Albansians are essentially religious and a church-going people. They have not yet arrived at that stage of modern perfection which refuses submission and reverence to the laws of God and which obeys the law of men only through human respect and for fear of the punishment and disgrace consequent upon the detection of its violation. In good and true worship of God, this little town, up in the mountains, is far in advance of many that are nearer the Hub of the universe. God grant that it may always retain its noble spirit!

If you ask for the prominent men of St. Albans, the first mentioned is always Ex-Gov. Smith, who is a fine type of the American gentleman of the old school. In personal appearance he somewhat resembles our late Hon. Charles Francis Adams. Gov. Smith must be nearly seventy years of age, but he comes down the street, with a vigor and energy which is lacking in most men of forty. As he passes along he has a bright smile and a pleasant word for everybody, but when you find his keen clear eye reading you through, one instantly thinks it would be better to have the Governor as a friend than as an opponent. He is a man of wonderful acumen of mind, of great wealth and personal influence. He is the controlling spirit of the Central Vt. R. R., and is one of the magnates in New England railroad affairs, and is certainly the life of St. Albans. He has a magnificent model farm complete in every respect, and which contains nearly two square miles of land if I remember correctly. It is level as a board and in a very flourishing condition. Gov. Smith's son Edward bids fair to equal his father in prominence and ability. He is vice president of the Central Vt. R. R., vice president of the Weldon National bank and interested in many other important affairs. T. Stewart Stranahan, Mr. Merrill, John H. Welch, Mr. McGiff, J. Mims, Col. Childs, Mr. Cummings, and others are also men of prominence.

The interest of Quincy people centres in the St. Albans base ball club. Mr. William H. Hunt, paymaster of Central Vt. R. R., is the manager and a model one too. He is counted a brilliant, shrewd and most genial man. He believes in treating those under his charge as honorable men and not slaves. But with all his affability, we would not care to have his ill will. The members of the team respect and love him and show it by their admirable work. The St. Albansians, seeing the trouble of neighboring towns to get together a good ball club, are more delighted with the fine gentlemanly conduct of our boys, than with their superb ball playing. Their work can be better understood when we consider that they have done themselves honor against such men as Tony Mullane who easily ranks with Radbourne, Beecher of the Pittsburgh, Ryan of the Metropolitans, Roach and Madigan of the New Yorks, Davis of the Boston, Vandenbrouck of the Philadelphia; and against the bulk of the Dartmouth college team who now play with the Burlingtons. The St. Johns have sent some fine players to St. Albans and both parties ought to be and really are proud of the brilliant success of their representatives. And if any Quincy folks can point out a more enjoyable place to visit than St. Albans, we would like to know where it is.

A NEW THEORY.

Mr. George E. McNeill, who was disappointed in not being elected mayor of Boston last December, and who is at present engaged in organizing an opposition to T. V. Powderly, as Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, is out with a new theory on the cause of drunkenness. In a communication to the Boston *Globe*, he states that poverty is the cause of intemperance. It is well known that McNeill is a devoted follower of Henry George, but in the labor cause, he wishes to supplant Mr. Powderly, it may be that he aspires to be on the George movement, and goes one better than Henry in the new philosophy. Mr. George says, that Progress is the cause of Poverty; Mr. McNeill says that Poverty is the cause of intemperance.

This doctrine is the reverse of all the received opinions on the subject of intemperance, but like many other great philosophers, Mr. McNeill makes no attempt to prove his statement, and the theory depending on his word for support.

It may be in some cases where poor men, who have struggled hard against adversity and lost hope of success, in sheer despair, have taken to drink as a means of temporary forgetfulness, but these cases are rare, and McNeill has many opportunities in his life time of meeting such men. It is to be regretted that he did not illustrate his theory by citing some such cases. The instances where men have ruined themselves, and destroyed their families by habitual intemperance, are common in every town, and hamlet in this broad land. There is not a reader of the Monitor who cannot mention the case of some unfortunate who is reduced from competence—and many from riches—to the most abject misery, by their indulgence in this habit. A drunkard's career can be traced step by step, from his first sphere, where he "treats all hands," as a "jolly good fellow with lots of cash," through the various stages, of hard times; neglect of business; loss of caste; out of work; until he ends at the stage of begging a drink, and at last drops into a pauper's grave. This is the general rule, and has been so declared on every temperance platform, and by every temperance advocate from Father Matthew downward. It is seldom indeed that a poor man takes to drink and McNeill mistakes the effect, for the cause. Poverty rarely produces intemperance; Intemperance invariably results in producing poverty.

WATER AND PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

A few years ago, the town voted for a small number of hydrants to be placed on the pipe of the Quincy

Water Company, and in our ignorance thought we had settled our water and fire matters for all time. Had the town and the minds of our citizens remained in the same condition, possibly nothing more would have been thought about the subject. Unfortunately for those who are inclined to rest over the world's affairs, neither town nor men remain the same from year to year, and thus it is, that questions we think are closed are always opening. Four years ago the majority of our citizens knew for a certainty that there was no one in Quincy who wanted water enough to buy it. Now we all know that a public water supply is one of the greatest blessings that can be placed within reach of a people. The question before us is, shall we make our water service as general as possible and thus bring the blessing to the greatest number of our inhabitants, or shall we continue as we are, with a large portion of the town's fables feeling they are used unjustly in being deprived of something no reasonable man will now deny it is the duty of a municipality like ours to furnish.

It is undeniable that we, in Quincy have neglected many things that are of vital concern to all; the water question is one of them. So the task of rectifying our course we must now address ourselves. There has been a great deal of street talk for and against the Water Company, chiefly against, and it will be clear to anyone on thinking of the matter that but little can be known of its affairs except by its own members.

There have been a good many expressions of opinion about the mains, it being assumed, apparently, that the rest of the works are all right. So far as can be determined from looking at them as they are uncovered when a house is connected they appear as sound as when they were laid. However, it may be an official inspection would soon determine the matter and all doubts would be quieted. In this business, every citizen of the town is interested, for upon a proper development of the water system may in the near future depend many important interests.

It is not a question of to-day only. The whole future supply of water is to some extent dependent upon what may be done within 2 or 3 years. If the Water Company, looking to its domestic consumption alone, in all its extensions, as it has done in some localities, lays pipe too small for efficient fire protection within the town, will in self defence, be obliged to take the works and relay all these portions, or the householders must suffer loss when their time comes to have a fire.

The question is so much a public one that we are at a loss to understand how there can be two opinions about it. As we now are situated we ought to go quickly to work, and obtain the works at the lowest possible figure after a thorough inspection by competent persons, and have a board of referees fix the price. As we understand the charter of the Water Company the price will be determined by the value of the works, not by the desire or cupidity of the company.

With the safeguard contained in the clause allowing the town to purchase we think perfect fairness will be done to all parties and the town will suffer no loss.

If we are to build reservoirs in places where they appear to be needed owing to the rapid growth of the town we shall expend sums of money that had better be paid for interest on our water works, and if the water is put into those places probably the water rents will be so large that no money for interest will ever be called for in the tax levy.

At any rate let us have a hearing on the subject and have all the facts bearing on it, presented and discussed in a business manner. On the laboring men of Quincy more than any other class depends the right action of the town. We hold it to the duty of all our readers who are voters, to attend any meeting called to consider the Water and Fire service.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

On September the first, the Employers' Liability Law, enacted in May last will go into effect. It may be of interest to our readers to know the full text of the Bill which is the first of its kind passed in this country. Its title is "An Act to extend and regulate the liability of employers to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by employees in their service."

Section 1. Where, after the passage of this act, personal injury is caused to an employee, who is himself in the exercise of due care and diligence at the time.

1. By reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works, or machinery connected with or used in the business of the employer, which arose from or had not been discovered or remedied, owing to the negligence of the employer, or any person in the service of the employer and entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that the ways, works or machinery were in proper condition; or

2. By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer, entrusted with and exercising superintendence, whose sole or principal duty is that of superintendence.

3. By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the em-

ployer who has the charge or control of any signal, switch, locomotive engine or train upon a railroad, the employee, or in case the injury results in death, the legal representatives of such employee, shall have the same right of compensation and remedies against the employer as if the employee had not been an employee of nor in the service of the employer, nor engaged in his work.

Section 2. Where an employee is instantly killed or dies without conscious suffering, as the result of the negligence of an employer, or of the negligence of any person for whose negligence the employer is liable under the provision of this act, the widow of the deceased, or in case there is no widow, the next of kin, provided that such next of kin be at the time of the death of such employee dependent upon the wages of such employee for support, may maintain an action for damages therefor, and may recover in the same manner, to the same extent, as if the death of the deceased had not been instantaneous, or as if the deceased had consciously suffered.

3. The amount of compensation receivable under this act in cases of personal injury shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000. In case of death, compensation in lieu thereof may be recovered in not less than \$500 and not more than \$5,000, to be assessed with reference to the degree of culpability of the employer herein, or the person for whose negligence he is made liable; and no action for the recovery of compensation for injury or death under this act shall be maintained, unless notice of the time, place and cause of the injury is given to the employer within thirty days, and the action is commenced within one year, from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury or death. But no notice given under the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be invalid or insufficient solely by reason of any inaccuracy in stating the time, place or cause of the injury; provided, it is shown that there was no intention to mislead, and that the party entitled to notice was not in fact misled thereby.

Section 4. Whenever an employer enters into a contract, either written or verbal, with an independent contractor to do part of such employer's work, or whenever such contractor enters into a contract with a sub-contractor to do all or any part of the work comprised in such contractor's contract with the employer, such contract or sub-contract shall not bar the liability of the employer for injuries to the employees of such contractor or sub-contractor, by reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery, or plant, if they are the property of the employer or furnished by him, and if such defect arose or had not been discovered or remedied, through the negligence of the employer or of some person entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that they were in proper condition.

Section 5. An employee or his legal representatives shall not be entitled under this act to any right of compensation or remedy against his employer in any case where such employee knew of the defect or negligence which caused the injury, and failed within a reasonable time to give, or cause to be given, information thereof to the employer, or to some person superior to himself in the service of the employer, who had entrusted to him some general superintendence.

Section 6. Any employer who shall have contributed to an insurance fund created and maintained for the mutual purpose of indemnifying an employee for personal injuries for which compensation may be recovered under this act, or to any relief society formed under chapter two hundred and forty-four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-two, as authorized by chapter one hundred and twenty-five of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, may prove, in mitigation of the damages recoverable by an employee under this act, such proportion of the pecuniary benefit which has been received by such employee from any such fund or society on account of such contribution of said employee, as the contribution of such employer to such fund or society bears to the whole contribution thereto.

Section 7. This act shall not apply to injuries caused to domestic servants, or farm laborers, by other fellow-employees, and shall take effect on the first day of September, 1887.

ILLUSTRIOUS ANCESTORS.

In the address presented to Her gracious Majesty, by her loyal subjects, residents of Boston, there is one amusing sentence deserving of a passing notice. "Coming into your majesty's hands from a long line of illustrious ancestors." If it were not for the spirit of funkeism which prevails the document, the above extract might be considered as most cutting irony. Her Majesty's ancestors have been the subjects of historical remark, but no one has ever before the Boston toadies, described any of them as illustrious; many of them have been famous with a prefix.

Her father, His royal highness the Duke of Kent, was a famous

character of the class indicated. He was a General in the British army, and Governor of Gibraltar, from which position he was driven in disgrace, and lived for a few years in obscurity. Her Uncle, the Duke of York, commanded an English army, in the unfortunate Walcheren expedition, which owing to his cowardice and incapacity, ended in disaster and disgrace. His royal father made him Commander in Chief of the British army as a reward for his keeping up the family. His conduct in this office was such that it was proved that through his mistress Mary Ann Clark, he received money as bribes, to favor the promotions of unworthy officers in the army. Her Uncle George IV., was one of the meanest libertines of his times; a man whose whole profligate life was a disgrace to humanity. He married an estimable English lady, but when questioned on the subject, he publicly repudiated his wife, and declared his children illegitimate. His father, Victoria's father—George III., was a good example for his sons. He was married to an English lady, who alive when George IV. and the Duke of Kent were last, by right and law the children of his first wife, should occupy the position since disgraced by the German brood, and Victoria, if right took place might be at present collecting pennies at some German Spa, instead of fleeing millions from the poor countrymen of the Boston toadies.

George IV., was well aware of these matters, and he was in the habit of blackmailing his mother Queen Charlotte by threatening her to disclose the fact that she had no right to the title of either wife or Queen. George II., although a German, is not considered a "Gaulph." His father, George I., never acknowledged him. He was supposed to be the son of Count Koenigsmark, the lover of his mother. The Count was murdered by George I., and the wife kept prisoner for thirty years until he died. George II. burned his father's will; the life he led was such as made the court of Charles II., pure by comparison. George I., the founder of the English branch of this infamous race, was "the wee, wee, German birdie."

He was an ignorant bigot, with the most brutal instincts. He robbed his subjects by every means at his disposal. He encouraged the horde of Satraps he brought from Germany to rob the English people at every opportunity. He had not a single redeeming quality not even that of courage, to save his brutality.

A London paper after reciting these facts says "And these be your Gods O Israel. This is the pack of rapacious thieves, murderers, and filthy adulterers, whom the British people delight to honor."

We commend these matters of history to the attention of the Bostonians who know how to the illustrious ancestors of Her Gracious Majesty Victoria.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

To the Editor of the Quincy Monitor.

In the last issue of your valuable paper I tried to show how labor and capital should work in harmony against monopoly. In this issue I propose to define what ought to be the true position of the working people in the discharge of their practical duties. As the time is now approaching when the hands of the politicians of every shade will be stretched to count the votes of the unscrupulous, and dirty-faced barbies will be kissed by candidates for the various offices, it should be the first duty of every wage-earner who can exercise the right of franchise to scan closely the record of the nominees of the different political parties and see if they have in the past raised their voice or cast their vote in favor of laws which would better the condition of the laboring people.

The wage-earners of this country, have been always duped by pre-election promises which are entirely forgotten by the men placed in office by their voters and the voice of corporations and monopolies have always been heard in our Legislative halls. The cry of unjust and unequal legislation will always be raised by the working people until they awake to a sense of their political duties, concentrate their forces and place men in office who will have laws enacted then from their present social condition. The most potent factor at the present time is the ballot judiciously used in setting these volcano eruptions which at intervals burst forth and places the nation's industries in a chaotic state. Ten years ago the voice of labor would not be listened to in the legislature of the country, to-day in the different States laws have been enacted at the demand of labor. The cry of organization has been demonstrated and notwithstanding the proof that has been given there are so shallow that they cannot see beyond the surface. It is about time that the wage-earners should study the political situation, and not go blindly to the polls and through prejudice or love of party add one more link to the chain that binds them in industrial slavery. From the election of town officers to the President of the nation the working people can be victorious. Unity is all that is required to be successful. In Congress, place men who will see that the land given to railroad corporations shall be returned to the people the real owners of the same to the State Legislature. Send men who will work for the passage of an eight hour law, the enactment of which would prevent an unnumbered amount of strikers in the future, because the introduction of machinery into every branch of industry necessitates enforced idleness on thousands of people, without labor getting any reduction in the number of working hours. Eight hours each day means a gain of two hours each week—seventy-eight days a year—a time sufficient to enable every unlettered person to learn to read and write; time to learn to speak the English language and familiarize himself with his political duty as an American citizen. Strikes have been most always failures. Let the workingmen now strike through the ballot and success will crown their efforts.

WAGE-EARNER

SAVE MONEY

By Buying Your
BOOTS and SHOES.

J. E. McDonald's.

Where you will also find a full line of

Gents' and Youths' Furnishing Goods.

All Goods warranted as represented.

Willard St., West Quincy.

Bryant N. Adams,

General Auctioneer

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR REAL ESTATE

Large quantity of property for descriptions in the different sections of the town.

HOUSES TO LET, RENTS COLLECTED, etc.

Personal attention given to the sale of real estate, household furniture, etc., at auction.

Office at Crane's Furniture Store, Cor. Hancock and Chestnut Sts.,

Residence an Elm Street, near the Universalist Church.

BURNS BROS.,

At P. O. Building West Quincy.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOES,

Confectionery and Stationery.

Also Agents for Boston Globe, Evening Herald and Lowell Star and Leader.

200 Call and see us.

NEW

Second Hand

Furniture.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

HARDWARE,

Paints,

Oils and Varnish

Wall Paper

In Great Variety.

Lowest Prices.

Cor. Hancock & Chestnut Streets

QUINCY.

Geo. F. Wilson & Co.

Groceries & Provisions,

TEAS, COFFEES, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Imported and Family Groceries.

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ROBERTSON BLOCK,

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Real Estate Mortgage and Insurance Broker.

209 Washington St., Boston

KILL Mosquitos.

FINE Clothes

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Try Will

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of day or night

"Kill"

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SURE DEATH

MOSQUITO

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F

The

N. B.

PHYSICIAN

LOOK

The cheap

Paint, Paint

Wheelbarrow

A full line

Pinel B

To

facts with

We w

Pigs Feet, H

tables of all

Denton
School Street, - - -

& Pratt,
- - - - South Quincy.

fective. McLaughlin played a good first, but gave himself away when he called for a low ball, for Bryant then tossed all of them high. The score.

T. Barret, r. f.	6	2	3	0	2	0	0	on balls, off Whartenby 2, Davis
H. Barrett, c. f.	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	passed balls, Vady 2, Krom
Mulligan, l. f.	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	struck out, by Spague 4, Wharten
Whartenby, p.	5	1	0	0	2	6	1	2; time of game 2 hours, 10 minutes
Totals,	50	14	20	9	27	17	4	umpire, Phinney.

Quincy Opera House.

Formerly Quincy Coliseum.

W. G. SPEAR, Manager.

Grand Opening, Thursday Evening, Sept. 15, '87

NAT GOODWIN,

IN HIS NEW YORK SUCCESS

"TURNED UP."

Supported by a Strong Caste of 11 People.

This will be the first production in the East of this play. Mr. Goodwin opening his regular season the following Monday in Louisville, Ky. Quincy therefore will be months ahead of Boston in witnessing this popular young comedian's latest and best success.

Saturday September 26th.

THE POPULAR YOUNG ACTOR

JAMES O'NEILL,

Presenting Dumas' Great Play.

"MONTE CRISTO."

A car load of scenery, Calcium Lights and the same strong company will be used in the production of this favorite play in Quincy, as is made use of in the Globe Theatre, Boston, by the management of this young star.

PRICES, \$1.00, .50, .25, & .15 CENTS.

WARREN T. ARNOLD,
MECHANIC STREET, QUINCY.

Picture Framer and Gilder. Also Furniture Repairing and Polishing. Chairs Caned and Stained any color. All kinds of Frames, Easels & Paper, Racks, and Brackets. Constantly on hand.

Room Mouldings furnished and put up at short notice. Also, PIANOS AND ORGANS REPAIRED.

KEEP COOL!

by drinking the Old Fashioned Spruce Beer and Ice Cold Tonics, at the West Quincy Fruit Store, also a full line in Fruits, Confectionery, Tobaccos and Cigars.

Thomas Shortle.

C. F. PETTENGILL,

—DEALER IN—

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, POCKET CUTLERY, RAZORS, ETC.
American, Swiss and English Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired.
93 Hancock Street.

NOTICE!

FRANK WILLIAMS,

WISHES TO INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS OPENED THE

FRUIT STORE

Formerly kept by C. F. Rice, where he will keep a full line of

Fruit, Nuts, Confectionery,

CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Also a full Line Canned Goods.
ICE CREAM AND OYSTERS,
By the Plate, Quart or Gallon.



Quincy Marble and Granite Works

ESTABLISHED 1854.

A large collection of furnishings

Monuments and Tablets.

Executed in the best style from

QUINCY AND WESTERN GRANITES

—AND—

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.

Are constantly on hand which the public are respectfully invited to inspect.

MCGRATH BROTHERS.

Quincy Address Station O. C. R. R.

BASS' BOOTS AND SHOES, BOSTON PRICES. BASS'

QUINCY LOCALS.

The stone business in South Quincy is driving.

The masons are at work on C. H. Hardwick's new house on Chestnut street.

A few new lamp posts have been put down on Quincy Avenue. They were needed.

Mr. Michael Green of St. John's society has gone to Delham to work for Norcross Brothers.

A change has been made at the Quincy depot so that the ticket office will be nearer the track.

The tin and sheet iron workers of Boston will hold a picnic at Lovell's grove on Labor Day, September 5.

A cellar is being dug for the new house of Mr. Leander Cavanagh on Washington street near the residence of Mr. John R. Graham.

The Hook and Ladder company and invited guests had a clam bake at Rock Island August 21, and enjoyed themselves in good style.

The new chapel in the rear of the Unitarian church is in course of construction. The stone is being cut at the yard of F. Hardwick & Son.

Mrs. Kincaid's dry goods store on Water street has been raised and another story is being put underneath to accommodate her increasing business.

Mr. John Boyle, an employee at the Bay State Granite Co.'s yard, had his foot crushed by a stone, and is unable to be at his work.

The storm on August 18 entangled the telephone and fire alarm wires near Dolbe's store on Franklin street and for about an hour the steam whistle made things rather lively and had plenty of exercise.

Quincy Woods and Adams' beach are a great attraction for out-of-town people on Sundays, many large loads spending the day there through the summer. No better places could be found for a quiet time as they afford good chances for bathing and clam bakes.

Our Supt. of streets seems to understand how to save money and at the same time to keep the roads in good condition. The patching with stones in the hollow places is just what was long needed and makes a good firm road. We hope the Supt. will keep right at it. He is doing well.

Thomas & Miller and the Merry Mount ball games are likely to again cross bats in the near future for a purse and the championship of the granite league held by the former. It will be remembered that the first game was won by Thomas & Miller, but the others have strengthened their team and feel sure of success.

Mr. John Dingman entertained a large party at his cottage at Mears' beach August 14. The most prominent being M. J. Kelly the captain of the Boston base ball club and Buck Ewing captain of the N. Y. B. C. Mr. George Floyd of this town, manager of Nat Goodwin's theatrical company, was also present.

Although the game of base ball at the Sunday School picnic was declared in favor of the married men the single men think that it belongs to them. They claim that the married men would not play the last innings because they were afraid to face the pitching of John Connors the coming twirler, and thereby forfeited the game.

The best place in Quincy for a public park would be the Point Holes at Quincy Point. It is a fine level tract of land, has a large water front with a gravel beach, and will be of easy access from all parts of the town when the horse railroad, which seems to be an assured thing, is completed. A great many people at present spend Sundays in this place.

The Hibernians of Weymouth and the Lyceum of Abington held a joint picnic at Lovell's grove, August 20, which was attended by about fifteen hundred persons. James and William Farrell of Quincy and David Carey of Neponset won most of the games. The double skull boat race was won by a crew from North Weymouth and was very exciting, about a dozen crews contesting. Dancing was continued until 10 o'clock.

The Selectmen have refused to grant licenses to the Quincy druggists who applied for them. Hodges and Ripley voting against and Eaton in favor. This is as it should be as the town voted by a large majority to grant no licenses. It is a question as to whether it would be advisable to have a liquor agency in town where liquor could be obtained on a doctor's prescription but to grant a license to every druggist in town would be going a little too far.

Mr. John Cashman while carting a large block of granite weighing about twenty-five tons to Milne & Chalmers' yard August 23, got his wheels into the soft ground over the water pipes on Penn street, and went down to the hubs. The stone remained there over night but the next day by the use of jacks, blocks and tackle it was started and delivered safely. Mr. Cashman being a Road Commissioner will no doubt look well to the roads before he hauls another stone over them.

A new derrick has been erected at the Glencoe granite yard.

The St. Johns play at Belmont next Saturday, September 3.

Mrs. John Woods has greatly improved her residence by the addition of a large piazza.

Rev. A. F. Roche and J. P. Cate lately attended the retreat at St. John's Seminary, Brighton.

John Hayes is the making of a great catcher. His throwing is very easy but very swift and sure, and he has a barrel full of grit. Just keep your eye on him for a boy wonder.

The building formerly known as the Quincy Coliseum under the management of N. H. Trask will hereafter be under the management of W. G. Spear and be known as the Quincy Opera House.

We are pleased to see that our new collector B. N. Adams is making every effort to collect the poll tax. We advise any of our friends who have previously dodged former collectors to pay up and save expense and valuable time.

By following up the reports of the East Norfolk court, a person would feel puzzled to know why it is held in Quincy. It certainly cannot be to accommodate its patrons, if so, it would be removed to some other town in the district, probably Randolph or Weymouth.

In spite of the dull times houses are being erected in all parts of the town but particularly in South Quincy. When we think of the large number of dwellings lately built by workmen, it is a source of wonder where all these people previously lived in town. But rents keep up high all the same.

The park in front of the St. John's hall is a model of beauty on account of the wonderful attention and care it receives. There is some talk of having it covered in with a glass roof and of filling the inside of the proposed conservatory with the choicest of flower gardens, so that the townspeople may revel in luxury both in winter and in summer.

Lovell's grove is largely patronized by picnic parties this season, already there has been about fifteen picnics held there. The leasing of the grove for this season is only an experiment, if it should prove successful or nearly so the grove next season will be thoroughly renovated and several alterations added, and it is safe to say that with a live manager it could be made the most attractive place on the coast.

The assessors have finished their work and their report shows an increase in the valuation of the town of \$580,000. The rate of taxation will be \$15.80 on the \$1000 an increase over last year of 40 cents. 135 new houses have been built the past year and from present indications a larger number will be built the present season. How does this report strike the croakers who are continually talking about dull times.

We think the moon ought to be used for damages for not being visible in Quincy during the rain storm about ten days ago. By an agreement with the gas company the lamps are to be lighted only during a certain number of nights each month. It is the moon's business to attend to the rest, and since the town could sue if the gas company did not fulfill its part why should not the moon also be liable for not shining here when it is most needed? Which is most respectfully submitted to our honorable board of selectmen.

The first communion children to the number of about seventy-five received Holy Communion at St. John's church on the feast of the Assumption. Loving hands had prepared their toilet with exquisite grace and as the boys dressed in white jackets and dark pants and the girls in white dresses and veils, marched to the altar receive to their God for the first time, it vividly recalled to the spectators the glorious day of their own first communion and filled them with emotions of joy. Fr. Cuffe instructed and prepared the children for this event and they certainly reflected credit on his efforts, and also upon their parents by their tasty and becoming apparel.

Our Pastor's kindness was never more apparent than during his voyage to Europe on the steamer Bothnia. Although cabin passengers generally keep as far as possible from the steerage, good Father Francis visited the poor people on the boat four or five times daily, always bringing a bright smile and words of courage and pleasure to all of them. On Sunday he gathered all the Catholics together and Bishop Bradley said the rosary and Father Chittick preached to them. A poor steerage passenger who had become totally blind in America was on board, going home to die in the green hills of Erin upon which his eye could never more look, excited the compassion of Fr. Francis who went around among the cabin passengers and collected nearly fifty dollars for the afflicted man. Tears of joy and gratitude rolled from the sightless eyes as he fervently kissed the hand that had been so good to him and prayed blessings on the "soggyard aroon." At parting Father Francis also pressed into the blind man's hand another generous gift.

The St. Johns intend soon to begin rehearsals for a grand dramatic play to be given this fall.

On Thursday, September 8, the property of Qualey Bros., the insolvent granite dealers at South Quincy, will be sold at auction by F. A. Spear.

The St. Albans by grand steady work have gained a good clear lead in the North Eastern league. Downey has captured the town by his great ball playing and comical coaching.

St. Peter and Pauls church of South Boston held a picnic at Lovell's Grove, August 25. About one thousand persons attended. Conley and O'Neil two amateur oarsmen from the city contested for a gold watch valued at \$100. The race was two miles and was won easily by Conley, time 14 min. 55 sec.

It is a pity that the fine play ground at South Quincy is to be cut up into house lots. Any legitimate outdoor sport is of incalculable benefit to young men and is the means of keeping them away from other amusements which would be dangerous. We cannot imagine why Henry Faxon and others who pose as the friends and encouragers of youth should oppose the project of setting aside in every district of the town play grounds for the boys and men. In every youth there is a surplus of energy which ought to be directed in the proper course and if not so guided, will inevitably go the wrong way and harm both the individual and the community. A good play ground will be more effective in preventing and restraining vice than a hundred policemen. And we hope that in the future when the boys have no pleasure ground except the rumshop, that these pig-headed stingy people who prevented this benefit, may have no reason to regret in their own children the effects of their short-sighted action. The land can yet be procured by the town if a special meeting is soon called. The remedy and safeguard for your young men is in your own hands. If you will not use it, take the consequences and blame no one but yourselves. Who will start it and see it through?

BASE BALL.

The best game of the season took place on our grounds August 27th, between the St. Johns and the "Detroits" of Quincy. The "Detroits" were composed of the reserve members of the St. Johns and were aided by Conley and Griffin the regular St. Johns battery, while Lyons and Hayes were the battery for the St. Johns. Barron and Griffin did some great hitting and base running. Donovan and Hennessey stole bases like smoke. Hayes caught a splendid game and was sure death to anyone who tried to steal second. Cunningham, C. Ford and D. Ford were everywhere. With the score 10 to 10 after ten innings a controversy arose about a blocked ball which was settled by both sides good-naturedly putting on their coats because they were afraid to play any more. The umpire Mr. Joseph Faircloth was very just and impartial. Conley and Lyons were very effective. Hughes batted well. Sullivan made a dandy drive in the 8th that brought in 2 runs. Goodhue covered first like a veteran. Murphy hit just right.

ST. JOHNS.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Barron, 1b.	5	4	4	6	3	11	0	2																		
Donovan, ss.	5	2	2	3	4	1	0	1																		
Cunningham, 2b.	5	0	0	0	0	6	2	2																		
Hennessey, 1. f.	5	0	0	3	4	1	0	0																		
C. Ford, 3b.	5	1	2	2	1	4	1	1																		
O'Neil, c. f.	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1																		
O'Brien, r. f. 3b.	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0																		
Lyons, p.	4	0	0	0	0	1	9	2																		
Hayes, c.	5	2	1	1	0	5	4	1																		
Totals.	40	10	13	16	15	30	18	11																		

DETROITS.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Griffin, c.	6	2	5	3	9	7	2																			
Conley, p. 3b.	6	1	2	2	2	0	13	2																		
Goodhue, 1b.	6	1	1	1	12	0	2																			
Gray, c. f.	6	1	1	0	1	0	1	0																		
Jones, 3b. p.	5	0	2	2	0	1	3	2																		
Murphy, 2. f.	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1																		
Hughes, 1. f.	5	2	5	4	2	0	0	1																		
D. Ford, 2b.	5	1	1	1	2	5	2	1																		
Sullivan, r. f.	5	0	1	1	0	1	0	0																		
Totals.	48	10	18	18	11	30	26	10																		

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
St. Johns 1 3 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 10
Detroits 0 0 1 3 0 1 2 3 0 0 10

Earned runs, St. Johns 4, Detroits 2. 2 base hits Barron, Donovan, Hughes. Base on balls, Griffin, hit by pitched ball, O'Brien, Hayes. Passed balls, Griffin 4, Hughes 2. Wild pitches, Lyons 2, Conley 1, left on bases, St. Johns 2, Detroits 3. Struck out by Conley 35, Jones 2, Lyons 2. Umpire, Mr. Joseph Faircloth.

QUINCY OPERA HOUSE OPENING.

The new manager of the Opera House, formerly, Quincy Coliseum, informs us that he is willing to take the chances of trying the experiment, as to whether the citizens of Quincy will give a proper support to him in an endeavor to furnish a clean respectable place of amusement in their midst, presenting to them first class entertainments of popular and favorable known stars in the dramatic profession. He certainly stands out well, very well in fact. His opening attraction is one of the best. Nat Goodwin never fails to amuse and pleases all. In his line he has no equal. James O'Neill is to well and favorably known by all of our readers, to need words of praise at

our hands. His rendering of the play of Monte Cristo is reliable in the extreme. Although playing these companies on what is known as sharing terms, Manager Spear has guaranteed them that their share of the receipts shall not fall below the sum of \$300.00 each. This is the risk that he takes and we hope that he will be encouraged and supported in his praiseworthy endeavors to place before our citizens so fine a return for their money.

CATHOLIC SUNDAY SCHOOL STORIES.

Among the many social events of the season worthy of being recorded in the archives of pleasure may be mentioned the ninth annual picnic of the Catholic Sunday Schools of Quincy parish at Lovell's grove Aug. 17th. The day was all that could be desired for the occasion, and from an early hour in the morning could be seen the barges loaded with the merry pleasure-seekers from all parts of the parish going towards the picnic grounds. Arrived at the grove the devotees of terpsichore wended their way towards the spacious dance hall, there to "trip the light fantastic" to the inspiring strains of "Mullen's" orchestra. The floor was in charge of Adam Vogel, Eugene W. O'Connor, Edward Shay and John H. Dee, as managers. The lovers of the Athletic sports repaired to the grounds enclosed for this purpose and the sports were commenced at 11.30. Games for the S. S. boys only. 1-4 mile race, prizes \$1; 50 Geo. Cahill, 1st; J. Reardon, 2d.

3 standing jumps, prizes \$1; 50 Frank Ward, 35 ft. 4 in. 1st; Dan Ford, 25 ft. 2 in. 2d.

Potato race, prizes \$1; 50 Dan Ford, 1st; F. Ward 2d.

Small boys race, prizes \$1; 50 T. Shea, 1st; T. Bowler, 2d.

Three-legged race, prizes \$1; 50 Ward and Ford, 1st; Mullaney and Devany, 2d.

Afternoon games, for adults and members of the parish.

150 yard race, prizes \$2, and \$1. M. Barry, 1st; J. Farrell, 2d.

Standing high jump, prizes \$2, and \$1. W. Farrell, 4 ft. 8 in. 1st; J. Farrell, 4 ft. 7 in. 2d.

Running high jump, prizes \$2, and \$1. J. Farrell, 5 ft. 6 in. 1st; W. Farrell, 5 ft. 4 in. 2d.

3 standing jumps, prizes \$2, and \$1. W. Mullaney, 35 ft. 11 in. 1st; J. Farrell, 34 ft. 10 in. 2d.

Running hop step and jump, prizes \$2, and \$1. W. Mullaney, 38 ft. 1st; W. Farrell, 36 ft. 2 1/2 in. 2d.

Throwing a base ball for a special prize of \$10, given by Dr. J. M. Sheahan. First \$3, second \$2, and \$5, to the highest over 320 feet. This sport being new in this locality, there were a great many contestants who tried their muscle for honor and cash and the prizes were borne off by J. Farrell, 305 ft. 8 in. 1st, J. Daly, 293 ft. 2d. No contestant reaching 320 feet the extra \$5. was not awarded.

The best sport of the day and one in which a great amount of interest was taken was the base ball game between the married and single men of the parish.

Never did the Bostons in their palmiest days wield the ash so vigorously as did the married men in this game. T. Elock, captain of the team distinguished himself at the bat and he showed plainly that he had not forgotten his old time style of playing. The single men could not touch Phelan's deceptive curves and the victory after a five inning game rested with the married men by a score of 15 to 14. J. Barron umpired the game and A. Mischler was scorer.

The committee on sports were J. Byron, John Harkins and Thomas F. Ferguson.

The children, from their actions had a gala day and a number of prizes were distributed to the successful members of the different Sunday Schools. The picnic was over about 6 p. m., and the happy party which numbered 1500 returned to their homes well satisfied with the recreation they had at the ninth annual S. S. picnic of Quincy parish.

WEST QUINCY.

A large number of young men from here visited the fireman's master at Lynn.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burke have our congratulations upon the bouncing addition to their family.

John O'Connell of Bates Avenue has gone to Belfast, Maine, to take charge of a job of masonry for his father, on the water works.

The new bell has a clear sweet sound and its good presence reflects credit upon the energy of Mr. William Barry and his associates in pushing the matter before and during the last annual town meeting.

We call the attention of our superintendents of streets to the ruts on Copeland street and request him to do as good work on this neglected thoroughfare as he has done for other places where it is less needed.

Mr. Frank Walsh Jr., has his left arm broken and nearly lost his life while endeavoring to quiet a horse which had been frightened by the sudden outburst of the noisy salvation army. The injured member was set by Dr. Gilbert and is healing as fast as can be expected.

George O'Brien, Patrick McGuire and Patrick Quill have gone to Holyoke to work.

St. Mary's B. B. C. are to play the Cantons at Canton on Saturday September 3rd.

St. Mary's T. A. S. are going to have a dance on Labor night, for the benefit of their ball club.

Mrs. John Shovin corner of Robertson and Willard street has room for a few more nice boarders.

Misses Ellen Desmond and Mary Boyd have just returned from a delightful vacation spent at Fall River.

Movnihan and Breen have raised the end of their shed next to the street and have had them shingled.

Mr. Charles Thompson one of Cashman's teamster met with a very painful accident, breaking his arm while at work unloading his team at the depot, Saturday August 27.

Mrs. Daniel Manning an old resident of this part of the town who has lately undergone a surgical operation, having a cancer removed at the Mass. Gen. hospital is now rapidly recovering.

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Quincy Monitor.

VOL. II. NO. 7.

SOUTH QUINCY, OCTOBER, 1887.

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JULIAN THE APOSTATE

Julian proceeded without opposition to Constantinople, when he was immediately acknowledged emperor, as in all the provinces. The beginning of his reign was remarkable for the ardor with which he affected to redress the abuses of the late government; and it cannot be denied that he greatly improved, in a short time, many parts of the civil and military administration. But in this prince, good was always attended with evil. He aimed at nothing so much as the restoration of the worship of idols, and the destruction of the religion of Christ, which he had already publicly renounced. He pursued this two-fold object with incessant and unabated activity; though he endeavored to effect it more by dissimulation and artful measures, than by open force and violence. Whilst all favors were lavished on a crowd of miserable sophists and magicians by whom he was constantly surrounded, the Christians experienced nothing from him but contempt, vexations and disgrace. On all occasions he loaded them with insult, and openly violated in their rights of citizens, and from fair trial in the courts of justice; forbidding them to teach and to be taught in the schools; not admitting any one to offices of trust and authority; continually endeavoring to make secret orders to put to death those on whom other means of seduction had produced no effect.

Julian desired above all things to bring the charge of imposture on the predictions of our Saviour* and of the prophet Daniel concerning the entire and irreparable desolation of the temple of Jerusalem. Nearly three hundred years after it had been destroyed under Vespasian and Titus, he undertook to rise it from its ruins. Although the Jews had no great share in his affection, he invited them by a flattering letter, to concur in the enterprise; and, uniting efforts with promises, he sent a great number of workmen to Jerusalem, ordered his treasurers to furnish money and everything necessary for the rebuilding of the temple, and appointed one of his confidential officers, named Alypius, to enforce the execution of his orders.

The news was no sooner spread abroad, than the Jews, elated with joy, flocked from all parts of Jerusalem. Immense quantities of stone, brick, timber and other materials were prepared for the important work. When everything was in readiness, the workmen began to clear the ground, to dig up the earth, and to remove the old foundations; Jews of all ranks, young and old, women and children, shared in the labor, with so much eagerness, that some made use of silver pickaxes and spades, in honor of the undertaking. St. Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem, beheld these mighty preparations without anxiety. Full of confidence in the divine predictions, he said that the Jews, far from being able to rebuild their temple, would, on the contrary, fully verify the prophecy of Christ, by entirely removing the former foundations which still subsisted, and thus be instrumental in the literal fulfillment of what our Saviour had foretold, that of all this splendid temple there should not be left a stone upon a stone.

The trenches were now open, the new foundations were ready to be laid next morning, and the Jews already began to triumph; when, during the night, a sudden earthquake destroyed the trenches, overturned the adjacent buildings, and buried many workmen under the ruins; at the same time, the prodigious heaps of lime, sand and other materials which had been prepared, were scattered by whirlwinds. This first obstacle astonished the Jews, but did not conquer their obstinacy; and they again set to work, under the direction of Alypius. At this moment, from the bowels of the earth, near the foundation, there burst forth a flaming torrent and balls of fire, which dislodged the stones, melted the iron instruments, burned the workmen, and afterwards, running through the place amidst the multitude of spectators, consumed or suffocated the Jews, whom the avenging element singled out with a sort of instinct. This awful prodigy was often repeated, and what showed more and more visibly the supernatural intervention of the divine power, was that the fire reappeared whenever the work was resumed, and ceased only when the attempt was entirely given over.

There is not in all history a fact so certain and incontestable than this, as it happened, to use the words of an illustrious historian, in the presence of the whole world, and was equally attested by Christians, Jews and Gentiles. Many among the witnesses of this prodigious event, whether Jews or Heathens, confessed the divinity of Christ, and asked for baptism.

In the first place, it is true that earthquakes and the eruption of volcanic fire are commonly the mere consequences of the ordinary laws of nature, and that this attempt entirely failed, and that its failure was not a natural event, is so certain, and so well proved, and that it can be denied only by one who is ready to deny everything. In the first place, the fact is related by a great many contemporary writers, viz: St. Gregory Nazianzen, in the year immediately following the event, (*Orat. v. cont. Julian*); St. John Chrysostom, in several parts of his works, especially his first, fifth and sixth Discourses on Jews, where he appeals to eye-witness yet living; St. Ambrose, in his 10th Epistle, written A. D. 388, to the emperor Theodosius; Rufinus, in his Eccles. Hist. (b. i. c. 37, etc.); Philostorgius, the Arian, (b. vii. c. 14); Theodoret, the celebrated bishop of Cyre, (b. iii. c. 20); Socrates, (b. iii. c. 20); Sozomen, who says that many were still alive who had seen the splendid prodigy, (b. v. c. 22); etc.

This unanimous testimony of the Ecclesiastical historians is corroborated by that of the Jews and Gentiles. Rabbin Gans-Zenach and Gedaliah relate the fact with its principal circumstances; the latter especially, is clear, positive, and the more deserving of credit, as he transcribed what he wrote from the annals of his nation. Libanius, a friend and perpetual admirer of Julian, speaks in two places of earthquakes and dreadful accidents which had lately happened in Palestine. Julian himself in one of his letters confesses that he attempted to rise the Temple of the Jews from its ruins, and cannot help insinuating the insurmountable obstacles he met with, which obliged him to give up the enterprise.

Above all, we have the express testimony of Ammianus Marcellinus, another heathen and contemporary author, who writes thus in the 23d book of his History: "Whilst Alypius, assisted by the governor of the province, urged with vigor and diligence the execution of the work, fearful balls of fire frequently breaking out near the foundations, several times burned or scorched the workmen, and rendered the place inaccessible. The terrible element continuing in this manner obstinately to repel every effort, the undertaking was abandoned."

To such a mass of evidence what can be opposed, and what is really opposed by Gibbon and other infidels? Do they adduce against the fact just related, any thing I do not say evident, but even plausible; for instance, the contradictory statement of some historians worthy of credit? By no means; they merely appeal to the silence of some ancient authors who thought it was unnecessary to mention the wonderful event. But, when was it ever admitted that the silence of a few, and even of many, could destroy or even weaken the positive association of others among whom collusion was utterly impossible, of numerous and learned, contemporary and unexceptional vouchers? What can we believe in the annals of nations, in the transaction of human life, in courts of judicature, etc. if in order to obtain sufficient evidence of a fact, the express attestation of innumerable persons is required? This is certainly a strange rule of criticism. Nor is there less fallacy and absurdity in the affected doubts of our modern infidels, in their usual resource of a *maybe* or *perhaps*, in their vague charges of exaggeration, fanaticism, Christian credulity, and the like—what have such charges to do with an event equally important and notorious, with a fact openly proclaimed and recorded by a multitude of writers, at a time when innumerable witnesses were still alive, and when, it had not really taken place, it would have been related by none, by none have been believed?

Let us then conclude, with the learned Warburton, in his dissertation on this subject, that the defeat of Julian's attempt by fire and earthquakes, stands forth in a full blaze of evidence, and is as incontestable as any event mentioned in history. Either it must be admitted, or we must fall into the most extravagant scepticism, and reject altogether the exploits and conquests of Alexander, Julius Caesar, Charlemagne, etc., which indeed are not so well substantiated as the event in question.

But, if, admitting the existence of the fact, infidels deny, or like the same Gibbon, call in question its being a real miracle, this new paradox is as easily refuted as the former. For it is impossible that any sincere mind should not perceive a supernatural intervention of God, and a derogation from the ordinary laws of this visible world, in the event now before us, whether we consider it in its moral or in its physical circumstances.

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The boys wear that panted in their hats—alongside a bit of craps. But for a walk-away game, plenty of sight seeing, courteous treatment and a good time generally, that Montreal trip Saturday takes the whole business and is the child's red letter day.

THE QUINCY MODTOR.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BY

St. John's C. L. & A. Association.

Entered at the Post Office at Quincy, as Second Class Matter.

Advertising Agent, M. GUSS.

MA. JAMES J. COYLE. Subscription Agent.

SOUTH QUINCY, OCTOBER, 1887.

"WHY I AM A HEATHEN."

Under this heading a writer in the North American Review recently published a lot of trash which the sensible readers of this monthly must necessarily consider as by no means proving that the writer has made any kind of an argument for heathenism or against christianity. He assumes a christian name but his article bears intrinsic evidence of being written by a rabid disciple of Ingersoll, if not by the doughty Robert himself. This essay is most unfair and most sweeping in its statements, never giving any kind of proof beyond the mere assertion of the writer which amounts to simply nothing. We have to take his word and that only, when we do not even know who he is, or where he acquired his knowledge or by what system of comparison or statistics he reached his conclusion. Consequently since the diffusion of an anonymous writer is of no value since he has given no reliable authority for his statements which are preposterous on the face of them, his whole tissue of falsehoods vanishes before the least touch of examination.

To show his inconsistency he first rejects christianity on account of the multiplicity of sects and then immediately condemns Catholicism because it has too much religious unity and authority, although he admits that Catholicism is the oldest form of Christianity. By this concession he ought to understand that, if Catholicism is Christianity and is full of religious unity, and of authority to preserve that unity, it cannot be divided into a multiplicity of sects and therefore he shows his ignorance of real christianity and his utter lack of knowledge of a logical method of reasoning. He first condemns the multiplicity of Christianity and then finding that he runs up into Catholicism he straightway swallows his previous argument and boldly asserts a directly contrary one by condemning united Christianity. We scarcely know which he is, a fool or a knave. But he must consider the mental calibre of his readers to be of the lowest quality, if they can for a moment entertain such contradictory assertions.

He then takes up the worn out principle of uneducated non-catholics, that, "a system must be judged by the actions of those who do not live according to the laws and teachings of said system." We must then admit that the best and most exemplary citizens are those who violate every law possible either human or divine since these do not live up to the laws of the land any more than unfaithful christians observe Christ's law. Why should Christianity be judged by the actions of bad men which she condemns and which are directly contrary to her law any more than the state should be held up to derision because it imprisons violators of its laws? It is just as absurd as it is long only our infidels are unwilling to see it.

Another laughable passage is when the aristocratic writer pretends to be afraid to go to heaven because he may find repentant criminals there and they would shock and disgust such mild and decent souls as his. We are perfectly willing that he should take up his abode with the unrepentant reprobates in hell, if he prefers their company, which he probably does judging from the tone of his article. We consider that an intellectual infidel who spreads doctrines calculated to remove faith and the fear of God's punishment, we hold him to be responsible in a measure for the actions which follow logically from the adoption of such teaching, and that he is infinitely worse and deserving of immensely greater punishment than his ignorant dupes be they guilty of any kind whatever of gross animal sins. He does the devil's dirty work on earth and of course if he thinks the devil is good enough for him, why, let him enjoy his association. But we would rather have the company of the pharisees who have saved their soul, than of one who can boast even of Lucifer's society. It's a matter of choice, however.

He makes the assertion that there is more wickedness in one church district of a thousand people in New York than among a million heathen. Does he prove this? Not at all. He merely asserts it. How very easy it is to retort and say, what infidels themselves acknowledge, that there is more real genuine goodness and holiness in one single Catholic who faithfully loves and serves God, than exists in all living heathens together. The whole gist of his argument is this. In countries which are called christian there are bad prosperous men, consequently their evil mode of life must be attributed to christianity. No sane man could make such an assertion without laughing at the simplicity of those who would believe it. It would be as much as to say, that in christian countries men have no free will, have no power to sin, and that they all in every respect observe fully and justly the moral laws of christianity and the direct consequences of such practise these laws is the evil, sin, and villainy of these

men. The fact really is, however, that these very men whom he counts among his fellow heathens who believe just as he does and show their want of faith in christianity by paying no attention to its teaching and laws. Wong Chin Foo should not judge christianity by the bad actions of practical heathens living in a christian land, but if he were to be acquainted with a genuine Catholic who lives up faithfully to his religion, he would soon change his ideas and see the real difference between the pagan that he has painted and called christian and the real true Catholic christian.

THE "BRITISH" AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

This is a new political body which has lately been established in Boston, having for its ostensible purpose the naturalization of British residents in this country. It is somewhat singular that the promoters of this project, have been for so many years neglected by their duty to America, and at this late hour become conscious of their responsibility to the country that gives them shelter and protection. Their action is influenced more by "The fierce and fiery zeal."

The Convert of revenge can feed, than by patriotic motives, and the speakers at their meetings so declare in very emphatic terms. How much benefit the Republic will derive from such citizens remains to be seen. The name adopted by these gentlemen for this association is not at all a suitable one. It should be called the "English Tory Club of Boston." Its members pride themselves on being the serfs of the Gallo-Norman, aristocrats who compelled their Anglo-Saxon ancestors to wear collars on which their master's names were stamped; of the new importation of Dutch boers, imported into England by William of Orange; the Argyles and the Sutherlands, who used London law to rob their clansmen of the land of Scotland, and turn the farms of the Scots into game preserves for the London Cockneys, and the Clanricardes, Kennames, who are endeavoring by the aid of the layonet and the crowbar to root out the people of Ireland from their homes. The immediate occasion of bringing this body into existence, is that certain citizens of Massachusetts protested against the use of Faneuil Hall for these gentlemen, to be the scene where they prostrated themselves at the feet of the horde of German beggars that now lord it at the Court of the miser who occupies the throne of England, and who live on the life blood of the people—kindred of these Boston sycophants.

These men claim to be Britons. They may be Britons, or Scots, by blood, but they are "degenerate sons of noble sires." On festive days they listen with pride to the "Battle of Killcrankie," and "Bonnie Dundee," but how the spirits of William Wallace, Robert Bruce, or the Gallant Montrose, would blush with shame, if they were present at the Queen's Jubilee in Faneuil Hall.

The President of the body, said that the American people would soon learn that "we are with them heart and hand in every movement which is for the best interests of this country." America should be thankful for their afterthought. When the Republic needed help, these men were shielding themselves behind the English Consul, taking long vacations in Canada; or furnishing aid and comfort to the enemy by "running the blockade." The plank in their platform declaring their faith in the common school system, is thrown in as a sap to catch the prejudice of a certain class of penny politicians, who are barren of general intelligence, and keep harping on this question for want of any other. They also declare their intention to reform the condition of the corrupt city of Boston. It is evident that they do not admire the Boston Globe, nor Alderman Carroll, but how much their enmity will affect the newspaper, or the Aldermen remains to be seen. The Globe has not lost much of its circulation, and Mr. Carroll is pretty certain of being re-elected in his district.

It is well, that whatever motives influence these gentlemen to assume the responsibilities of citizenship, they become naturalized. They must take the oath of allegiance to America, and a future exigency, they will be amenable to the law of the land for any act of disloyalty. Their example ought to act as an inducement to many men who belong to the class which these men declare they are organized to oppose politically, and who outnumber the Tory brigade fifty to one; to at once take steps to avail themselves of the privileges held out to every honest man by the American Constitution. We have often heard the howls set up by a certain class of American newspapers, when any special opportunity was offered to foreign residents to take out their naturalization papers, but when the clerk of the United States Court attends at the headquarters of this association to sign their certificates, not a word of objection has been spoken by any one.

It makes a great difference whose ox is gored.

THE WOLLASTON GAME.

So many insinuations have been inserted in the Patriot and so much ignorance has been shown of the St. John's-Wollastons negotiations for a game that we think this little article

may be instructive. About four seasons ago a town league was formed for the championship of Quincy which the St. John's undoubtedly won. By a technicality and by a mean combination, that shall be nameless, the pennant was taken from our club. The only game the Wollastons ever won from the St. John's was that season of July 14th when our battery Kelly and Downey were both absent and we had to put in men who made no pretensions to pitch or catch. Our managers felt so insulted by this pennant wrong, that they declared they never again would associate in a game with those who had robbed them of their well earned honor and this plan has been carried out until this year. Finally considerable talk was heard about the Wollastons being champions of Quincy. This they never could be while the champion club was in existence and not defeated by them in a series of games. Finally nearly two months ago when the former managers consented to allow the boys to play, Mr. F. Littlefield was notified that the St. John's would play the Wollastons two games, one at South Quincy and one at Wollaston and dates were named. Mr. Littlefield could not arrange then, as one of these dates was filled. This was nobody's fault, but it effectually disposed of the notion that the St. John's were afraid to play the Wollastons before September 24th, as the Patriot insinuates. The Wollastons then wanted to arrange only one game to be played at Wollaston. The St. John's knowing that an immense crowd would attend and would bring a large amount of money to the home club, offered to go to Wollaston on the date named by Mr. Littlefield for the moderate sum of twelve dollars, but the Wollastons would not pay it. Now Mr. Patriot, which team squeaked? After this the Wollastons proposed two dates on one of which the St. John's were to play the Belmonts, and as the Wollastons were not willing to cancel their former date to please the St. John's, our managers felt no obligation to disappoint the Belmonts, in order to please the Wollastons. Finally on the day of the St. Mary's-Wollaston game, the date and price of a game at Wollaston for September 24th were agreed upon. Now we are perfectly willing to allow the public to judge if the St. John's have acted at all timidity in this matter.

Then we are accused of using the St. Albans players. The game at Wollaston was arranged nearly a month before the St. Albans' season would close, before we had any idea that these men would be at liberty and without any hint or promise of assistance from them. But if these players finished their work, and came home in time for the game, what sense is there in objecting to their playing in the club to which six of the nine men belonged before they ever dreamed of St. Albans and who have been members of the St. John's C. L. A. A. for years. We respectfully ask how many of the Wollastons of Sept. 24th, '87 live in Wollaston or have played with the club before this season. Doyle their pitcher is a professional from Marlboro Mass., where he shut out the Boston Blues last season 14 to 0. Colman is a Neponset man. Taylor also, we understand, Elgerton is a stranger. Whitecomb lives in Holbrook, Stearns in Boston, Westland in West Quincy, and the only real Wollaston man that we can find, are the Littlefield Bros. Six real St. John's, against two real Wollastons. The Patriot probably thinks the Wollastons could defeat the "regular" St. John's as it calls them. Well, if the Patriot, or the Wollastons can raise fifty dollars, Mr. T. Ford of the St. John's can raise fifty more to put up, that the St. John's can defeat the Wollastons, each club to use only those players who have taken part with their respective clubs in actual games during the season of 1887, and previous to the game of September 24th, the managers to show their score books and take oath to this effect. Let us hear from you soon.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

READ AT THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE PEOPLE, HELD IN OPEN ASSEMBLY.

Constitutional law is that function of a government from which all political law takes form, the creator of all jurisdiction invested in political law, and comes in direct authority from the people as a sovereign body.

Political economy as a science treats of the methods by which mankind brings into use for its benefit, through development and exchange, the natural products of the earth. As a law it devises means by which the various branches of industry are to be conducted for the mutual benefit of the people at large.

Political economy, then, reduced to law, is the authoritative method taken by the people, as a political body, through their representatives or otherwise, to promote the common welfare of that body politic. Its opposite, then, must necessarily be political extravagance and public profligacy.

The organic law of the land may be ever so just and wholesome to the masses of the people, while the prevailing political policy may be, to the contrary, by favoring one class of citizens and oppressing that of another; through discriminating laws, fostering one branch of industry at the depletion of another; and yet this pernicious policy may be in conformity to the fundamental law, and, at the same time, be economical in public expenditures in a financial sense; but it is, none the less, public profligacy still, for the fact that one branch of business is being impoverished to fatten that of another, and what should be a public benefit is simply a private gain to a favored few.

This policy is strongly exemplified in our high protective tariff laws, national banking system, and the eminent domain laws of some of the States which favor corporations with the right of way through and upon premises of private individuals without proper restraint, and without adequate redress for the parties thus affected.

Political economy proper is a policy that effects all classes in like proportion to the individual interest and wealth of each and every subject, a wise distribution of the public funds to that end, that all classes and localities shall share alike in its benefits.

This prosperity and strength of a government consist in the welfare of the people, therefore a nation is one class of its citizens grow rich at the individual expense of another. It is simply a transfer of property and a concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, and the impoverishment of the many; the satisfaction of the one and the discontent of the other; the contention of both and the final disruption of all. This is evidently the effect of protection and fostered monopoly. Its tendency cannot be favorable toward national progress when the guaranty of vested rights is thus affected and the public confidence thus trifled with, the only incentive being the love of gain with the rich and the sting of want with the poor.

Each element of the public industry must grow in like proportion in order to promote a healthy condition of society; and in order to perpetuate that condition each factor of the public interest must be nourished at a ratio proportional to its importance as a factor.

Resources exist through the economy of nature, from which all wealth is produced through the economy of labor.

Wealth is that which is necessary to the life, comforts and well-being of man, viz.: food, clothes, shelter, land, ornaments, etc. It is something developed or wrought through physical exertion and mental effort.

Money is a medium of exchange of one article of wealth for that of another—a representation of wealth, but not the thing itself. Wealth creates money, but money does not create wealth, and is valueless where there is no wealth to exchange it for. Gold is no wealth within itself, but becomes so only with the stamp of money on its face. It is wealth as a metal and money as a coin.

Capital is a concentration of wealth as a means to the production of more wealth—simply a lever in the hands of labor.

Labor is the motive power that drives the whole machinery of production; hence labor is the standard of all values. For example: A pound of fine needles is worth many times its weight in gold, while a similar comparison exists, but at an inverse ratio, with the two metals in their crude state.

Labor being the producer of all wealth, it necessarily follows, then, that capital is but an auxiliary of labor; however, it becomes a joint partner with labor when it is necessary as a means of concentrating labor for the production of wealth that cannot otherwise be produced, or as a means of operating machinery in place of manual force. But it has no market where labor has no demand for it.

Labor and capital consolidated for the special purpose of production become jointly interested in production, each depending on the other for an existence; one being as necessary to the enterprise as the other and both being equally responsible. Therefore, there should be one equal voice in all matters concerning the common cause. Difficulties arising between the two should be arbitrated to the satisfaction of both. Neither should be allowed to dominate and extort over the other. And where the profits are not fairly shared, through the greediness of one or the initialiation of the other, the strong hand of the law should interfere in behalf of justice and force them to arbitrate, and protect the weak from the impositions of the strong. Humanity demands it and justice awards it.

It is the impetus that equal chances with our fellow-men in the evidence of reward give to progress; that develops and builds up the sterling wealth of a country, and the patriotism of well-used citizens that defend it.

Wealth accumulated by the legitimate results of business and domestic economy, by honest competition in trade, and by the natural advantages in the demand and supply of the products of the earth through the

medium of exchange of one article of commerce for that of another, is the foundation stone of all national greatness and domestic happiness—the key-note and musical cord to the public harmony. It is the grand purpose for which governments are instituted. It builds schools for the advancement of mankind in the arts and sciences, and elevates humanity to higher planes of civilization. It cultivates refinement, and sows the seed of taste and culture broadcast on the public. It builds churches and lays out gardens and parks for the public enjoyment. It helps to open up new avenues to wealth and enterprise, and adds untold and inestimable beauty and comfort to the home and fireside. It is the main-spring of national progress—the artery through which runs the life-blood of civilization; the protector of vested rights, and the leverage that stimulates man to self-improvement—socially, morally and intellectually. It nerves him to grapple with the great problems of the age, and to keep pace with the progress of civilization; to surmount the difficulties and wrestle with the obstacles that lie in the road to fortune and eminence.

But, on the other hand, aggregated wealth, fostered and sustained by public authority and at the direct expense of the masses of the people, is a curse to mankind. It has been the bane of all free institutions, from the remotest antiquity down through all ages to the present time. It proved the downfall of the once great and powerful nations of Greece and Rome—in fact, the overthrow of all the great nations of the earth that have been swept away and are known no more, save through the annals of history and by the crumbling ruins of their once mighty cities and fortresses, can be traced to this same self-corrupting influence.

Ancient Carthage the Queen city and metropolis of the Mediterranean, in her day was, as result of the Punic wars, leveled to the earth, and her citizens put to the sword through the jealousy of Roman pomp and the avariciousness of Roman greed.

Archimedes, the great philosopher and engineer, of Syracuse, while at work in his studio, fell by the sword at the hands of a Roman vassal. Yet Rome herself yielded to a worse fate—the cancer-worm of corruption and delinquency of the patricians.

The pomp of kings and the vanity of courts owe their despotie sway to the support of this train of human vampires—representatives of aggregated wealth. The public indignation of an exasperated people vented itself in the French revolution of 1792-'93, which spread consternation throughout the kingdom, and shocked humanity with almost an indiscriminate slaughter of human beings, the victims of insatiable mobs thirsting for blood, in revenge as a redress of grievances for the wrongs the people were suffering from the oppression of aggregated wealth, sustained by those in high authority.

It was one mighty outburst of downtrodden humanity let loose in a perfect whirlwind of unmitigated fury, in the wake of which followed an army of vagabonds, thieves and cut throats. Reason fled and anarchy reigned, and the wildest theories took possession of the minds of good men, while the assassin stalked abroad and mounted the throne in his demonic triumph.

This same evil is fast stamping out of existence Spain as a nation, and has already doomed Portugal to political insignificance.

It has held Ireland in servile bondage for generations past; and with equal safety the same can be said of the Russian peasantry; and I almost said that free America will not be far behind if some radical check is not put upon the evil tendency of our political policies.

This colossal monster of combined wealth arrayed against the common interest of the masses of the people is but the twin and entering wedge of dynasties and the common enemy of popular government. It enslaves the ignorant and maddens the educated. It is detrimental to universal prosperity, and weakening to the public strength. It fosters disloyalty, antagonizes patriotism, invites anarchy, stuffs the ballot-box, disturbs the morals, and withdraws the price of honest dealing. It does more, with the slimy hand of monopoly, filled with filthy lucre it never earned it reaches out, even to the most humble calling, and silences competition in all branches of traffic; destroying the small dealer in all chances of trade. And in the same mandate it dictates to the consumer what he shall pay for bread, and to the producer what he shall sell it for. It draws the forbidden line of demarcation between wealth and poverty, and alienates the people from the common brotherhood in the cause of universal freedom. It pays homage to royalty, stultifies wisdom, ostracizes ignorance, and laughs at beggary. It corrupts politics, it corrupts the press, it corrupts the court, and it desecrates the pulpit. It does more still: It justifies lawlessness and crime to meet the ends of avaricious gain; it stoops to dishonesty and knavery through the venality of hired perjury and public treachery; it is the concealed dagger that stabs in the back the conscientious of-

ficial—the foul hand that drags prostrate to the dust the banner of political party and public philanthropy it barters money for human rights and shadows virtue with harlotry and reprobation.

In this manner it may be wisely said, that "money is the root of all evil."

FAMILY AND CIVIC TOPICS.

To Publishers of the Monitor.

The question is often heard in a slangy way, What are we here for? Presumably for many purposes if the question refers to man's abode on the earth. It is a question that can be asked in all seriousness of the whole people, and to us, as citizens of Quincy, it should bring thoughts that will ripen into right action.

Well, what are we here for? As individuals, I answer, to honor and worship God, to obey the laws of the country we live in, to be good people at home, kindly and loving to all, and in our town or city to be of some mutual aid and assistance. To the kindly and loving at home, is a duty as binding upon us, as is our duty to be sober, temperate and self supporting. As is the home so are the people who compose it. Happy homes make good citizens. Happy homes make a friendly people, for the harsher qualities of the mind melt away in the sunshine of happiness.

Happy persons must be virtuous persons, for vice cannot be happy. So we are here as individuals to be happy and virtuous.

As citizens of the town, we are here to consider the town as our home, and it is our duty to be careful and considerate of what other members of our community believe is important to them, as it is to consider what we believe is of moment to any one in the home.

We are all bound together by certain interests in our town as we are by others interests bound together in the family and as a united family is a beautiful sight, so would a united town be a beautiful sight.

In family matters when differences occur, every one thinks every effort should be made to heal the differences and restore harmony. In our larger family, when any differences occurs, it appears as if every effort was directed to making the differences greater. As in a family, each one should be allowed to present his views of affairs common to all, so in the town, respectful and sympathetic attention should be accorded to any body of citizens, who think their view on any public measure ought to be generally considered.

I know your paper reaches a large number of people who often feel that they are not fairly dealt with, by those who have been more successful. To them, I can only say that they must quietly but firmly insist on respectful hearing of any question they deem important enough to bring up for the town's consideration.

By insisting on their rights manfully, with a determination not to put off, except when they are convinced they are in the wrong, is a good way to secure harmony, for such a course would insure respect, and people who are respected, are generally well treated. We are here for comfort, and convenience, to get a hundred cents on a dollar if we can, and to give the same too; to have the best possible town government, to feel that we are second to none, to do our duty without shirking, and to assist a neighbor to do his duty if he needs help.

We are to be helpful, never tiring of great patience, giving our countenance to all that is good, and we are to be all this for ourselves singly, and for each other collectively. These are few of the many things we are here for.

A CONSTANT READER.

HONESTY IN POLITICS.

The political campaign of 1887, has opened, both parties have chosen their standard bearers, and the side shows are sending round their handbills, to attract some share of the notoriety attached to newspaper reports of speeches and resolutions. It is remarkable that in politics so little regard is paid to the courtesies of life, or to the respect for truth, which ought to be held sacred by every honorable man. In a community of intelligent freemen, there must be differences of opinion on matters of public interest; men may be sincerely devoted to the public welfare, and differ widely in regard to the measures required to benefit the nation, or the district, but no one has a right to attribute dishonest motives to an opponent, to use dishonorable tricks or to make false statements, in order that the man, or the party he supports may win. We have heard gentlemen make statements upon the platform before election, which they themselves had no belief in, and make charges against their opponents of the vilest character, which they knew to be false, for the purpose of prejudicing voters to support their friends, or to defeat their rivals; men who would no more tell a falsehood in private life, or cheat a person in a mercantile transaction, than they would attempt suicide. Another sad feature in American politics, is, that a poorman, no matter how well qualified or intelligent he may be, has small hopes of being elected to any

responsible office. We see in the papers every day allusions to the "barrel," and direct intimations that the man with the deepest purse has the best show to win. We have seen in the last legislature, how money influenced the passing of the act for the division of the town of Beverly, and how little the exposure of their action affected those who were engaged in the dirty work. We see every year the increasing influence of the "lobby," in state and national politics, and no one can tell when this noisome plague of corruption will end. If not checked, this ulcer will certainly destroy the Republic.

It must be confessed, that the people themselves are the prime cause of this terrible abuse. When election time comes round, many of the voters are willing to lend a ready ear to the orator who represents a ten, or a fifty dollar bill; who can pay for torch-lights, and oyster suppers, and all the little extras that are common during an exciting election. The man who can furnish a "good time," is generally well received, and his candidacy is supported by weighty and convincing arguments, against which a poor man, no matter how eloquent, or patriotic he may be has no chance of success. Men who have acquired money, generally have an eye to profit, and when they purchase their position, of course they are on the lookout to get a *quid pro quo* for their outlay. When a railway corporation wants a subsidy; when a portion of the inhabitants of a town wish to live by themselves and escape the general taxation a fund is raised "to pay expenses," legislators are interviewed, champagne suppers are in order, and sometimes a few thousand shares of stock are distributed, where they can do the most good;—by these means the speculative politician gets back his principal, invested in politics, with usurious interest. It is hard to blame the man who thus trades on the votes of his constituents, he bought his position, and the man who sold it to him, have no right to complain of the profit he receives.

All men who have ever distinguished themselves by receiving subsidies for their votes, have been elected by the working men of this country. We are told that these men are men of culture and wealth, who have leisure to attend to public business, and that a poor man could not spare the time from his business, to accept a public position. This is a poor excuse, a member of Congress receives about \$5000, per annum; some of them complain that the salary is too small, but a great many workmen would be only too glad to live on half the sum, and be able to keep himself respectable even in Washington. The fault is not at the top of the tree, it is in the root. The voter when he intends to select a person to represent him, ought to make it a rule that a man who is lavish with his money to corrupt voters, is prepared to sell himself to the highest bidder, when the opportunity offers. When the voters of this country feel that when a man offers to spend large sums of money, to get an office, he is certain to abuse the confidence of his constituents, and he ought to be defeated at the polls. When we have a people, who are all over the country, and will act up to the principle that the suffrage is a religious trust, the lobby is certain to die a natural death, and special legislation for monopolies will be a thing of the past. Honest voters, will have honest representatives.

A wealthy manufacturer denotes \$1,000 to help pay off some church debt, and his pious act is published in all the newspapers. The next day he reduces the wages of his mill operatives, so that in a month his \$1,000 donation is replaced three-fold. This is not published in the newspapers. So it goes throughout society. Whatever is given us direct we see, what is given indirectly is unnoticed. In the industrial world the advocate of mere trade unionism sees only the advance of his wages, and reckons on so much addition to the good things of life it measures, taking no account of the advance in the price of what he eats, wears and what shelters him, or the additional tax imposed for the advanced salary of the place-holder. So he phots along like the stupid animal turning the treadmill, always going but never advancing, and the greater the speed the faster lies the platform from beneath his feet.

Statistical reports fix the average duration of life for the different vocations as follows, viz: For laborers and job workmen 32 years, stonecutters, sculptors, compositors and lithographers 41, shoemakers and tailors 44, locksmiths, blacksmiths and joiners 47, carpenters, masons and housepainters 49, bakers, beer brewers and butchers 54, gardeners, sailors and fishermen 58. The average for professional men shows on the whole a more encouraging result, viz: For physicians 29 years, teachers 57, clergymen 67.

A 12-year old boy near Springfield Mo., who was bitten by a rattlesnake, was saved from the effects of the poison by the application of raw flesh of five chickens to the wound, and by drinking a quart of whiskey.

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POST OFFICE BOXES

QUINCY, 552

WYOMOUTH, 112

EAST BRAINTER, 9

BASE BALL

Saturday, Sept. 3d, the St. Johns visited Belmont and were defeated by a score of 11 to 8. It seems our luck when we go away from home, to play on the worst grounds imaginable. The Belmont field is simply a swamp, so much so, that during the practice before the game, a ball was knocked to centre field which struck the ground and sunk so far in it that the fielders could not find it. The grounds are also very rough, the pitcher's box being nearly two feet below the home plate. Most of the right field is in a street raised about four feet above the grounds and fenced, beyond which is another swamp making a short cut for a home run. The field is also laid out so the sun is full in the face of all the players except the catcher and the batter. But this does not entirely account for our defeat. The Belmonts are by far the best hitting team that we have met this year, and play a great fielding game. On the contrary Barry, Farrell, Donovan and Hennessy were away off in batting, and astonished everybody by their poor work with the stick. Cloney seemed afraid to pitch swiftly in the first part of the game and was very wild at times, giving seven men their base on balls, and hitting two others. The third innings was the fatal one, when by good bunching of hits and aided by costly errors, the Belmonts rolled up six runs. It was well that they got their lead, because our boys got mad with their own poor showing and braced up in a way that made Belmont tremble until the last man in the game was out. With the score nine to one against them, the boys began to play like the St. Johns and soon came up with a burst of speed. The Belmonts did little after the third inning, but their lead gave them the game. Videto caught, batted and ran bases in grand style. White and Ellison also finding the ball in great shape. Apollonio played a fine game on third. Barry and Farrell made phenomenal catches and Cloney and Hughes led the batting. In actual hits the St. Johns outbatted the Belmonts making 12, total 16 hits, against 9, total 11 for the Belmonts. But alas! those costly and needless errors and the stupider kind of base running threw away the game. Cray was umpire and gave perfect satisfaction to the Belmonts and although many of his decisions were close, the St. Johns generally got the worst of them. But we believe he intended to be just and gave what he thought was right. The score:

	A	R	E	R	T	R	F	O	A	E
Cloney, p.	5	0	2	2	2	2	8	4		
Barrell, c.	4	2	3	3	4	8	2	0		
Barry, s.	5	0	0	0	2	1	1	1		
Barron, lb.	4	1	2	2	2	11	0	0		
Hennessy, l. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		
Hughes, c. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Mulligan, r. f.	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	1		
Forl, lb.	4	1	1	1	2	1	2	0		
Grignon, 2b.	4	2	2	3	1	3	5	0		
Totals.	38	7	12	15	11	27	19	6		

	A	R	E	R	T	R	F	O	A	E
Kearns, c. f.	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
Gurney, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	3	5	1		
Donovan, s.	4	1	0	0	0	2	4	2		
Dryant, p.	4	2	2	0	1	7	1	1		
G. Cunningham, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	4		
Condit, l. f.	4	0	1	1	1	1	0	0		
H. Cunningham, c.	0	2	2	1	4	4	0	0		
Stearns, r. f.	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		
Christon, lb.	2	0	1	1	0	13	0	1		
Totals.	30	1	8	8	2	27	22	9		

Innings, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
St. Johns, 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 2-7
Atlantics, 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1
Earned runs, St. Johns 4. Two base hit, Grignon. Three base hit, Mulligan. Double plays, Donovan, G. Cunningham and Christon, Gurney and Christon, Grignon and Barry. Base on balls, Barrell, Christon. Hit by pitched ball, Barrell, Christon, G. Cunningham, Christon. Passed balls, Barrell 3, Cunningham, 1. Wild pitches, Cloney 1, Bryant 1. Left on bases, St. Johns 4, Atlantics 5. Struck out by Cloney, 5; by Bryant, 3. Umpire P. Cray.

The game Sept. 10th, between the St. Marys and the Westlons, excited great interest, as each nine claimed the championship of Quincy, which was never taken from the St. Johns, except by the brilliant genius, who attempts to get ball news for the esteemed "Patriot". The Westlons flushed with a few victories felt too proud to honor the St. Marys with a game, thinking that the West district boys could not make a respectable showing against them. It must be remembered that the St. Marys started very late in the season and in spite of many difficulties have made a fine record. It is the opinion of all unprejudiced persons who attended the game, that if Connor had received proper support behind the bat, the St. Marys would have easily vanquished the Westlons. Coleman's poor backstop work was owing to sickness during the game and very sore hands, which made it torture for him. As it was, the Westlons were pretty badly scared and were glad to crawl out of a very small hole. After the game the St. Marys wanted to arrange another on the West Quincy grounds, but their request was not considered. The Westlons felt happy to get out of the game as they did and had no notion of risking almost certain defeat, if they faced the boys again. Never mind! Perhaps next season a series of games can be arranged, and the St. Marys will be on hand and right side up. Coleman, Callahan, O'Brien and Barron did some fine hitting. The Westlons could do nothing with Connor's curves, none of them fanning the air. There is a team in Atlantic, that thinks it is too strong for anything in Quincy, except the St. Johns, and would like to arrange games with the Westlons, or St. Marys, for second place in town. They played the St. Johns an intensely close and exciting game on Labor day, and claim second position among the ball teams of Quincy. Henry Cunningham is manager.

	A	R	E	R	T	R	F	O	A	E
Videto, c.	6	3	3	3	3	12	4	0		
Callahan, lb.	5	1	1	1	0	5	0	0		
Apollonio, 2b.	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	0		
White, c. f.	5	1	5	4	2	0	0	0		
Frost, s.	5	1	1	1	1	3	3	0		
Murphy, l. f.	5	0	2	3	0	1	0	0		
Fowler, r. f.	5	2	1	0	1	0	1	0		
Deane, 2b.	5	2	2	2	1	2	2	0		
Ellison, r. f.	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	0		
Totals.	42	11	16	18	8	26	20	5		

	A	R	E	R	T	R	F	O	A	E
Cloney, p.	5	2	4	7	0	0	11	4		
Barron, lb.	5	0	0	1	0	10	0	2		
Barry, s.	5	0	1	1	0	2	1	0		
Farrell, r. f.	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	1		
Donovan, 2b.	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	2		
Hennessy, l. f.	4	1	1	1	2	0	1	0		
Gurney, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2	5	1	0		
Hughes, c. f.	4	1	1	2	0	1	0	1		
Cunningham, c.	4	1	1	1	0	6	7	3		
Totals.	39	8	13	17	5	27	26	14		

Earned runs, Belmonts, 5; St. Johns, 4. Two base hits, Murphy, Hughes. Three base hit, White. Home run, Cloney. Bases on balls, Donovan, Callahan, Apollonio, Murphy, Fowler, Deane, Ellison (2). Hit by pitched ball, Callahan, Apollonio. Passed balls, Linde, 2; Cunningham, 5. Wild pitches, Cloney, 2; Fowler, 1. Left on bases, Belmonts, 8; St. Johns, 2. Struck out by Fowler, 9; by Cloney, 10. Umpire, P. Cray.

For a long time some of our members have cherished the notion that a team could be raised in Atlantic which would wipe the earth with the St. Johns. All they needed was a battery. With this in view, they hired Bryant the crack Boston pitcher and arranged a game which was played on the morning of Sept. 5th, Labor day. Quite a vacancy was made in the St. Johns by the absence of Cunningham, Donovan, Farrell and Griffin but Bryant was batted steadily right through the game. Cloney and Barrell were remarkably well matched and did wonderful work. Barry was weak at the bat. Barron did great work, and Mulligan did some excellent sprinting when he hit a whack of a three bagger. Ford played a good cool game and threw finely to first. Hughes made a splendid line throw from centre field to home plate cutting off Cuniff. But the boss second baseman ever seen on our grounds is Grignon. Let the ball go where it might, he was there too, and some of his stops were simply marvellous. He hit the ball every time he went to the bat and got in his single and then a two base hit as coolly as if he was eating pie. A little practice would make a great player of him. For the Atlantics, Gurney was great at third, one throw from left field to first base bringing deserved applause. Bryant and Henry Cunningham were a fine battery and hit well. Christon made some magnificent stops of badly thrown balls. Cuniff was bound to get a run if speed could do it. Donovan played a neat game at short and Kearns drove a ball over second that had strawberries on it. Three pretty double plays occurred, one in the second inning when Ford and Mulligan got cramps from Donovan, George Cunningham and Christon, another in the third when Gurney died out to Grignon who caught Hughes' fly and threw out Hennessy at first. Cray was umpire and gave perfect satisfaction. It was a close and sharp game, one in which no mistake could be tolerated with safety.

	A	R	E	R	T	R	F	O	A	E
Cloney, p.	5	2	1	1	0	11	4			
Griffin, c.	5	2	3	3	1	10	1	6		
Barron, lb.	4	1	2	2	8	0	0			
Barry, s.	5	2	1	1	0	3	2			
Farrell, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Gurney, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2	1	1			
Donovan, l. f.	4	1	0	1	1	0	0			
Hooper, 2b.	4	1	1	2	2	3	2			
Hughes, c. f.	4	0	0	0	0	1	2			
Total	39	10	9	10	24	20	17			

	A	R	E	R	T	R	F	O	A	E
Martin, c.	5	1	2	3	2	9	2	6		
J. French, lb.	5	2	1	1	1	10	0			
Clapp, s.	4	1	2	1	0	3	4			
Maloney, 2b.	5	0	2	2	0	1	0			
S. French, 2b.	5	1	0	0	1	3	1			
Baldwin, l. f.	5	1	0	0	0	1	0			
Pratt, r. f.	4	2	2	2	0	0	0			
Holbrook, p.	4	1	2	3	0	12	5			
Hall, c. f.	4	1	1	1	1	0	0			
Total	41	10	12	14	7	24	20	17		

Innings, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
St. Johns, 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 2-7
Lovells, 1 0 1 2 1 2 2 1-10
Earned runs, St. Johns 2, Lovells 1. Two base hits, Martin, Holbrook. Base on balls, Griffin, Clapp, Pratt (2). Hit by pitched balls, Barron, Clapp. Passed balls, Griffin 6, Martin 6. Left on bases, St. Johns 5, Lovells 6. Struck out by Cloney 7, by Holbrook 10. Umpire P. Cray.

Four seasons ago, the St. Johns clearly established their right to the championship of Quincy and until this season no one has questioned it. This year the "Patriot" reporter has endeavored to boost up the congenial Westlons into the first place by means of squibs and innuendoes in his paper. Talk is cheap, but deeds are what count. It takes more than "Patriot" notes to win the championship and most people in town think that the Westlons are the weakest club in Quincy. Our opinion is that the St. Marys or Atlantics would very soon put a damper on Westlons could they arrange a series of games. But for a crushing, annihilating defeat, which ought forever to bury Westlons as a ball club, the St. Johns victory Sept. 24, at Westlons was the dumping of an immense crowd was in attendance, all West, Centre and South Atlantic to cheer the St. Johns and of course Westlons supporters, were decidedly in the minority. The St. Johns went to bat, Raddy struck out, Long hit a scorching left field for two bags, Downey foud tipped out and Brennan out from Whitcomb to Taylor. Codman struck out, Doyle sent a pop fly which Long squeezed and F. Litchfield struck out. In the second, Barrell and Mulligan struck out, gritty Dan got his base on balls, stole second, Barry hit a daisy over second, but J. Roche struck out leaving both men on bases. For Westlons, E. Litchfield knocked a fly, which plump Larry caressed, Taylor hit to left and Mulligan's jaw dropped with the ball, but Dan and Billy caught Taylor stealing second and arrested him. Whitcomb struck out, and perhaps the St. Johns friends did not shout. In the third the fun commenced, Westland threw Raddy out at first, Long made another rattling single, Downey got by tiring out Doyle, Billy started for third, Larry for second and roosted safely. Brennan died out to Taylor, then Tommy got ugly and by a glorious drive between centre and left for two bags, brought in two runs, then came home on Mulligan's bang for single. Dan hit a liner to left which would have killed a man if he tried to get it on the fly, but Stern made a grand stop on the ground, threw to Westland who cut off Lake at third. It had been pretty cold up to this, but the St. Johns' friends warmed the air and themselves, by clapping, shouting, and jumping. The Westlons went out in regular order. Barry hit to Westland and was out at first. Long Roche got first on balls, stole second, Raddy out Doyle to Taylor, then Long slammed another murderous two bagger, bringing J. Roche home. Downey hit a slow one to Westland, who fumbled it and Larry was safe, then Brennan shut his teeth, hammered the ball safe, bringing home Long and Downey, he stole second, and walked over the home plate on Barrell's second splendid hit for two bases. Mulligan put up a fly for Edgerton leaving Barrell on base. Four more runs and St. Johns stock sky high. E. Litchfield was the only one who reached first for Westlons this inning and he was left by Taylor's out. Fifth inning, Dan Roche hit an easy one to Doyle and was out at first. Barry got in another single and came in on J. Roche's magnificent drive way down towards Braintree for three bases. He did not want to tire himself and sat on third to get his wind. Raddy was mad clean through. He had not yet got a hit, he stomped his feet and hit a safe one that kept Edgerton in his jersey warm for the rest of the game. J. Roche crossed home plate on Raddy's hit. Long and Downey went out on foul tips. For Westlons, Whitcomb hit one to short right, which Barry sprouted for and threw to Brennan. Umpire Cray said safe but it was a mighty close shave. Edgerton out, J. Roche to Brennan, Stone and Westland struck out. 6th inning, Brennan found the ball again for a clean hit, stole second, Barrell struck out, Mulligan out Edgerton to Taylor, Dan Roche hit another corker, bringing Brennan home, Barry out on foul tip. For Westlons, Codman got a hit, Doyle died out to Mulligan, Codman stole third, E. Litchfield hit by pitched ball took first. Then there was a twinkle in the eyes of Dan Roche, Billy Long and Jimmy Brennan. They knew just what was coming to happen. Litchfield started to steal second, Dan threw to Billy, Codman did not seem decided whether to run in from third or not, but when he saw Billy throw not to home but to Jimmy, his courage came back and off he went for home striving desperately to save Westlons from a shut out. Jimmy took no more notice of Litchfield, but turned like a flash, threw grandly to Dan who stood waiting for Codman to come and he killed. It was the most magnificent play ever seen in Quincy and how the spectators laughed roared and even hugged each other. St. Johns 10, Westlons 0. Capt. Litchfield thought Doyle could not pitch well enough and so put Westland into the box. Then the knowing ones began to grin. They knew what was coming, J. Roche banged him. Raddy slammed out a three baser, Johnny came in, Long went to first on balls, stole second, Downey hit by a pitched ball took first, Brennan walloped out another hit bringing Raddy and Long, Barrell with his little stick brought in Larry and Tom came in on Lake's double. Dan went to first on balls, Barry brought in Luke and Dan, J. Roche at last out on fly to Doyle, Raddy got first

off Luke at third. It had been pretty cold up to this, but the St. John's friends warmed the air and them- selves, by clapping, shouting, and jumping. The Wallastons went off in regular order. Barry hit to West- land and was out at first. John Roche got first on balls, stole second, Ruddy out Doyle to Taylor, then	ST. J. 6 2 3 3 0 3 0
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Quincy Opera House.

W. G. SPEAR, Manager.

Thursday Evening, Oct. 13, '87

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QUINCY LOCALS.

The twins "Harry and Larry" are united once more.

A concrete sidewalk has been laid in front of the Baxter block on School street.

The addition to Mrs. Kincaid's dry goods store at South Quincy is nearly completed.

Mr. John Brosnahan has returned from Fitzwilliam N. H. where he has been spending the summer.

A crossing has been laid half way across Hancock street at Pierce's corner. Why not finish the job?

The St. Johns play at Holbrook next Saturday, at a benefit game for the managers of the Holbrooks.

The Quincy Lawn Tennis Club has closed its first season very successfully. Its grounds off Elm street have been kept in a fine condition during the summer.

The New York Mirror of October 1, 1887, prints Manager Spear's Private Circular. They are responsible publishers and if they who feel grieved want damages, why do they not sue this responsible dramatic organ.

Overcoats are in great demand and the cold weather will remind many of the boys that the best place to spend the winter is in the St. John's hall. Come up boys and pass in your names. The more the merrier. The fire is going every night.

Norcross Bros., who are building the Nickerson Mansion at Dedham, have purchased Fuller's quarry at West Quincy and brought most of their stone-cutters from Dedham to the quarry. As many of the men belong in the town the change was very agreeable.

The Road Commissioners are making a fine road of Hancock street north of the Butler estate, using the steam roller and stone crusher to a good advantage. Money spent on roads in such a manner, is not wasted as with a little attention the road will last many years.

The Quincy branch of the National Irish League held an enthusiastic anti-coercion meeting on Sunday evening, Oct. 23. Hon. Josiah Quincy and Mr. J. J. Donovan addressed the meeting and Rev. F. A. Frigolietti made a ringing speech which was loudly applauded.

Saturday afternoon, Sept. 17th, as Warren Dunbar and Andrew Gardner were riding on Water street, their horse slipped his bridle and ran, throwing them to the ground. The horse continued down Hancock street to the square where he was stopped. Mr. Dunbar and his companion were considerably shaken up, but escaped injuries.

Houses are being erected in South Quincy this fall, as fast as ever, especially in the neighborhood of the ball ground. The town has made a great mistake in not purchasing this piece of land as in a few years land in that vicinity will be very scarce and such a piece will be much needed for a district park or recreation ground.

On Saturday, Sept. 24, the Road Commissioners gave a hearing on the petition of H. M. Federhen, and others, on the location of a Street Railway. Messrs. King, Federhen, Merrill and others appeared in favor and there were not any remonstrants, and it is now an assured fact that Quincy is going to have a Street Railway operated by electricity.

On Saturday morning, Sept. 24th, Mr. Charles Joy, of South Quincy, while temporarily insane, committed suicide, by taking poison. Mr. Joy was a man of very good disposition, a loving husband, and kind father, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. His funeral took place from St. John's church, Monday, Sept. 27, and was largely attended.

The hill in front of the St. John's hall on School street, although greatly improved a year ago last summer seems yet to be a stumbling block in the path of the teamster. It is a common occurrence to see a loaded team stuck on the middle of the hill and besides causing much trouble and delay to the teamster the extra scraping of the horses' feet wear the road away very quickly. It would not be a bad idea to have such pieces of road paved.

During the night of Sept. 21, a freight train backed against the bumper at the South Quincy station with such force as to break the axle of a flat car, sending the body of the car over the bumper against the gate-keeper's house. The house was partly upset and pushed from its foundation several feet doing considerable damage to its contents. The brakeman on the train jumped from the car, but beyond being badly shaken up escaped without injury.

The engineers of the fire department have voted not to remove the Steven attachment on the whistle at the water works pumping station in South Quincy. It would be a great disadvantage to the people of that vicinity if this should be removed especially to the firemen who work in the stone-sheds as they depend upon it entirely to hear an alarm of fire. If the attachment was removed the engineer at the pumping station would have to be paid for blowing the whistle, so it seems the engineers have done right, and the sooner the town votes to purchase the attachment the better.

Miss Calef is one of the smaller lights in the stellar firmament, and sheds her brilliancy in the less populous centres.—New York Mirror Oct. 1, 1887.

The stone business in South Quincy is very brisk at present and promises to remain so. McGrath Bros. and Thomas & Miller are advertising for men, something seldom necessary in Quincy.

The fire has been started in the hall and it is a good place to avoid colds, pneumonia &c. The handball tournament will begin the last of October and promises to be one of the most interesting in the history of the society. The contestants are actively engaged in preliminary practice. The rules this year will be somewhat different from those of the last encounter, and will add to the excitement.

The announcement that the St. John's will soon give the finest of American dramas the "Octoroon" has caused a lively demand for seats already. The cast will be phenomenally strong, the scenery painted expressly for the piece, grand music and striking tableaux. It will be given two nights in the Town Hall, about the middle of November, and will be an event never to be forgotten. Engage your seats early and you will avoid disappointment. Reserved seats will be numbered.

On Wednesday evening, Sept. 28, committee from the six labor organizations in town, met at K. of L. Hall, Franklin street, and formed a permanent organization to be known as the "Quincy Central Labor Committee," whose objects are to further the interest of the masses, political and otherwise, by discussing labor questions and watching closely the actions of Legislators placed in position by labor votes. A great amount of good can be accomplished by this body in Quincy, where officials ride rough-shod over the wishes of the people, and it is to be hoped that the toiling masses will assist the committee in bringing about reforms, which will come in town affairs as well as in State, for the "mills of the Gods grind slow but sure," and labor will be victorious if only united.

On the evenings of Sept. 29 and 30, the Atlantic Dramatic Company presented the great moral drama, "Little Brown Jug," at St. John's Hall, Quincy, to an appreciative audience. The different characters were ably sustained by the members of the company. The accordion and harmonica solos by Mr. P. Hardy, were ably executed, and Mr. J. Hardy in his Irish specialties was loudly applauded. The feature of the evening's entertainment was the Irish jig and reel dancing by Messrs. Hurley and Dolan, who neatly executed difficult steps in a manner worthy of the sons of Granna. They were loudly encored, and willingly responded and the audience were well pleased with the entertainment throughout. Mr. Cornelius Duggan was the originator and director of the drama, and his efforts were crowned with most gratifying success. Mr. G. A. Devlin presided at the piano.

On the evening of Sept. 6th, as the 6:25 train from Boston was slowing up at the Quincy station, Mr. Hugh McMillan of South Quincy in stepping off, lost his footing and fell beneath the cars. Before he could recover his footing the wheels passed over his body, nearly cutting him in two, and causing almost instant death. Mr. McMillan was a young man twenty-four years of age and unmarried. He was employed at the granite yard of McDoull & Sons, as a tool sharpener. His funeral occurred on the afternoon of Sept. 8th, from the home of his sister, Mrs. Gordon McKenzie, on Quincy Ave. The deceased was a member of Clan McGregor and the Steel Workers' Assembly, K. of L. Both of these organizations were accompanied by many stone-cutters, followed his remains to Mount Wollaston cemetery. The funeral was very large, about 400 men being in line, showing the estimation in which he was held by his associates.

The Quincy Opera House is the new name now given to the Coliseum. It has been leased by Mr. W. G. Spear, of this town, a wide-awake go, ably assisted man, and under his management, the people of Quincy will, no doubt, be able to witness some very fine entertainments during the winter. The season was opened Sept. 15th, by Nat C. Goodwin's company, presenting the comedy, "Turned Up." The piece was well advertised and fulfilled the expectations of all who witnessed it; Mr. Goodwin keeping the audience in a roar of laughter, all the time he was on the stage. About 1500 people attended the play and the first adventure of the season was a grand success.

The second entertainment was given Sept. 24th, by the popular young actor, James O'Neill, and his strong company presenting "Monte Christo." Everything was done to bring out the striking scenes in this great drama, and the efforts were successful as it proved to be one of the best plays ever presented in Quincy. Mr. O'Neill acted his part to perfection and was well supported by his company. With such plays as these, Mr. Spear should be given good support by the citizens of the town, as he deserves it.

QUINCY OPERA HOUSE

"UPSIDE DOWN."

THOMAS A. DALY AND JOHN J. McNALLY'S NEW COMEDY A SUCCESS AT ITS FIRST PERFORMANCE.

WARR, AUG. 22.—The Dalys began their tour under the management of Messrs. Rich and Harris tonight, presenting here for the first time on any stage, Thomas Daly and John J. McNally's new comedy in three acts, entitled "Upside Down." The unique printing which was used to advertise the play attracted to the house one of the largest audiences ever assembled to witness a theatrical entertainment in this place, and when the curtain fell on the third act there was no doubt as to the great success of the new venture. The story upon which the piece is built was recently published in the Globe, and it is only necessary at the present time to state that it is original in conceit and classic enough to suit the purposes of the Dalys brothers and the clever people associated with them. All the scenes of the piece are laid on the estate of an eccentric inventor, who has applied his own patent contrivance to nearly every piece of property he possesses, and the spectator is not therefore astonished, although he cannot help laughing when he sees doors, windows, trellises, fences and hay cutters used in a most remarkable manner, and with most comical results. The pantomime business, at the end of the first act, convulsed the audience with laughter and put it in a happy frame of mind for the reception of the fun provided in the second act, nearly all of which is devoted to a very lively and amusing circus scene. The third act is neither more or less in tone than the preceding acts, but it is very enjoyable, nevertheless, having a number of novel features, much good music and a very lively dance—called the "Magwump Fling" because it can be danced in any party—upon which the curtain falls. The piece is unusually well constructed for a comedy of its class, its lines are bright and hit at the follies of the day, the characters are clearly outlined and contrasted with no little skill and the pantomime and trick business, introduced with great effect, has never been excelled by any American provider of light entertainment. The original music, composed and arranged by Charles Lovenberg for the piece, is not the least attractive feature of the comedy. It is far above the average and several of the numbers will, without doubt prove very popular.—Boston Globe.

RECEPTION AND TESTIMONIAL

If ever man had reason to be joyous and happy it was our good pastor Rev. F. A. Frigolietti when on Tuesday evening Sept. 27 at the Quincy Coliseum a magnificent attendance of his parishioners assembled to greet him on his return from Europe. The high esteem and more, the earnest individual love for Fr. Francis was plainly shown by the thunders of applause which greeted his appearance and particularly by the magnificent gift of \$2000 which they freely and generously offered by the hands of Gertrude Correll. After vocal and instrumental given by the united choir and by the Germania Orchestra. Dr. J. M. Sheahan read an address of welcome in which he congratulated the Rev. Pastor on his safe return, reviewed his work and that of the former residents and settlers as well as that of the Rev. F. J. Danahy who at the close of Dr. Sheahan's remarks made the presentation speech. Fr. Francis was greatly effected as he arose to respond and for a few sentences his voice was quite husky, but when he told of the grand sweetness of his reception by Our Holy Father Leo XIII his tones began to ring with their old power. He then briefly reviewed the principal events of his trip and the places he had visited. When he declared that Ireland's wrongs were now recognized and her cause approved by the English people and that her day of Home Rule was near at hand the vast assemblage broke forth into loud applause. Fr. Francis then thanked his people for their testimonial and reception and gave way to Rt. Rev. Bishop Healy who had come from Portland Maine to honor his old friend. The Bishop never was in a happier mood and his neat witty speech was the gem of the evening. The affair was concluded with the rendition of Gonod's stirring papal hymn "Viva Leone."

QUINCY.

Another member of the St. John's C. L. and A. A. has departed this life, being the second since its formation nearly four years ago. We have been called upon this time to mourn the loss of Michael Allmon one of the best members in our association. His death occurred Sept. 28, after being sick for many months with that dread disease consumption. High Mass was celebrated at St. John's church by Rev. A. F. Roche for the repose of his soul on the morning of Sept. 30, at which the members attended in a body and afterward accompanied the remains to the grave at West Quincy. The floral tributes were many and costly among which was a fine pillow of flowers—"Our Brother, St. J's C. L. and A. A." the gift of members of the association. We offer our sympathy with that of their many friends to the bereaved parents in this their hour of sorrow.

At a meeting of the St. John's Catholic Literary and Athletic Association of Quincy, held at their hall on Friday evening Sept. 30, the following resolutions were adopted. Whereas: It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite mercy and wisdom to remove from our midst by death, after a long illness, our esteemed associate, Michael Allmon. Resolved: That while we bow with humble submission to the will of Divine Providence, yet we cannot but regret the demise of one of our members. Resolved: That in his death the association has lost a worthy member, his parents a loving and devoted son. Resolved: That we tender to his afflicted parents our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and while they mourn their loss, we would remind them that he has gone to God who made him, and that they will find consolation in Him who doeth all things for the best.

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ATHLETIC GAMES.

On Saturday Sept. 17 the Fall games of the St. John's C. L. A. A. were held in South Quincy, on the base ball grounds and were witnessed by upwards of 1000 persons. The athletes of the association made a creditable showing as the following records show.

Putting 16 pound shot—D. Casey, 33 ft. 11 in.; E. Farrell, 32 ft. 7 in.; D. McGilvray, 32 ft. 6 in.

Standing high jump—Ed. Farrell, 4 ft. 10 in.; D. Casey, 4 ft. 9 in.; D. McGilvray, 4 ft. 9 in.

Hit and kick—E. Farrell, 8 ft. 1 in.; M. Barry, 8 ft.; W. Mullane, 7 ft. 10 in.; D. McGilvray, 7 ft. 10 in.

Vaulting with pole—D. McGilvray, 8 ft. 3 in.; E. Farrell, 8 ft. 2 in.; M. Barry, 8 ft. 1 in.

One hundred-yard dash—M. Barry 10 1-2 seconds.

Three hundred-yard dash—M. Barry, 34 seconds.

Throwing 14-pound hammer—D. McGilvray, 78 feet, 3 in.; D. Casey, 77 ft. 5 in.; P. Morris, 75 ft. 8 in.

Standing broad jump—E. Farrell, 12 ft. 2 in.; D. McGilvray, 12 ft.; D. Casey, 11 ft. 6 in.

Running broad jump—E. Farrell, 17 ft. 5 in.; D. McGilvray, 17 ft. 2 in.; W. Mullane, 17 ft. 1 in.

Three jumps—D. Casey, 34 ft. 11 in.; E. Farrell, 34 ft. 9 in.; Mullane, 34 feet.

Running hop, step and jump—D. Casey, 39 ft. 11 in.; M. Barry, 38 ft.; W. Mullane, 37 ft. 11 in.

Throwing base ball—M. Barry, 280 ft.; P. Morris, 274 ft.; J. Griffin, 268 feet.

Three silver medals were given by the association to the successful competitors in the all round competition. E. Farrell took first prize with a total of 19 points, D. Casey, second, 15 1-2 points, M. Barry, and D. Gilvray tied for third, 14 points.

The committee having charge of the games were P. M. Morris, M. T. Sullivan and J. J. Byron.

WEST QUINCY.

A party from Boston, full of benzine, had a smashup lately on Willard street.

A lot of hammered stone on the way to Boston was derailed a few days ago and a large amount of damage was done.

Some of our young folks are to take prominent parts in the grand drama, "The Octoroon" which the St. John's are to give about the middle of November.

Base ball is all the rage. There's talk of buying a good field for athletic sports and having inclosed grounds. A first class ball team in West Quincy ought to pay well. There is certainly lots of local pride here, and money to back it up.

The choir children are actively preparing the operetta "Red Riding Hood," which will be given this fall. It will be a memorable event, well worth attending. It is rumored that on the same evening the West Quincy minstrels will give another grand exhibition of their talent.

The Foresters are a Catholic insurance Society and for a small sum confer inestimable benefits upon the family of deceased members. You can't do better than to give in your name and money and join this worthy society. The West Quincy court is growing rapidly and represents the solid men of the district.

The new drug store which will be conducted by Mr. James F. Pierce, is rapidly nearing completion. It is situated opposite the Post Office block on Copeland street, and will be handsomely furnished, besides having a first class stock of goods at reasonable prices. Mr. Pierce is an energetic, competent and popular young Catholic who deserves to succeed.

At last the County Commissioners have deigned to visit us and they looked over the proposed new streets and considered the widening and repairing of Common streets. We sincerely hope their visit will amount to something, but it is so near to frosty weather that we fear nothing will be done until spring. However, some progress has been made and that is encouraging.

The people are anxiously waiting for the street railway.

Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly was the guest of Mr. James Elcock, Tuesday Sept. 29.

We congratulate Mr. John Barron on the increase in his family of a young ball player.

About eighty members of the Holy Name society lately received Holy Communion together.

Mrs. Stephen Maloney gave a reception to two young lady friends on Sept. 29th who are on a visit from Fall River.

Mr. Thomas Donahue entered the school of Pharmacy October 3rd for a two years course in Chemistry and Pharmacy.

We were treated to a very nice sermon by Fr. Flynn of Ireland who who lately visited Quincy on a tour of America.

The Blue Bell base ball club of East Milton held a dance in Washington Hall on Sept. 30, which was largely attended by the young people.

The match game of ball between the Randolph's and St. Mary's which was postponed on account of the rain, was played Friday the 7th in Boston.

Mr. Walter Elcock of South Boston met with a domestic affliction in the death of his little daughter Gertrude. Who was buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Saturday Oct. 1st.

The St. Marys C. T. A. Society honored the memory of Miss Catherine Callahan lately deceased by appointing pall bearers from the society, by a profuse gift of rich flowers and by attending as a body the funeral. Miss Callahan had frequently assisted the society by taking part in its plays.

Members who took names for subscriptions to the Moskowought to go around at once for the money. It is a common complaint that subscribers want to settle but no one calls on them. Give this your attention, come and get your receipts and ease the mind of our patrons.

Some sneak thief has been robbing clothes' lines on Copeland street. We are evidently advancing very fast in civilization. When it is not safe in any little village to leave articles of small value without a special constable to watch them. There is plainly a gang here that deserves to be strictly dealt with so as to preserve the good name which this district has always enjoyed.

We wonder how the street railway is to be worked on Water and Copeland streets. There certainly can be not more than one track and where is either street wide enough for that and also for the switches that will be required. It will be a blessing if this railway shows to the town the absolute necessity of widening the lanes, which are falsely called streets. Hail to the railway! May it come soon, be prosperous and remain to be a public benefit.

Some burglars have recently entered many stores in this district. If they belong in town, we warn them that they will be caught in a very short time and the punishment and disgrace will do them more harm than the profit or fun of breaking the law. Hoodlumism must be suppressed at any cost. Don't be foolish boys! Remember you may have a long life yet to lead, and be careful not to do anything now which may cause you life long infamy.

Twenty members of the Granite Hose Company assisted the King Phillips of Rockland in their victory over the Bachelor Boy of Braintree at South Weymouth on Sept. 29th, after which they went to Rockland with the King Philip boys and were hospitably entertained having a lift and drum corp escort them to a restaurant where a bountiful table was spread for the heroes of the day. The Granite left for home about 10 P. M. amid the cheer and good wishes of their friends.

NEPONSET.

The furniture manufactory of Law Bros., was lately destroyed by fire caused by a spark from an engine.

There was a shut down lately in the Putnam Nail Works, which was caused by the parting of the coupling of the shaft.

A boat club has been started in Neponset which bids fair to be very successful. It has erected a new boat house and the members feel very happy in their new quarters.

There is to be a new iron foundry started in the old foundry building on Stearns' wharf. Neponset is bound to be a large and prosperous part of Boston and worthy of its connection with the great city.

Neponset athletes greatly regret that this place has had no ball team on the diamond station? "Yes; we are quite alone now." "Don't you miss the directing hand of your house-hold?" "Oh mother ain't go!" "Tid-Bits." Come, Mr. Dream-maker, sell me to-night. The loveliest dream in your shop. My dear little lassie is weary of light. Her life is beginning to drop. She's good when she's gay, but she's tired of play. And the theatriops will naughtily creep; So, Mr. Dream-maker, hasten I pray. My little girl's going to sleep. —St. Nicholas.

David Casey and Thomas Maloney captured two of the games given by the T. J. club in the games which were given by the Quincy, Saturday night, and the people people feel proud of the success of their representatives. The record will be made in the coming season in the respect of the game.

ATLANTIC

A sister of Mr. Cornelius Duggan is dangerously sick at her home in Squantum street.

The funeral of Mr. Maloney's daughter took place Sept. 30th at the Sacred Heart church and was very largely attended. May she rest in peace.

Atlantic people feel proud of the fine exhibition which the dramatic club gave in St. John's hall last month. They were kindly received and generously applauded and have made a name for themselves and thoroughly deserved the success that crowned their efforts.

We hope the road commission will soon extend its works of road building as far as this place and put Hancock street in decent condition. We are the tail end of the town but we have a notice that our taxes are as acceptable as any other district and we want some return for our money.

There is a lot of base ball talk here for next year. The Atlantic team showed up so strong against the champion St. John's that the boys feel confident they can do up any other team in town. We would like to arrange games with the other clubs for second position which we claim because we are the only club which made the St. John's battle to win. We feel very confident that we can easily defeat the Wollastons and could give the St. Marys more than they could attend to if they will use none of the present St. John's which played against the Wollastons, which we will also agree not to do. We are a small part of the Quincy but have lots of good stuff here.

WIT AND WISDOM

My son, never fool with lightning; it is very quick tempered, and never apologizes for a blow.

A Malone man gets six months in prison for stealing a few hens, and now he thinks the law very egg-sitting.

A lady resident speaking recently to another lady who lived on Congress street, hinted that the latter ought to be a pretty good woman because she was located between the Cross and the Crown.

Referring to the danger of small boys playing in the river, a Shebena correspondent says: "This reminds us of the saying of an old woman of our acquaintance 50 years ago. Her son Johnny wanted to go to the river fishing, and she said to him when ready to depart: 'Johnny, don't go near the river when fishing, for you are desperate apt to get down.' Good advice."

If you want to go to heaven when you die, you had best start now.—[Louisville Democrat.]

No Nellie, a stirrup is not what they use to beat eggs with, but to ride horseback.—[Danville Breeze.]

And now there is a movement among the horse-shoers! The fellows are always putting something on foot.

There is one girl that a newspaper man hates to see go out of the office—Miss Print.—[Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

All that is necessary to see the eclipse next month is a piece of smoked glass and a ticket to Japan. [Philadelphia Call.]

A six foot shark, caught at one of the wharves in San Francisco the other day, was found to be gorged with young lobsters.

Edith—"Here comes Elsie. Shall we speak to her?" Mabel—"No; don't you see she's got her old doll in a last year's carriage?"

There is one class of men who haven't opened their mouths to grumble about the hot weather. It is the class known as summer hotel keepers.

It is related that at Bad Axe, Mich. the other day, a fish hawk which came sailing over the base ball grounds was struck by a fly and instantly killed.

The fool-killer takes no summer vacation. The ice water fool, the unripe fruit fool and the beer and whiskey fool keep him busy all through the hot weather.

Quincy Monitor.

VOL. II. NO. 8.

SOUTH QUINCY, NOVEMBER, 1887.

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QUINCY.

CHAMP.

"It would be all right, don't you—don't you know, if, if only you—you didn't eat so much." It was no wonder that Teddy hesitated. Such a thing could not possibly be said without hurting Champ's feelings. And, oh, how dreadful, how cruel it was to be obliged to hurt his feelings! Teddy felt that he had only one friend left in the world now; and—there was no disguising the fact—everybody felt it, and everybody said so, there was no room in the world for that one because he ate so much.

Champ wagged his tail. He would have spoken, only his experience had taught him that nothing ever talked except poor, foolish, two-legged animals, to whom nature had given no clothing, and who were always fretting and worrying about something he didn't understand. He looked at his little master very sympathetically, cocked one ear forward, and waited for what came next.

"Come in, Teddy,—come in!" It's taken you a whole hour now to say 'good-by,' and I want you to be bright and fresh in the morning. Shake hands with Champ once more and then come in."

It was a bright and cheery voice that spoke. But—"Oh, dear!" thought Teddy, "how easy it is for some people to live! He's got every thing and everybody in the world, and I've only got Champ. And now I can't have him."

"Come in, Teddy,—come in!" "You, too?" Teddy felt quiet desperate.

"Yes. Me, too. Come in and I'll give you a kiss. I don't like that big dog."

Effie looked very attractive. To be sure, she wasn't Champ; but she was very sweet. Ted was not very well acquainted with her, although she was his own cousin. Still, he was quite fond of her. If he could only have her and Champ, too, then everything would be right. But no. They had told him that Champ must be given up. He "ate too much." Oh, it was too dreadful! Ted felt that he could not bear it.

"You go in," he called out to Effie, quite roughly. Then he turned to Champ. "It can't be. I won't have it!" he sobbed, burying his face in the rough coat. "I'll never, never, never eat anything! But I must have you. They'll see. We'll show 'em."

Ted whispered a number of directions in Champ's ear. Champ winked knowingly. Ted grew very impressive, and Champ nodded. He was going to smile, but suddenly he recollected that such an expression of his feelings was beneath his dignity. Ted's hand was on his collar.

"Now, Champ, I've got to go; but you understand. See, I'm going to take it off." Ted pushed and pulled; and, finally, the tongue of the buckle was pushed out of the hole in the strap. One tug, and it was large enough for Champ to get his head through. My! how his ears were in the way! Ted nearly scraped off his head. Not, quite, though. "Pull! Pull! There! Don't speak, Champ,—don't. Don't say a word. I couldn't help it. It's necessary, you know. Now be a good dog, and—and—and—you—you understand."

Champ could scarcely help speaking. He had "All right!" on his tongue's end. Then he considered that speech was frivolous and only fit for human beings. So he contented himself with a wink.

"What you so long for?" "Couldn't help it, Effie." Ted ran as fast as his feet would carry him, wiping his eyes with the sleeve of his jacket as he went.

"Come, let's go to papa."

"No, I won't."

"Why not?"

"Because he won't let me have Champ. I think it's the awfulest, cruelest thing in the whole world to make me give up Champ."

Ted's feelings overcame him, and, rushing past Effie, he ran upstairs to his own little bed in the farm house garret; and there, with his head buried in the pillow, he sobbed out his long, long, bitter lament over the troubles of his little life.

When Rev. James Middleton received a letter telling him that his only brother was dead, and had left a little lad to the rough mercies of the world unless he should be willing to help the orphan, that gentleman could not for a moment suppose that there was more dog than boy in the case. How could he imagine that his young nephew had a playmate, a friend, another self, from whom he could not be separated without tearing open afresh all the wounds made in his tender little heart by the death of his father?

Yet it was so. Teddy and Champ,—they were a couple quite as devoted as any pair of twin brothers that ever lived. They had grown into each other's hearts by years of close association. Champ's place was by Teddy's side, wherever that might be. He shared his humble meals, and at night slept by the side of his bed.

One day the boy was found with a spelling book on his knee, teaching Champ his letters. This was after some one, very much interested in Teddy's welfare, had insisted that he must go to school. Teddy's father was persuaded. The boy did not like it at all, particularly when he found that school was an arrangement in which Champ could not share. Champ did not learn to read; and, I am sorry to say, Teddy did not make very quick progress either. Indeed, his spelling book was fresh and bright and not at all well thumbed, when he was allowed to leave school.

"How can he afford to keep such a big dog?" the neighbors would say, in speaking of poor Tom Middleton. Well, when people love a child or an animal dearly, they usually find out some way to provide for it; and Tom Middleton used to say that he had two children, Teddy and Champ. Of course, he loved Teddy best; but he was quite capable of going without his supper any time rather than that either of them should be hungry.

Champ had been made a present to Mr. Middleton, years ago, by a dashing young navy officer, who had brought him all the way from Switzerland. Champ and his master were fast friends; but in his frequent absences abroad, the dog was left behind. He was put to board at Tom Middleton's, and Tom and his boy Teddy grew to think the dog their own. Now, poor Tom was dead. His brother was to take Teddy; and Champ—dear, dear Champ!—he could not go too, because—he ate so much.

When morning came, Rev. Mr. Middleton, who had been kindly entertained at a neighbor's farm house, put Effie and the boy in the wagon and started away for the neighboring town where his home was. It was only 12 miles distant, so the journey was not a long one. The last words Mr. Middleton said as he took up the reins were: "You're very kind, Mr. Holmes, about that great dog, Champion. He ought to be valuable. If they give you any considerable sum for him in the city, be sure that you deduct from it all that it costs you."

The little party received a warm welcome from Mrs. Middleton. What a pretty lady she was! And just think of it, she actually stooped down and kissed Ted! Not that he liked to have a woman kiss him. No, he hated it. But somehow he liked being in a house where there was a woman. The other boys at school were always talking about their mothers. Mothers were things that baked doughnuts and put up lunches to be eaten at recess. Ted liked Mrs. Middleton very much; what an enormous doughnut she gave him at supper.

Perhaps it was the memory of that doughnut—anyway, something made Ted feel very mean as he crept down stairs that night about 12 o'clock, and through the back door and then around into the road.

"Hush-h-h-h!" said Ted. "Softly, now, softly, softly. Don't speak for your life, I've got to consider."

Ted considered for some time. Champ had kept his word. Ted knew he would when he promised. But what to do with him now? The best thing he could think of was to take him into a patch of woods not far off, and tie him to a tree for the night.

Life flowed on very quietly, and Ted was happy. To be sure he had a terrible weight on his mind. It prevented him from enjoying his meals and interfered with his fun on Saturdays and holidays. Not but what he managed to eat. Oh, how he did eat. "I don't understand it," Mrs. Middleton would say. "You are a generous provider, James, and it's well you are; but I never saw anything like the way that boy eats. The amount he consumes is wonderful."

"He's growing, Mary, that accounts for it," Mr. Middleton would answer.

But his wife would shake her head. "I don't think so. He eats enough for two growing boys, and yet he gets thin every minute. I don't understand it."

The truth was Ted had begun to feel his position very keenly. His conscience was troubling him. Day by day he became more unhappy. After all, what was this but stealing? He had Champ, but then he could not enjoy having him one minute. If he had not found a little cave among the rocks to keep him in, all the boys would have found him out long ago. Poor Champ was not happy. He could have no exercise except for a half hour at the time, when his young master could steal away and take him out. As for his food, he never seemed to get enough, not even if Ted half starved himself. And then Mr. and Mrs. Middleton were so good to him! How could he bear to go on deceiving them in that way? Oh, it was too bad! He was just wretched with it all.

The truth is, that Ted would very soon have confessed his sin to his uncle and aunt, and made things right by a full account of all his misery and suffering. But one day a terrible event occurred,—one that pushed everything else from the hearts and minds of the whole household. Little Effie went out to play on the hillside toward the lake with some friends, and when evening came she did not return. For some time, they could not realize it; but when darkness came, and no child appeared, then they understood the calamity that had befallen them.

Where was Effie? Was she drowned? Was she lost among the mountains? Was she carried away by tramps? A thought came to Ted. He rushed up to her room, seized one of her little shoes, and then, as fast as he could run, he hurried off to Champ's cave.

Oh, how glad Champ was to see him! But there was no time for play, no jumping about, and no caresses. Ted had something important to say. "See here, Champ," he cried, "I want you to listen, and listen hard. You can do it, and only you. Don't you remember how you were brought up,—how you lived in Switzerland? You know it was your business to go out and hunt up travellers,—poor-creatures lost in the snow. You know how your father and mother did it. The monks taught you, for Mrs. Middleton read me all about it. Effie's lost; and you are to go and find her, just like you did in Switzerland. Here's her shoe. Now smell of it. Smell goodly; and now go. Find her, Champ, find her. Good—good-by."

Oh, what weary days followed! During the first few hours, they thought they would certainly find her at once. When night came, they said they could not fail in the morning. But night came, and then morning, and then night, but no Effie. Ted had more hope than the rest, but even that seemed to fail him. The dog, too, was gone. Champ had not come back. Effie and Champ both lost—both gone, as it seemed forever.

Poor Mrs. Middleton! It was the hardest for her because she could only sit at home and wait. Mr. Middleton could go and assist in the search. Day by day he and his neighbors went out; but at night it was always the same story.

One day Mr. Middleton took a boat and went down the length of the lake. Ted was with him. They were at the old task, but very hopeless now; Effie had been gone four whole days.

After rowing for a long time, Mr. Middleton saw a boat that had

(Continued on page 3.)

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QUINCY LOCALS

THE QUINCY MONITOR.

THE QUINCY MONITOR.

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST THURSDAY OF
EACH MONTH BY

St. John's C. L. & A. Association.

Entered at the Post Office at South Quincy, at
Second-Class Matter.

Advertising Agent, M. GUESS,
Box 724, Quincy.

MR. LUCAS J. COYLE, Subscription Agent,
Gowell & Dugan, Printers, Boston.

SOUTH QUINCY, NOVEMBER, 1887.

"RUM, ROMANISM AND REBELLION."

In a recent and senseless ebullition, published by the Boston Herald and by the Quincy Advertiser, Henry Faxon quotes this infamous phrase, and adds that the democratic is the party of all other devils, thus plainly in his mind classing Catholicism as deviltry. For ignorant, frenzied, political and religious bigotry and folly, this utterance outbursts Burchard. Of his arraignment of the democratic party we leave the reply to one of his fellow-prohibitionists, Dr. Marston of this town, which effectively shows that most of the responsibility in this matter rests with the republicans. Another crushing answer will be found elsewhere in our columns.

There is a certain class of native born non-Catholics happily becoming more insignificant in number, brains, and influence, who occasionally reflect upon this decline, and who furiously give vent publicly to the raging volcano of demoniacal hatred of Catholics, which they can no longer suppress. For a long time, and while it subserves their selfish interests, they may wear the mask of sociability and friendship toward Catholics, but occasionally the cloven foot appears, showing that the black bigotry is still there in all its bitterness, temporarily concealed, perhaps, but fuming and smoking and flaming because it cannot, as of old, persecute or even murder Catholics, burn our convents, destroy our churches, and disgrace our free land by the hideous spectre of religious war. "The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak." It is not love for us that now stings the bigot's hand; it is impotence only too plainly felt and recognized by the wretches themselves.

While we have nothing but supreme contempt for these fanatics, we by no means entertain the thought that all non-Catholics should be placed in the Faxon-Burchard category. The great mass of Americans loathe and despise these vermin quite as much as we do. They feel only too well that this mean faction is no product of American soil. They know that it is in direct contradiction to both the letter and spirit of the Constitution; that it is more alien to our institutions and has less claim to the name of American, than the foreigner who latest came to our shores. It brings a blush to their cheek to feel that there is even a suspicion that they approve this foul blot on our escutcheon. They are ashamed of the ignoble, unworthy class who would wipe out, if they could, the pure white from our country's flag and stain it crimson with Catholic blood, and blue with the intolerant hatred and bitter despair which characterized the early Puritans, and is still so indelibly stamped on the very heart of some of their ignoble descendants. These bigots resemble the contemptible barnacle, desperately clinging to the hull of the noble ship of state, but so small and so despicable, so deep down below the surface of the sea, and with so little love for daylight, that it seems ashamed of its own origin, presence, and purpose. Catholics well know how to distinguish between the ship and the barnacle. They know that the vast majority of non-Catholic Americans deplore this fanatical religious hatred, reprobate and repudiate it.

We consider that Faxon's circular, besides being slanderous and bigoted, is utterly uncalled for, and will do the cause of prohibition a vast amount of injury by raising a feeling of personal resentment in the class so unjustly and unreasonably offended. Faxon insults and alienates decent republicans, so much so, that very lately he was not allowed to vote at a republican meeting. As for the democrats, the older men among them who well know how scandalously they have been abused in times past, will be led to vote against prohibition to spite Faxon, when they, in their hearts, sincerely desire no license in town. The young democrats, many of whom cast their first ballot for prohibition, are astounded at this audacious attack upon their religious convictions, an assault, as they well know, without the slightest reason or provocation except that which rankles in the bigot's heart. They will be

lieve now, that their fathers had no cause to admire or love the advocates of prohibition, however much they might desire the enforcement of the law. Faxon ought to put on mental spectacles and jog his memory a little. It is not very long ago, that Quincy was under a liquor party, and in spite of abuse, berating, wire pulling and all the persuasive arts of Henry H. the rum policy prevailed. He ought to realize that prohibition in town is due entirely to the weight of Catholic votes. Common decency ought to restrain him from insulting these voters, if he really has the best interest of the town at heart. If he thought again, he would behold the vast array of Catholic total abstinence societies, already a power in the nation, he would see the magnificent results of the Catholic crusade against liquor in which are joined, priests, bishops, archbishops, cardinals, councils and also our Holy Father, the Pope, and thus is the lie given to the ignorant and malicious Burchard class.

We believe that Faxon's effusion will prove a deadly blow to prohibition in Quincy. We regret it, but feel in no way responsible. Catholics in this town have certainly given no reason and no occasion for his gratuitous insult. We shall labor, as before, in the good cause, not for Faxon but for the best interests of our people. We still believe that prohibition is right and safe. However much Catholic prohibitionists may dislike Faxon and may believe that he is not a friend of the cause, there is no sense in giving up what we have gained and held. Prohibition does not depend on Faxon. It rests entirely with the Catholic voters; and we should regret exceedingly that, by their absence from the polls, liquorism should again set foot in Quincy. Let us remember that Faxon never used us for his selfish purposes,—we have used him for our benefit. And that, if we vote for prohibition in this town, we by no means approve the sayings or doings of this man. He can vote any ticket he pleases, and so can we. But if Henry should become a democrat, that would be no reason that every democrat was a Faxon man. Neither does it follow that every prohibitionist is a Faxon man. Vote for prohibition every time, and take no notice of the bigot's ravings. The best way to treat some people is with the majesty of silent contempt.

THE BOSTON "TORY" ASSOCIATION.

This new society is determined that its light shall not be hid under a bushel; judging from the speeches made by its members, it is a true blue Tory club of the purest water. We cannot allow this body to assume the name of "British," which is a fraud and a forgery. We doubt if there is a single Welshman among them. The men of English birth who belong, do not represent the English people; they are acting as the agents, or slaves, of the Franco-Norman aristocrats, who plundered and enslaved their fathers, and who are now living in riot and debauchery on the rents paid for the lands that of right belong to the English people. The Scotchmen who joined this body, and who compose the bone and sinew of the Society are not "Scots"; they are "Southrons," representatives of the men who betrayed Robert Bruce, and sold Sir William Wallace to King Edward. Strange how their spirit remains to shame themselves. "Glencoe Street" is named after the scene of one of the most brutal treacheries that ever disgraced even English history. One winter's night, in the reign of William III., a body of English soldiers marched into the village of Glencoe, the residence of the McDonnells. The soldiers were received with true highland hospitality by McDonnell, and were quartered among the clansmen. About midnight, the savages attacked the McDonnells, and murdered them all, men, women, and children. This black deed is known in Scottish history, as the "massacre of Glencoe," and the outrage was perpetrated under a direct order from the King of England. Victoria I. is the successor of this murderer, and it is from his treachery she holds her crown. We hope that no McDonnell's name will be found on the roll of her devotees in America.

The Scotch-English-American who presides over this society pretends to speak for the English people, but we must not allow him to deceive himself, nor his fellow Tories by allowing his false assumption to go by unchallenged. At the present time the great majority of the English, Scotch, Welsh, and almost entire population of Ireland, are united in a common cause, for the general good. At the head of the English people, stands William Gladstone, and the acknowledged leader of the Irish people is Charles S. Parnell. Mr. Gladstone is somewhat of a better representa-

tive of "British" opinion, than Mr. Wemyss, and he says that England demands that justice must be done to Ireland. Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Lord Hartington with Argyle, Sutherland, and the other tyrants who oppress the kindred of Mr. Wemyss, and the men who follow him, preach the principles adopted by the new "Tory" organization of which Mr. Wemyss is the head. On this point, there can be no possible doubt. The meetings in England, addressed by Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Morley, and other liberals, proclaim their devotion to the Land League, and its officers; they are determined to stand or fall with the Irish people and Parnell. On the other hand, we find Lord Salisbury, Lord Hartington, the Duke of Argyll, backed by the renegades, Chamberlain, Bright, and Goschen, who have been repudiated by the English people; this "rump" party composes the "British" element to which Mr. Wemyss allies himself. Which represent the English people?

The Boston Tories try to get up an excitement on the "race" question. This may take, with very simple people, for awhile, but it cannot succeed. The English people know now that the Irish are fighting the battle of England, Wales, and Scotland, as well as their own. They are bending all their energies to the struggle for Irish rights, well knowing that when Ireland wins, Wales will be soon freed from an oppressive Church establishment, and the Scotch people regain their rights in the land of Scotland. This is a struggle between the masses and the classes; between a feudal aristocracy, who robbed the peoples of both countries of their property, and the people who own the lands. On one side are the great interests of the crown, led on by a queen, who regards only her brood of beggars; an alien aristocracy who are fast dying out, and the American Tories of Mr. Wemyss' motley company. On the other are the millions who are fast learning their strength, and uniting their power under the leadership of Gladstone and Parnell. Of the issue there can be no doubt in the minds of freemen; but we must not allow our avowed enemies to fight under false colors. The Boston Tories must accept the flag they have adopted, and go before the world as the champions of tyranny and oppression of their fellow-countrymen.

URGENT PUBLIC NECESSITIES.

The working year for Quincy has nearly ended, and it will be well for us, who have the responsibility of town matters, to look over the work of our agents, sum up what they have accomplished, and determine what should be our course of action for the coming year. Whether we will maintain our present form of town government, or whether we will accept the prepared charter, elect a mayor and council, and get to work in business fashion. So far as the School Board is concerned, we think Quincy has been as well served this year as in the past, and this is so chiefly because the schools are managed on the same plan that the charter proposes, practically, for the rest of the town's business. The work of the selectmen and assessors has apparently been carried out in a good business manner, and the details of their office appear to be attended to with promptness and fidelity.

The great work of the town is the work of construction, the streets, the sewers, the water, the sidewalks, the parks. Of these departments the parks are as well cared for as is required, under the management of a board of men who have spent the money given them where it would give the best return, and have destroyed nothing that will need replacing.

The water works are managed by the owners in a quiet unobtrusive manner, under the charge of the Superintendent, who appears to be admirably fitted to be a town officer. The sewers are just where they were a year ago, on paper only, and the people who expected the Road Commissioners to have a good part of them constructed have lost another year, and probably some who were alive a year ago are dead from disease caused by an absence of proper drainage.

Two years ago the town really settled upon the conclusion that sewers were needed, and had all the preliminary steps taken that were required, to enable any body of intelligent men to begin the work of constructing them. The power of the Road Commissioners to authorize the work is undoubted, and the fact was thoroughly explained to them at the public hearing on this question last spring. With the whole town at their back and pushing them forward even, they have done nothing, and the season is too far advanced to allow of any work being done this year. What excuse can be given by the board is beyond

our ken, nor do we think any can be given, other than the want of that advanced intelligence, without which no man is fitted for an office like that now being considered.

We have believed that the town should abolish the board of Road Commissioners next March; but there is a great deal of work to be done, and as the powers granted to Road Commissioners are different in many respects from those granted to selectmen; we see no way but to fill the two vacancies with men who have the ideas necessary to enable them to comprehend their duties, and the force of character requisite to perform them.

We forbear to criticize, in much detail, the failures of the Road Commissioners; the expending of such a large amount of money on the streets, with so little to show for it; the long delay on the sewer and brook business; the failure to act upon the petition to widen Copeland St. (This alone will probably cost the town five thousand dollars). Altogether it is a bad record for the board.

A great part of this plentiful lack of intelligent work is due to our town system, which, however admirable it may be for small communities, is woefully insufficient for the management of places like Quincy.

The want of a system under which we would have a responsible head of affairs, upon whom we could fix this authority, costs us probably twenty thousand dollars this year, and were the town like a private individual, would soon make it bankrupt. A great part of our unwillingness to have something better, is from the idea that we will not confer power enough on a proper person, even while we individually, each and all, declare we cannot leave our private affairs for the affairs of the public; yet to have any really good management, we must have a system that will endure, one under which we can obtain the best men to do the best work.

The town is upon the eve of important changes; a new era of growth is beginning. It is important that we look at our public affairs with eyes entirely free from prejudice; entirely free from any personal feeling; on judgment made up intelligently; and after a careful examination of the tendency to good or ill of the various ways in which we may act if we change.

There is no one in this right method of managing town business so important as to the working man. We mean now the man of small earnings (for nearly all are working men); for, as he is unable from the products of his toil to have many of the luxuries money can buy for the rich, he should insist on having the utmost that can be procured for the dollar expended from the common purse.

HENRY FAXON'S BOMBHELL.

Mr. Faxon's last contribution to the political literature of the state was intended to create "a tremendous sensation," but the bombshell degenerated into a fire cracker, it fizzled out and made no noise. It is to be supposed that the great statesman himself understood the meaning of his tirade; but if the voters of the state take it as a guide, they cannot vote for any candidate for Governor at the coming election—unless perhaps he sticks for H. H. Faxon of Quincy. Mr. Faxon doesn't like Gov. Ames; he will not vote for Lovering at any price, even if Lovering takes the pledge; his principle won't allow him to touch the prohibitory candidate if they would let him into their party; the only course left him is to get out a ticket for "Faxon and Faction." But Mr. Faxon would not be himself, if he addressed the public without resorting to billingsgate. Even extreme folly will be tolerated when advocated by a gentleman, but it is mistaken courtesy, to reason with a political coward, to reason with a politician, of course he does; the owl always hates the light. Mr. Faxon's limited intellect can no more comprehend democratic principles, than a New Zealander could understand a scientific lecture at the Smithsonian Institute. The democratic party has been a central power in the politics of the nation, since it was founded by Jefferson. It has been assailed on all sides by men of gigantic intellect; by the most powerful combinations, that have been united in modern times for political purposes; to-day it stands the governing power in the greatest nation on earth, and its members can listen with contempt to the ravings of a political brawler. He persistently alludes to the democrats as the "rum party." Mr. Faxon knows full well that this charge is false. At the election in Quincy last spring, he was thoroughly beaten at every point, even in his desperate efforts to be elected con-

stable. The democrats elected a majority of the town officers, yet "no license" prevailed by a large majority. Mr. Faxon knows that many republicans voted for license, consequently hundreds of democrats must have voted "No," but because men who are more temperate in every sense than our Quincy crank, will not accept his puerile oddities as sound political doctrine, he gives vent to his spleen in coarse invective. People do not believe he is sincere in his opposition to the liquor traffic. When a man preaches prohibition for three hundred and sixty-four days in a year, and when the one day of election comes that he can give a practical proof of his sincerity, he don't stand up to be counted, but for party reasons casts his vote for men who, upon his own statement, support and defend the liquor traffic, he is set down as a wolf in sheep's clothing—a political sham.

Mr. Faxon in his diatribe could not avoid exhibiting his chronic hatred of the Irish people.

His political essays resemble the course of a certain noxious little animal that cannot go anywhere without leaving a disagreeable odor in his track. The Irish citizens of this state can afford to smile at the efforts of a pigmy, who takes up the role, abandoned by Ned Buntline and the Angel Gabriel. He don't like Irish laborers to come to America. It has been very fortunate for him that a poor emigrant laborer named Faxon came to America many years before H. H. came upon the stage. If our great philosopher, like most of the Irish citizens of this town, had to depend on his own head, and his own hands to earn his bread and fight his way through life, he might to-day be wheeling coal in a Welsh mine, or carrying bobbins in an English mill. Even in this town of Quincy, notwithstanding all his advantages of ancestry, great wealth, and "cul-de-law," his Irish fellow-citizens are as much respected in the community; and many of them confer far more benefit on the town, than the self-sufficient nuisance who tries to insult them. Any attempt to reason with a man of Mr. Faxon's calibre, is only a waste of time and patience; we can afford to laugh at him, and let him slide. The Irish citizens of Massachusetts have made a record on the history of this state that cannot be sullied by the ravings of a bigoted mountebank, the clown of the political circus.

"NO DOMESTICS NEED APPLY."

In the Patriot of Oct. 15 a card appeared which easily ranks among the most offensive and gratuitous of insults. It emanated from an individual who belongs to that lofty, intellectual and exclusive class which is evidently considered on a par with titled aristocracy and is graced by the wonderfully eminent distinction of "dancing master." This snob objects to the presence of domestics or those out at service, in his class. His must be a very effeminate cast of mind, or else this card was published at the request or command of some woman. It certainly is the work of a petticoat. The impudent manifesto was received by the sensible people of Quincy with a feeling of indignant surprise. It is an attempt on a small scale to introduce a system of caste, to build up a social wall in this free land, and to exalt the aristocracy of money over that, perhaps, of beauty and brains. That our working girls possess beauty of feature and manners, honesty, industry, a wonderful purity of life, a very large amount of natural intellect, and very often a highly cultivated one also, and, in fact, every virtue which goes to make an ideal woman, none but the most bigoted or the most jealous will deny. It is really whispered about, that some of the "wall flowers" were so envious of the superior attractiveness of the "domestics" that their meanness found vent in this public manner. If one should scrape off the thin gloss of these would-be aristocrats, he might find, not very far back in the family history, many individuals with whom our decent domestics would be ashamed to associate on anything like even the most distant acquaintance. Judging from his card, Walker desires only for his instruction, the dolls of our townfolk, those only who are too ignorant, or too lazy to earn an honest living and who depend for their very food, clothing and lodging, upon the hard mental or physical labor of others, who are only too proud to be considered among those who have energy and brains enough to battle manfully in the world, and to be of some worth in it besides that of belonging to Walker's very exclusive non-domestic dancing class.

"You and Jones don't seem to be as thick as you were. Does he owe you anything?"—"No; he wants to."

WORKING-MEN'S POLITICAL DUTIES.

EDITOR QUINCY MONITOR:—In this issue of the MONITOR, I, as a workingman, feel it my duty to lay before the readers of your valuable paper, "political observations" in this locality. The time for political action is at hand, and the instruction the laborer derives from the great care manifested by all political parties for his welfare, ought to be of the utmost value to him, in determining his course of action on election day. It is conceded by every right thinking person that strikes, as a measure of relief for labor, have been failures and the laborer's attention should therefore be turned towards legislation as a partial means of remedying existing evils. It is a fact that this state is in the van as far as labor laws are concerned, but a great ways behind Monarchical England, and it remains with the working people themselves to have a good deal more accomplished. Unity of action is all that is required, the remedy for existing evils is within the reach of the working people. "Will they avail themselves of the opportunity?" It is, in my judgment, appropriate in this letter to call the attention of the voters in this District to the Candidate endorsed by the labor organizations of Quincy, and who has served his constituents, faithfully and well in the last Legislature, and who will, if the working men only do their duty, serve them in the next. I refer to Josiah Quincy, Jr., of whom the Central Labor Union of Boston says: "The ablest champion of labor's cause was Josiah Quincy; and of whom the Hon. Robert Howard of Fall River, the most honest and sincere man in the labor movement says: "If there were fifty Quincys in the Legislature labor's cause would triumph. His course has been independent and straight forward; he was always found at his post; and did not dodge any questions; he deserves the support of every laboring man from his record in the past. It is also a well-known fact that labor measures emanating from the House are invariably strong of all their good qualities in the senate, and as it is necessary that you should send none but the friends of labor to the Senate, you will avail yourself of the privilege of closely searching the records of all candidates on the labor question, and judge accordingly.

If laws are unjust it remains with the working men themselves to have them repealed. Strikes and boycotts have been failures; let the laboring men now strike through the ballot box and have laws made for the masses and not for classes. Organize, Agitate, Educate, and victory is assured.

WAGE-EARNER.

POINTERS.

The latest out—The boy who is "kept after school."

In a breach of promise suit in Ohio the girl showed up 745 letters for 120 days of love.

A crust of bread with contentment therewith is better than a dish of strawberry ice cream with a sore tooth.

A farmer's boy says that the principal drawback about the hoe is that the very act of drawing it back is what tires you so.

It is a matter of regret that people of devilish disposition bent on murder and suicide, so often begin their shooting at the wrong end.

"What is your sweetheart by trade, Lizzie?" "A miller." "So was my last one; but missis always saw him standing in our dark pantry, and so I've now got a chimney-sweep."

A Pittsburg man in giving statistics about flies, allows seventeen flies for every person. But we are not particular about his cutting off our allowance if he feels like it. We can spare them.

Mother, to four-year-old: "If your dolly has been so naughty as you say, Flossie, why don't you give her a good whipping?" Flossie, thoughtfully: "Cause I don't believe in that sort of thing."

When a man went into a Chinese laundry and told the Mongolian in charge to hurry up his washing because he hadn't a clean shirt bosom to his back, that was a bull in a China shop, wasn't it?

A Peoria paper says that the Methodist ministers of that city are hereafter to receive their stipends in weekly payments. It is a rule that might be adopted elsewhere with advantage.—[Chicago Living Church.

It is said that when a Chinaman says to a visitor, "Oh, please stay and dine with me," it is a sign that he really does not want him to stay. Similar signs are often used in American society, but the visitor occasionally fails to read the signs aright.

LADIES' SPECIAL ATTENTION

is called to a
Handsome Velvet Slipper for \$1.00, or the famous "Mary Anderson" for \$1.25. Ladies' Common Sense, or Opera Toe, in Grain, Goat or Kid, \$1.25 and upwards.

Gent's Grain Shoe \$1.50

and upwards, also a full line of Gum and Pebble

RUBBER BOOTS

and a full line of

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

DON'T FORGET that I keep a full line of

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

J. E. McDONNELL,

WILLARD STREET, WEST QUINCY.

BURNS BROS.,

At P. O. Building, West Quincy, keep the best stock of

CIGARS and TOBACCOS

In town. Also, a nice line of

CONFECTIONERY and STATIONERY.

Also Agents for BOSTON GLOBE, EVENING RECORD and WOLLASTON

STEAM LAUNDRY. Call and see us.

and see us.

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PIERCE'S WESTQUINCY DRUG STORE

IS NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

We are now prepared to compound PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS, with the greatest possible care and accuracy, at all hours of the day and night.

Telephone connections with all physicians in town.

Our stock is new and complete. Everything not in stock will be obtained at shortest notice.

JAMES F. PIERCE, PHARMACIST,

WEST QUINCY, - - - - - MASS.

FINE TAILORING. Ranges and Parlor Stoves.

Clothes Made to Order in First-Class Style and Guaranteed to fit.

Cleansing, Pressing and Repairing in the Neatest Possible Manner.

A FINE LINE OF TAILORS' TRIMMING, ALWAYS ON HAND.

WILLIAM J. WELSH,

HANCOCK STREET, QUINCY, MASS.

New Rockland, Gov. Winthrop, Bay State, Sterling, Stewart, Pleasant.

CHEAP FOR CASH, OR ON INSTALMENT.

E. EMERY FELLOWS.

WEST QUINCY PHARMACY,

ESTABLISHED 1873.

—The Old Reliable Family Drug Store.—

A Full Line of Drugs and Medicines Constantly on Hand.

All Prescriptions will receive my personal attention. Night calls attended to promptly. Telephone connection with physicians free of charge.

FRANK A. READ,

LICENSED AS AN APOTHECARY BY RHODE ISLAND STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY IN 1871.

J. F. ROBERTSON

Has just received a large line of

Misses' and Boys' School Shoes

ALSO

A Full Line of Ladies' and Gents' Footwear.

Agents for METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY of New York.

W. E. BROWN,

Funeral and Furnishing Undertaker.

COFFINS, CASKETS and ROBES constantly on hand.

Pierce's Block cor. Hancock and Washington Sts.

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Funeral and Furnishing

UNDERTAKER,

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51 Hancock Street, Quincy.

Carriages and Flowers furnished.

Orders promptly attended to.

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—DEALERS IN—

THE BEST QUALITY LYKEN'S VALLEY, FRANKLIN, RED

AND WHITE ASH, AND CUMBERLAND COAL.

Pressed HAY, Hard and Soft WOOD, and Split KINDLINGS.

WHARVES AT EAST BRAintree AND QUINCY POINT.

Yard on GRANITE STREET, QUINCY.

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QUINCY, 552

WEYMOUTH, 102

EAST BRAintree, 6

BASS'

BOOTS,

SHOES

AND RUBBERS.

BOSTON PRICES.

BASS'.

Continued from page 1.

CHAMP.

evidently drifted ashore. He went up to it wondering carelessly what had been in it. Without any special object they both went ashore and began the old hopeless tramping. Before they had gone very far they found themselves near a house.

Ted was running on before to make the inquiries, when suddenly a rifle shot rang out on the air.

Teddy screamed. There before him stood Champ wounded and bleeding, but with the old knowing look in his great brown eyes.

"Where is she, Champ? Where is she?" the boy shrieked.

Sadly, Champ looked up at him, and limped forward. Teddy sprang to Mr. Middleton.

"Uncle! Uncle! We have found her. Champ has her; Champ has her sure."

Mr. Middleton recognized the dog, but it took him some time to understand Teddy's breathless story. When he did, he said at once: "We must follow Champ."

Oh, what a sad tramp it was! The anxious father, the weeping boy—Ted did not mind crying now—led on, on, though the woods by a wounded dog. Slowly they went, for every move hurt Champ; but at last they found what they sought.

Curled up under a tree, a great loaf of bread by her side and one hand grasping an apple lay Effie. Ted took only one look. Then his arm went round Champ, and side by side the dog and the boy lay down.

Ted says Champ told him the story while Effie told it to her father. She had strayed away from her playmates, and gone to play in the old boat. It had slipped away from the strand, and before Effie knew it she was drifting down the lake.

"Oh, papa," she cried, "it must have been miles and miles and miles! Then it went ashore and I got out and walked forever and forever. Oh, it was so tiresome and I was so cold and hungry! All night long, papa, I walked and walked. I was frightened, papa—oh, so frightened! I cried and I screamed, and no one heard me. Then I was so tired I lay down and feel asleep. Then, in the morning, the dog came. He fed me, don't you see, a great loaf of bread and apples. Every day he brought something, and I drank out of the river. Oh, papa, papa, I thought you would never come."

Mr. Middleton held his little girl close to his heart. What he felt to get her back safe in his arms again he could not undertake to tell.

"Did Champ die?"

"Oh, dear, no! The country people, when they learned why he had stolen their dinner, could not do too much for him. A horse was harnessed and a great wagon filled with straw, and upon it Champ was laid, and driven into town. The very greatest surgeon that lived there was told the story, and he was proud to probe for that dreadful bullet.

Out it came and the wound was dressed. Then Champ was taken home, and a great hearth-rug in Mrs. Middleton's sitting-room was not considered too good to be his bed.

When he got well, his picture was taken; and a splendid silver collar was especially engraved with what Ted called his full name—"Champion Edward Middleton."—[Harper's Young People

FOR \$2.00

I have also for a DRESS SHOE, a seamless calf, in the Button, Balmoral and Congress, made on the full style last, for \$3.00.

FOR LADIES

I have a good assortment in Kid, Dongola, Straight and Pebble Grain, at from \$1.25 to \$4.00.

FOR CHILDREN

A good assortment in Kid, Goat and Grain. Also the Famous Mundell Shoe.

J. H. McGOVERN,

P. O. Building, West Quincy.

BASE BALL.

Saturday, October 8, the St. Johns visited Holbrook to play the club representing that town at a benefit game to its managers. The St. Johns presented the Roche Battery. John was very wild, and hit two men with the ball in the first inning. Then, after the bases were full, he struck out the next three men. The game belonged to the St. Johns until the sixth inning. After two men were out, Eldridge hit a ball to Long, which struck a few feet in front of him, hit a hump of sod, and bounded clear over his head into right centre, and before it could be returned two runs were scored. Then Newton rapped another in the same place with similar results. Our boys were furious. They knew they could play a good game on decent grounds, but Holbrook hills killed them. It is certain, and admitted in Holbrook, that visiting clubs are not expected to play a decent game on those grounds. Moreover, there is a line of trees behind centre field, and as the ball comes to the bat it is shaded by these trees, so that visitors unaccustomed to the place find it very difficult to bat. The Holbrooks admitted their victory was due to their grounds, but felt elated

at it, even under these circumstances.

The poor batting of Long, Mulligan and J. Roche was a great disappointment. Dan Roche caught a grand game, and led the batting for the St. Johns. Rudderham fielded splendidly. For the Holbrooks, McLoughlin batted in great shape, and made two fine catches of difficult fly balls. Burrell was the only Holbrook man to steal a base. Darkness stopped play after the Holbrooks were ahead.

SCORE.

Holbrooks	A.	B.	R.	E.	T.	B.	R.	O.	A.	E.
Quinn, 1 b.	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eldridge, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newton, p.	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stevens, 2 b.	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dolan, c.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hand, 3 b.	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McLoughlin, c. f.	2	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Summers, l. f.	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Burrell, c.	3	1	1	1	1	7	1	2	0	0
Totals	29	9	10	11	1	18	12	5		

ST. JOHNS.

A.	B.	R.	E.	T.	B.	R.	O.	A.	E.
Rudderham, 3 b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long, 2 b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Downey, c. f.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coughlin, 1 b.	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barrett, c. f.	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Mulligan, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Roche, c.	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barry, r. f.	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
J. Roche, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	24	6	9	3	18	17	9		

Score by innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
St. Johns.....0 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1
Holbrooks.....0 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 0

Earned runs, Holbrooks 2. St. Johns 2. Two base hits, Eldridge, Coughlin, Barrett, D. Roche. Hit by pitched ball, Long, Quinn, Newton, Hand; passed balls, Roche 1, Burrell 4. Left on bases, Holbrooks 5, St. Johns 1. Struck out, by Roche 7, Newton 6. Umpire, P. Gray of Quincy.

Immediately after the game of October 8, the Holbrooks felt so strong, and the St. Johns so mad, that another trial was arranged to be held at Randolph the following Saturday. Our boys felt sure they could defeat the Holbrooks if they had half a chance to play on decent grounds, and when the game came along they justified their faith by a fine victory. Barrett's arm was lame, but he pluckily pitched the whole game and was extremely effective. For five innings he held the Holbrooks down to two scratch hits. The St. Johns started in heavy, making two runs on clean hard hitting and rattling base running by Downey, Ryan and Rudderham. In the third, Dave Coughlin and Larry hit the ball in the nose, and skipped around for two more runs. In the fifth, Dave and Larry again hit for a base, and Larry brought Dave across the plate. In the sixth, Wm. Coughlin banged away, and Dan Roche sent him home by a line corker to right. Dave and Larry worked again in the seventh, and in the eighth, Barrett got his base on an error, and came all the way around on five running. This ended the run getting for the St. Johns. The Holbrooks went out in one, two, three order for five innings, Williams and Brown being the only ones able to hit the ball safely. Then the sun began to get low, and shone full in the catcher's eyes. Barrett could get three strikes on the batter, but when Dan would come up he could not see a high ball, and Tom had to put them low, and so the Holbrooks began to hit and score. Tom let them go for a little, and braced up in the last inning, and shut them out again. And so the game was won. It was a great pitcher's battle, both doing grand work. Dan Roche again proved his unwavering courage. While standing back, a foul tip was hit on a high line. Dan jumped for it, and while in the air was blinded by the sunlight, and the ball struck him a wicked blow in the face, cutting his lip and loosening his teeth. Time was called, and after a few moments Dan resumed play, and when it came time to go close to the bat, he went up and played two innings without a mask, because he could not see with it on, on account of the sun. He batted hard and well. But for batting, Newton's curves were just pie for Downey. He got a clean, smooth base hit every time he went to bat. His base running is just immense. We don't see how he gets there so often, but he does seem to know exactly when to start, and that is half the business. Dave Coughlin batted well, and ran finely. Long and Mulligan were of no use at the bat, although fielding well. Brown, Stevens, Eldridge and Williams hit well, and Dolan played a fine short. We call Newton one of the best pitchers around, and the Holbrooks have a treasure in him. Burrell surprised everybody by his fine throwing to second. The Holbrooks counted on Barrett's lame arm giving out, but they did not realize the amount of sand contained in our pet battery. The Holbrooks are one of the very strongest clubs in the State, and Quincy folks were delighted to hear that our boys were too much for them, thus plainly showing their right to the non-league championship of Massachusetts, as well as the leaders of the Northwestern league. Champions of two States, we hail them, and hope their onward course of triumph may never be stayed.

SCORE.

St. Johns	A.	B.	R.	E.	T.	B.	R.	O.	A.	E.
D. Coughlin, c. f.	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long, 2 b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Downey, r. f.	4	2	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Ryan, 1 b.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rudderham, 3 b.	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barrett, p.	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
W. Coughlin, c. f.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Roche, c.	4	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mulligan, l. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	8	14	11	11	25	27	4		

Holbrooks	A.	B.	R.	E.	T.	B.	R.	O.	A.	E.
Brown, 3 b.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stevens, l. f.	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eldridge, r. f.	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newton, p.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McLoughlin, c. f.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quinn, 1 b.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Williams, 2 b.	1	4	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Dolan, c.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burrell, c.	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	5	10	12	3	1	19	10		

Score by innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
St. Johns.....2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Holbrooks.....0 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 0

Earned runs, St. Johns 5. Holbrooks 1. Two base hits, Eldridge, Burrell. Passed balls, Burrell 2. Wild pitches, Barrett 1, Newton 2. Left on bases, St. Johns 5, Holbrooks 3. Struck out, by Barrett 6, by Newton 7. Umpire, Howard Hobart, of Braintree.

The base ball season of 1887 was gloriously ended by the victory over the Holbrooks. It has been an extremely successful season for the St. Johns, as far as fine exhibitions of our national game are concerned. The team has received miserable financial support, and has not merited such treatment. It has been conducted very economically, having been composed almost exclusively of home talent, and in this manner has kept down its expenses. We will come out nearly square, but the managers have had to go down into their own pockets pretty deep. It will be difficult to induce them to make such sacrifices again. It is a shame to think that a large society of 225 men were not able, or willing to encourage and develop the magnificent talent of their fellow members, which is conducive of so much pleasure to all, and of so much future profit, perhaps, to the players. And then the public has been pretty mean. Hundreds of spectators would weekly congregate to witness our games, who could see very quickly every error, but became blind and dumb when requested to contribute even a dime for the continuance of the games. The management is by no means satisfied, either, with the society, or with the spectators. Twenty-two games have been played, of which our boys won fifteen, lost six and tied one. Three of the six were lost away from home on the miserable grounds at Holbrook and Belmont. Two of the three lost at home were needlessly given away by sulky and silly playing. The team record is as follows:

A.	B.	R.	E.	T.	B.	R.	O.	A.	E.
St. Johns.....	548	314	334	425	278	527	426	219	
Opponents.....	820	192	236	255	197	530	397	251	

It will thus be seen that the St. Johns have outplayed their opponents at every point, but particularly in batting and base running. It is a hobby of our managers to have their team excel in these two points above all, and they have spared no efforts to have a good team of batters.

The batting and fielding average is as follows:

Batting av.	Total hit av.	Fielding av.
St. Johns.....	.373	.448
Opponents.....	.285	.308

In our next issue we will present the individual record of the players.

SQUITS.

Half the pepper sold consists of p's. The home circuit—Walking about with a baby at night.

About as dangerous a net as a fellow can fall in with is a brunette.

The more you puff a cigar the smaller it becomes; and that is the case with some men.

When you are nailing down carpets and pound your finger it's time to try a new tack.

An ounce of keep-your-mouth-shut is better than a pound of explanation after you have said it.

A lad cannot expect to be dressed up like a man until he is through being dressed down like a boy.

Why are the two sides of a knife-handle like two belles galled by one beau? Because they have a blade between them.

When a man becomes firmly convinced that he is a genius, it is then that the fringe slowly begins to form on the bottom of his trousers leg.

"Don't you understand me, Jim?" exclaimed the old man. "Why, you must be quite a fool!" "True, I am very near one," meekly replied Jim.

Wife—Dear, I wish you would invite young Professor Y. some day. I hear he is so dreadfully absent-minded; perhaps he will take our Cecilia.

Writing a letter is, to many people, an irksome task; but it isn't half so irksome as it is to hear a lawyer reading your letter aloud five years afterward in open court.

Said a friend to a bookseller: "The book trade is affected, I suppose, by the general depression. What kind of books feel it most?" "Pocket-books," was the laconic reply.

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THE QUINCY MONITOR.

CALL
AND EXAMINE OUR
RUCHINGS,
ALSO A LARGE LINE OF
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WARREN T. ARNOLD,
MECHANIC STREET, QUINCY.

Picture Framing and Gilding. Also Furniture Repairing and Polishing. Chairs Caned and Stained any color. All kinds of Frames, Easels and Paper Racks, and Brackets. Constantly on Hand.

Room Mouldings furnished and put up at short notice. Also
PIANOS AND ORGANS REPAIRED.
Window Screens and Screen Doors made to order.

HOT PEANUTS, FRUITS,
CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO
AND CIGARS.

West Quincy Fruit Store,
THOMAS SHORTLE,
COPELAND STREET, WEST QUINCY.

POT-POURRI

for ROSE JARS at

WILLARD'S DRUG STORE,
SOUTH QUINCY.

Electric Night Bell connected with Store.

C. F. PETTENGILL
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A Large Line of NEW STYLES in
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
FOR
WEDDING AND THANKSGIVING PRESENTS.
ALSO
American, Swiss and English Watches, Clocks and
Jewelry Repaired.
93 HANCOCK STREET.

FINE CAMEL'S HAIR UNDERWEAR.

These Goods are Warranted to be CAMEL'S HAIR.

Parties wishing a Fine, Soft, Comfortable Garment will
see that they obtain these.

NECK WEAR, COLLARS, CUFFS, GLOVES AND MITTENS.

A GENUINE BARGAIN IN

CARDIGAN JACKETS, FROCK JUMPERS, HATS, CAPS, &c.

N. B.—Parties wishing to save time and car fare can leave their
order for ready made suits.

S. B. LITTLE,
Lamb's Block, Copeland Street, WEST QUINCY.

Now is the time to get your House Painted

H. W. JOHNS' ASBESTOS LIQUID PAINTS

FOR SALE AT

PINEL BROTHERS.

We would cheerfully recommend the above ready mixed paints to all who are
in need of a first-class and durable article. Over 250 gallons sold
by us in Quincy the past month. Also a full stock of

CARPENTERS' AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

PINEL BROTHERS, GRANITE STREET.

C. A. SPEAR,
READY MADE CLOTHING.

HATS, CAPS,

— AND —

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

86 HANCOCK STREET.

W. A. HODGES,
BAKER.

Hancock Street, Quincy.

Bread, Cake, Pastry, Crackers, etc.

— OF ALL KINDS —

Orders for Wedding Cake promptly
attended to.

QUINCY ITEMS.

The weather has been very winterish lately.

Work on the chapel for the Stone Temple is progressing very slowly.

Election day Nov. 8. Be at the polls and cast your vote for the best men.

A new ice house is being built by Charles Spear, at his pond at South Quincy.

Wm. G. A. Pattee's house on School street is undergoing improvements inside and outside.

Elias A. Perkins, our ex-selectman is to erect a house at the corner of Elm and Washington Streets.

Dr. Wm. Everett has purchased the Miller estate on Elm Street, and it is said he will soon occupy it.

Mr. Joseph Costello has been authorized to collect the money due from subscriptions to this paper.

The work on the new house of C. H. Hardwich, on Chestnut Street, is being rapidly pushed forward.

McDonnell Bros. have discharged a few men, but the other firms at South Quincy seem to have plenty of work.

Do not fail to see the "Octoroon" at the town hall Nov. 15 and 16. It will, without doubt, be the event of the season.

Col. John W. Hart, of Weymouth, is the Democratic nominee for Senator for first Norfolk District, and is a good one sure.

A blaze occurred Oct. 27th in Thos. Farnall's grocery store. The fire was soon extinguished, but the stock was badly damaged by water.

Whichever's & Drake's boot and shoe factories have been closed lately to take account of stock, but will soon commence on their fall trade.

At the Democratic Caucus Monday evening, Josiah Quincy was re-nominated for Representative to the General Court from 5th, Norfolk District.

The electric railway will not be in operation this fall, but its projectors say it will be built early in the spring. The selectmen have not yet granted the location.

At a meeting of the Central Labor Committee of Quincy, held Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, the nomination of Josiah Quincy, was unanimously endorsed.

The new Presbyterian Church at South Quincy was dedicated Sunday, Oct. 16. It has a seating capacity of six hundred, and is nearly clear of debt.

The death is recorded at Concord, N. H., of Miss Bridget Hagerty, sister of Mrs. Edward Powers of this town. Father Barry, V. G., officiated at the funeral, which was largely attended.

The appropriations made at the annual Town meeting for the repair and construction of high-ways being nearly expended, the Superintendent of streets has discharged a number of the employees on the roads.

The Granite Band, under the direction of Francis P. Loud, gave a free concert at the Town Hall on the evening of Oct. 15. They made a creditable appearance for the first time in public, and we wish them every success.

We were pleased to learn that McDonnell & Sons have set up in Buffalo the magnificent Bloker monument. It is considered the finest in the North West, and reflects great credit on the capacity and grit of our enterprising firm.

A gentleman has made to us the proposition to give the town a lamp and frame, if the Road Commission will hang it on the tree at the corner of School and Pleasant Streets. This is the worst public crime in town for teams and pedestrians at night.

On Sunday evening, Oct. 23, Prof. Turner of Boston delivered a lecture in the Town Hall, entitled an "Evening in Ireland." The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views of the scenery of Ireland. A large and appreciative audience was present.

Mr. Timothy McDonnell, while driving last Thursday, collided with an express team, was thrown to the ground and picked up almost senseless. He had another narrow escape a short time since, being nearly caught between two trains passing in opposite directions.

The special town meeting held Oct. 14, found themselves in a peculiar fix by the clause, "And authorize the town treasurer to borrow the same," being omitted after each article. They found a way out of the difficulty, however, and Wollaston got all she asked for as usual.

The two and one-half year old daughter of Mr. David Flowers, of South Quincy, met with nearly a fatal accident on Oct. 23. The child drank the contents of a bottle of eye medicine which was a poison, and but for the prompt assistance of Drs.

Sheahan, Donovan, and Gilbert would have soon died. We are happy to say that the little one is well at present.

Eleazer W. Underwood, a well-known citizen of this town, died at his residence on Granite Street, Oct. 24, at the age of 55 years. Mr. Underwood was a selectman from 1866 to 1871, and a leading Democrat. He was the author of "The Annals of Quincy" and the "Military Record of Old Braintree." His funeral occurred Oct. 26, his remains being interred in Mount Wollaston Cemetery.

A grand testimonial was tendered Dennis Kelliher, Quincy's middle-weight boxer, at the town hall Monday evening, Oct. 17, at which many scientific men were present and gave clever exhibitions of the manly art. Mr. Kelliher in much respected in this town and abroad, as he is among the gentlemanly class in the profession. His friends filled the hall completely and the entertainment was a success.

A surprise party to Mr. John Mundy, was held at his home on School Street, on the evening of Oct. 21, about fifty of his friends assembling and spending the evening very enjoyably. During supper Mr. D. J. King, in behalf of the visitors, presented Mr. Mundy with a handsome gold lead pencil for which the latter expressed his thanks in an appropriate manner. The night was spent as usual in singing, dancing and in games, and a pleasant time was enjoyed.

As the driver of Fairbanks & Neal's Beer team was feeding his horse in front of Hosea Edison's house on Granite Street, Oct. 25, some hens jumped upon the feed boxes and frightened them and they ran away. The driver in trying to stop them was thrown down, and one of the wheels passing over his leg, broke it. He held on to the reins, however, but was dragged a considerable distance before he managed to stop the team. Dr. Sheahan was called, and, after his leg was set, the driver was taken to the City Hospital by Mr. Hall. We hope to see him soon on his team as well as ever.

We don't know but what we are growing old very fast. But, if so, everybody else makes the same complaint that it is very hard to see at night on account of the miserable quality of the gaslight. Many of the stores have been compelled to use kerosene, and almost everybody would hail with delight the coming of electricity for illuminating purposes. The gas company will learn by bitter experience that it is more profitable to furnish first-class light, at a moderate expense, which will be used by a large number, than a very poor article at high cost, which only a few will take. A miserly policy in this matter will only hasten the coming of electricity for street and other lighting. The sooner it comes the better.

The play-goers of the town are all excited over the splendid treat in store for them Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Nov. 15 and 16. The St. Johns have been repeatedly requested to reproduce the "Octoroon" by all classes of citizens. Those who saw it nearly three years ago, still rank it as one of our finest, if not our very best. The large dramatic experience acquired since that time makes it very easy to promise a wonderful improvement. The cast is phenomenally strong and embraces most of the best in our association. The scenery has been painted expressly for this drama, by the famous artist, O. L. Storey, of Boston. The costumes will be furnished by English & Newhall, who take special pride in dressing what they call the finest amateur dramatic society in Massachusetts. The much admired American band of Boston will furnish the music. We have no hesitation in assuring our readers, that those present at the "Octoroon" will witness some of the most thrilling dramatic acting ever given in Quincy either by amateurs or professionals. Immediately after the Wednesday night performance, the floor will be cleared for a grand ball, which will be the first of the season.

It is not necessary for us to praise our dances. The large attendance of the best people in town, is the most convincing proof of their excellence. Many go to the St. Johns' dances who would not attend any other. Everything at ours is of the highest order. No objectionable persons or dances are allowed, and the committees have always been extremely vigilant in this regard, thus making these occasions like a happy and delightful reunion of a large family, with all the sociability and mutual esteem which ought to reign at such gatherings. We always aim at perfection in all we do, and no effort will be spared to attain this end, in both the entertain-

ment and ball. The noted caterer, Mr. Harvey Blunt, of Boston, has been engaged, and his great reputation needs no extension. For public convenience, reserved seat tickets are for sale at Pierce's, Durgin's, Pettengill's, Read's, and by the members of the society in all parts of the town. Don't miss the greatest event of the year!

WEST QUINCY.

Loving and Quincy stock runs high in West Quincy.

It is reported that our base ball club intends to hire the band hall for practice this winter.

Everybody should see "The Octoroon" at Town Hall, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 15 and 16.

Have you smoked the stone-cutters' cigar yet? They are for sale at Read's Pharmacy and are the dandies.

Mr. James Good, has bought the house on Pierce Street owned by Michael Barry, and intends to move there.

Michael Monahan's new sheds present a fine appearance, and look as if his workmen will be kept comfortable this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Moloney were surprised by a number of their friends, and presented with a beautiful hanging lamp, on Oct. 31.

Mr. Bernard Donaher died Sunday, Oct. 30. He had been a resident of Quincy longer than any other Catholic now living in the town.

Miss Maggie Donnelly and Miss Mary Shevlin, after a three months' sojourn with their parents at the Adirondacks, are back again after enjoying a delightful summer.

The Blue Bell Hotel, in East Milton, lately purchased by Mr. Edward Cunningham, is now being remodelled. Rumor says it is to be a home for children when completed.

It is with pleasure that we learn that Mr. Patrick McDonnell is about our streets again as well as ever. It did not take him long to recover from his fall, owing to his rugged constitution.

On the evening of the same day an alarm was rung in from box 72, for a fire in the house occupied by William Caldwell, at Quincy Point, but it was extinguished without the aid of the fire department.

The new drug store of James F. Pierce was opened with a fine display and was attended by a large crowd. Mr. Pierce gracefully presided at the dispensing of goods, and created an excellent impression.

West district people are considerably disappointed not to have a drama from the T. A. B. Society this fall. We have so little amusement here, that we welcome the efforts of our own in this direction.

The Old Colony has slyly, whether intentionally or not, given a side-winder to the wine-merchants of Neponset, by not stopping the 10:07 p.m. inward train at that place, and also the returning 11 o'clock outward.

Don't fail to see the magnificent American play of slavery times, the "Octoroon," which the St. Johns' C. L. & A. A. will present at the Town Hall, Tuesday and Wednesday evening, Nov. 15th and 16th. Grand ball Wednesday, the second night of the entertainment.

Mr. Patrick Garrity, of Willard Street, died recently in Carney Hospital, South Boston. Mr. Garrity had lived in West Quincy for many years, and was highly respected. His funeral, from St. Mary's church, was largely attended. May he rest in peace.

How about our private ways? What action has the Road Commission taken on the petitions to make them public streets? We wonder if taxes are less on these poor men's property than if they had the benefit and accommodations derived from public streets!

Frank Read's new drug store, at the corner of Granite and Water Streets, is rapidly nearing completion. It is a matter of surprise to us that this location was not long ago obtained. It is very central, and when the railway comes ought to be worth three times as much as now.

While returning home from work Oct. 27, Mr. John Severance, of East Milton, accompanied by his wife, was thrown from his carriage, receiving severe injuries, breaking his ribs. Mrs. Severance escaped with a general shaking up. The horse took fright at the 4:22 train from Boston.

The Warren Powder Co., for whom Mr. Robert Tisdale has been agent, have settled up accounts, and gone out of the business. The American Powder Co. have purchased their magazine in West Quincy, and employed Mr. Tisdale to fill the same office, as he did with the old Company.

Some bright West district people are fixing up their sidewalks, of which work the town now pays half the cost. Now is the time to take advantage of

this generous offer. It may not be so easy to get again. Remember, you can put your sidewalk in order, even if you don't happen to live in Wollaston. The vote is good for any street in Quincy.

At St. John's Church, Oct. 25, Mr. David McGrath, of West Quincy, and Miss Mary Williams, of Quincy, were united in the bonds of matrimony. After the marriage a bridal breakfast was given at the bride's mother's house, after which the happy couple proceeded to their new home at West Quincy, followed by the best wishes of many friends. May theirs be a happy future.

We are sorry to announce the death of Mrs. Downey, the mother of Mr. Lawrence Downey of this town, which occurred at Clinton, Saturday, Oct. 22. The event, sad as it might have been to the family at any time, was more so, owing to the fact that her daughter was to have been married on the following day. We tender our sympathy, with that of their many friends in this town, to the family in their hour of sorrow.

Two very fine entertainments have been presented at the Opera House during the last month. The Dalys, in their great comedy, "Upside Down," filled the house Oct. 18, and pleased the audience in first-rate style. Annie Pixley, in "Miss, the Child of the Sierras," drew a large audience, Oct. 18. Both companies were very strong, and the Opera House is gaining a good name by presenting such talent. Success to his manager.

About seven o'clock, on the morning of Oct. 26, the house of Mr. John Galvin, on the new plains at South Quincy, was discovered to be on fire. The fire originated in the cellar from some unknown cause, and burned briskly, the inside of the house being gutted from cellar to attic before it could be extinguished. The fire department worked hard, but the fire being mostly on the inside, it was slow work to conquer the flames. Loss, \$3,000; insurance, \$1,500.

Myles Milford has opened a confectionery and tobacco store on Copeland Street, near Burke's new stone shed. Myles is a fine, energetic young man, who deserves to be well patronized. He has been afflicted with rheumatism of the heart, and was at the point of death several times last spring. His sickness has made him unable to perform any kind of hard work. We hope that all who need his class of goods will give him a call, and encourage our plucky young merchant.

When, oh, when is that street railway coming? We don't care whether it is horse, cable, or electric. But, for gracious sake, hurry it up. It seems this is our only hope to widen some of our cow paths, otherwise called streets. The county commissioners visited here sometime ago, but we have heard nothing since about giving us any relief. Is there a man here at all, who cares enough about our district to work this thing up? What is everybody's business generally winds up as nobody's business, and we can rely upon it, that Wollaston or Quincy Point will never be found heading and working for any improvement for us. If we want progress we must start it ourselves and keep at it, and every man must feel a personal interest and take an active, ceaseless part, until we have our village in comfortable order. It won't profit us to sit around and let somebody else do the work and then find fault. Every voter is individually concerned, and the only way to get what we want is to be united, and find out what it is and vote for it.

A magnificent entertainment will be given in the basement of the church, Monday and Tuesday evenings, November 21 and 22. The choir children will present the beautiful operetta, "Red Riding Hood and the Wolf," with Katie Keenan as Red Riding Hood. The marvellous improvement in the singing of the children is a guarantee that the operetta will be splendidly performed. A fine orchestra of six pieces has been specially engaged for both parts of the concert. It will be a rare treat. Immediately after the operetta, the West Quincy Minstrels will delight the audience by another splendid programme. They will be assisted by the king of end men, Dan Haley of Weymouth. He is a whole entertainment by himself. He is immensely funny, and is said to have the biggest mouth in America. When he opens it wide, real wide, it looks large enough to hold the entire district. Go and see it, and carry a rope to tie yourself to the post, so you won't be swallowed. Then Billy Meade who created such a furore last May. Then a host of local talent that cannot be surpassed. The profits will be devoted to the purchase of Christmas presents for our splendid, self-sacrificing teachers,

and all our bright and faithful Sunday-school children. They deserve rousing benefit. Every Catholic ought to buy a ticket. It will surely be the finest ever given in West Quincy, and no more worthy object can be mentioned. Each reserved seat will be numbered, and we advise you to get yours as soon as possible so as to avoid disappointment. Reserved seat tickets are good for the seat numbers only on the date of the ticket. No member we cannot do too much for the benefit and encouragement of children and their instructors. The tickets will soon be for sale by the superintendent and the teachers. Reserved seat tickets 35 cents each. Admission 25 cents. It will be a marvellous entertainment for the money. Costumes from Boston, and the orchestra will play for the whole programme including the minstrel. Performance will begin at 7:45 sharp, in order to have the whole entertainment finished in time for the orchestra to catch the 10:07 inward train.

ATLANTIC.

Mr. Peter McGrath died Monday, Oct. 10. His burial took place from St. John's Church, Quincy, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The sidewalk on Depot Street has been re-gravelled, and is now in good condition. A great many think other streets needed repairing far more than Depot Street.

Miss Mary Duggan died Friday, Oct. 7, after a short but very severe illness. The funeral took place from her father's residence on Squantum Street, and was largely attended.

The St. Johns, Nov. 15 and 16, will present the magnificent drama, "The Octoroon," and some of the young folks from here are to take prominent parts. The curtain will rise promptly at 7:45, so as to conclude in time for Atlantic people to take the last train.

The outlook for a good base ball nine next season is not very promising. To run a nine that could hold its own with the St. Johns, Hibernia, or Randolphs, would cost more money than could be raised here, as local pride don't run very strong.

The attention of the Road Commissioners has several times been called, in these columns, to the dangerous condition of the sidewalk and fence on Hancock Street, between Squantum Street and the Atlantic depot, without any result until lately, when the dust, which had been accumulating all summer in the gutters, was thrown upon the sidewalk, which every rain-storm turns into a mud-bank. No sidewalk in town is used more than this, and it should be put in proper condition before cold weather sets in.

SOUTH BRAINTREE ITEMS.

Boston parties are putting in the foundation for a dwelling house for one of the Professors at the Thayer Academy.

The Butcher Boy Engine Co. are going to have their annual ball Thanksgiving Eve at the Braintree Town Hall.

The Braintree Water Supply Company have finished putting in their works, excepting their pumps. They expect to commence filling their stand pipe the last of next month.

Mr. John Cavanagh is busy putting in a water supply for the town. He has finished the foundation for the pump station and is hurrying work on the building and smoke-stack. His men are laying the pipe 250 ft. into the pond, the pipe for the streets have been shipped, and are on the way here; when this is finished, we will be pretty well supplied with pure water with two systems in town.

McCarthy Bros., of Franklin, Mass. have been at work with about fifty men and twenty horses, the last two months, doing the grading at the South Braintree depot for the new repair shops of the

Quincy Monitor.

VOL. II. NO. 9.

SOUTH QUINCY, DECEMBER, 1887.

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with reason, that it would pay you
to buy tea at our establishment, even though they
bought nothing else.

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in large quantities, thus getting our-
selves, the profits usually taken by
the jobbers. 2d. We buy fine early
picked Teas which always have the
finest flavor and good strength. 3d.
We sell at close profits, believing it
better to do so and sell large quantities.
4th. We make no pretense of
crockery ware, which in every case
comes out of the value of the Tea.
5th. In every case where our goods
do not give satisfaction we should
consider it a favor if customers will
return them and receive their money
back.
A sample of any grade of Tea will
be given on application at our store.

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THE MYSTERY OF KIENBURG.
BY LUCY BLAKE

There was to be a grand banquet
at Schloss Kienburg, and the peo-
ple in the little hamlet nestling
about the old mansion like
chickens sheltered by the mother-
hen were interested and curious as
if they had all been invited guests.

Robert von Zell, the master of
Kienburg, was no friend of hospi-
tality, and the present prepara-
tions caused much wonder. He
was not the hereditary owner of
the castle, but an interloper from a
foreign country who had come to
live in this quiet little corner of
Carinthia; he had done nothing to
endear himself to the simple peo-
ple, and much to annoy, and they
distrusted and disliked him.

There was to be a bear-hunt in
the neighborhood, in which the
elite of all the countryside were to
participate; and when the bear
was slain, the high-horn huntsmen
were to be entertained becomingly
at Schloss Kienburg.

Herr von Zell owes these gen-
tlemen a heavy debt of gratitude
for saving his home from being
pillaged by the French soldiers;
otherwise he would not open his
purse-strings for them," said a
gray-haired peasant, over his work
of spreading down a red carpet on
the castle-steps for the guests to
walk upon.

It was all very different when
I was a boy," said another, with a
shake of the head; "then the wine
flowed like water, and scarcely a
day passed without—"

"Hush!" whispered the third.
"See, how comes the master,"
Robert von Zell, a slight, gray-
haired man, with restless bright
eyes and thin lips, that seemed to
have forgotten how to smile long
years since, appeared at the door-
step.

"Here, your honor," answered a
sturdy young fellow, who, at the
top of a ladder, was nailing back
a transitory wistaria growing
over the veranda.

"Benno," continued the master,
"I want some larch boughs to
decorate the dining-room; take
the black mule and go up the Fin-
ster Alp, where the finest trees
grow, and bring down a cartload.
You are a nimble mountaineer,
and if you make haste to start you
will have plenty of time to return
before nightfall."

"But your honor forgets that
the heavy rains of the past few
days have gutted the road leading
to the Finster Alp, and made it
dangerous even for the goats,"
said the young man, deprecatingly.
"If other boughs than larches
would do, I could get fine ones
nearer home."

"What do I hear? Benno
Welitz, the boast of the whole vil-
lage for his sure foot and steady
head, showing the white feather
at last because a few stones have
been washed from their beds,"
said Von Zell, with a disagreeable
laugh.

A quick flush flew to the young
peasant's cheek.
"It is better to be called fool-
hardy than coward!" he exclaimed,
angrily, springing down the ladder
with one bound, and stalking away
through the wet grass without an-
other word.

"Impertinent young jackanape!
If he should break his neck on the
mountain, it will be nothing more
than he deserves for his overbear-
ing ways," muttered Von Zell,
under his breath.

He dared not utter such a senti-
mental aloud, for he well knew that
every man, woman, and child had
a good word to say for Benno
Welitz, his gardener, while their
feeling for the present master of
Kienburg was—well, the less
said about that the better. Robert
von Zell disliked young Welitz
ever since he had been witness to
one of the old man's childish fits
of passion and had commented
freely upon it, but his remarkable
skill in caring for the tenderer trees
and plants about the grounds in-
duced the master of Kienburg to
keep him in his employ.

Following the slow trudge of the
black mule through the long,
straggling village street, Benno, in
a deep reverie, scarcely raised his
eyes until he approached a tidy-
looking little cottage with gerani-
ums in the windows, quite at the

end of the town. A pretty, rustic
maiden, with saucy brown eyes and
long plaits of hair reaching below
her waist, sat on the little veranda,
her fingers busy over her knitting,
and her neat, red-stockinged foot
keeping in motion the cradle where
her baby brother was dozing. At
the sound of Benno's whistle, she
dropped her knitting unceremoni-
ously upon the sleeping Amor,
and, leaving him to take care of
himself, flew down to greet her
lover after the fashion of all lovers
since the days of paradise.

"Good-morning, Benno. Where
are you away to so early?"
"Up the Finster Alp, Greta;
the master wants larch boughs to
adorn the dining-room, and I am
the lucky fellow sent in search for
them."

"But, Benno, have you forgot-
ten the storms of late? The road
up the Finster Alp, must be in a
dreadful state."
"None too good, I imagine; but
I have climbed many a dangerous
place before this, and escaped with
a whole skin, and now I have a
magnet to draw me safely home,
which I did not have a fortnight
ago, eh, Herzchen?" kissing away
the mournful look from the girl's
full red lips.

Here the sturdy young son of the
soil in the cradle, finding himself
alone, set up a lusty yell, and
Greta flew to quiet him.
"Take care of yourself, my boy;
don't forget to say an *Ave Maria*
on the way, and the Holy Mother
will bring you safely home," she
called back over her shoulder.

The day wore away, and Greta,
with her Sunday silk apron on, and
the string of red beads that Benno
had brought her from the fair at
Tavris round her plump, white
neck, sat on the veranda, awaiting
the deepened and the moon came
behind the snow-crowned Königs-
berg, and still no Benno.

"Oh, mother, mother!" Greta
cried, wringing her hands, "I am
sure misfortune has overtaken him
on the mountain. It was cruel of
Herr von Zell to send him so far for
those trumpery greens!"

"Nonsense, child! He was be-
lated, and hadn't the time to come
and tell you of his return."
"Benno would never go home
without bidding me good-night, no
matter how late it was," the girl
answered, shaking her pretty head
sadly.

Her pillow was very wet with
tears that night, and her brown
eyes kept as vigilant a watch
through the darkness as the stars.
In the morning Greta's fears were
verified, but not to the dreadful
extent she had apprehended.
Benno had lost his footing on the
slippery path, and had fallen down
a considerable height. He had
been found by two shepherd lads
lying insensible on a hard bed of
rock, with bad wounds about his
head and shoulders. The boys,
between them, had managed to
carry him to the nearest farmhouse,
where he was being cared for.

The black mule had fallen down
a greater height, and lay dead on the
meadow below, so Benno's escape
with his life was perhaps surprising.
The poor fellow had lain all night
in the cold, and the pain and ex-
posure had thrown him into a high
fever, which, together with injuries
to his foot and shoulder, would keep
him prisoner for many a long day.

A personage of no small import-
ance in the village of Kienburg was
Franz Hackl, a cheery, hale old
man, with a weather-beaten face,
who, in his youth, had been a sailor,
and who had many an amusing yarn
to spin, and a kind word for every-
body. He had not a relative in
the world that he knew of; but as
all the young people in the place
and half their elders called him
Uncle Franz, he perhaps did not
feel the lack of kindred. All con-
fided to him their joys and sorrows,
feeling sure of a friendly, sym-
pathetic word in return.

Old Hackl was sitting on the
bench outside his cottage-door,
with a half-empty glass of beer be-
side him, and his long pipe in his
mouth; his only companion was
Nix, his small, wiry, black dog, to
whom he addressed an occasional
friendly nod or word, until Greta,
with flushed cheeks and eyes
brighter than ever, came flying
down the street towards him.

"Uncle Franz, is it not a sin and
a shame!" she cried, dropping on
the bench beside him. "Benno is
going to lose his place of forester
and Herr von Zell will do nothing
to help him."
"Here, my dear, take a sup of
beer to refresh you—you are quite
out of breath—and then tell me
the whole story."
"You know, Uncle Franz," con-
tinued Greta, gently putting aside
the offered glass, "that the post of
director over the foresters who fell
the trees on the Kitzerberg has been
promised to Benno for a year past,
as soon as it should be vacant—a
great lift in the world for him, and
one that few men have at his age.
The vacancy has occurred now, most
unfortunately, when Benno is too ill
to take it; the wood-cutting must
begin next week; but, of course, my
boy cannot accompany the men up
the mountain so soon. Mark Kolin,
from Guntersdorf, was here to-day
and said that he would take Benno's
place till his recovery—Mark was
formerly a forester, you know—if
he would pay two hundred florins
for his loss of time at his mill.
Otherwise another man in Rauris,
who is eager for the appointment,
will take it, excluding Benno for-
ever."
"Shameful if the poor fellow is
cheated out of his rights!" said
Uncle Franz, emphatically.
"Herr von Zell ought to pay this
money to save Benno, but he will
not; we have nothing to give, and
we cannot celebrate our wedding at
Jacobi, or ever," continued Greta,
with a convulsive sob.

"Surely, Greta, the master can-
not be so hard-hearted as to refuse
this help to a man in his service!"
"But he is Uncle Franz. I was
at the Schloss this morning, and on
my knees begged him to pay Kolin
the money for Benno's sake; but he
refused me with a laugh, pinching
my cheek with his long spider-like
fingers, and saying I was audacious
how I hated his touch!"

"By Himmel! the man shall give
this drop out of the ocean of his
wealth. When the future welfare
of a good, faithful fellow like
Benno is at stake, it is wicked for
him to hold back his hand. Cheer
up, little maid. Your lover shall
not lose his place, and you may go
on making your wedding finery
This money shall be paid, if I have
to take the savings I have put
away for my helpless days. Tell
Kolin to enter as substitute for
Benno, and then go to your lover
with a smile on your pretty face."

"Franz Hackl you are a fool, I
am afraid," said ex-sailor to him-
self, as Greta disappeared. "You
have promised to do something
that it will take a wiser head and
sharper tongue than yours to bring
about; but what else could a fellow
do to chase away the tears from
that girl's eyes? Robert von Zell
is a screw, and his word is firm as
a rock. He is a coward, though,
at heart, and could be frightened
into doing his duty. The question
is, how to frighten him. Nix, bring
me my hat."

The little black dog trotted
obediently away, and returned in a
moment with a shabby felt hat,
adorned with a cock's feather and
a green cord in his mouth.

"Intelligent little beast!" said
his master, taking the hat from his
four-legged valet. "If we all had
your honesty, fidelity and clever-
ness, it would be a better and hap-
pier world."

Nix wagged his tail furiously
till all his little little body swayed
with delight at his master's notice,
and looked up into his face with an
almost human expression in his
bright eyes.

"I am in trouble, Nix, and I
wish you could help me—by Jove!
I believe you can."
Fired with a brilliant idea that
had occurred to him, Uncle Franz
hurried into the cottage with a
nimbleness of step that had desert-
ed him for the past twenty years.
Half a mile distant from Kien-
burg was a lonely, neglected lit-
tle cemetery, called the Kirmmler
Friedhof, surrounded by a high
stone wall with two gates. The
iron and wooden crosses marking
the graves were rusted and broken,
and the flowers planted long
ago by loving hands had been
sadly withered at last in a protracted
conflict with the weeds. A
little chapel built at one side con-
tained a glaring image of the Ma-
donna, with a cheap ring on every
finger, and a wreath of paper
roses on her head; the altar on

Continued on Third Page.

THE
QUINCY MONITOR.PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST THURSDAY OF
EACH MONTH BY

St. John's C. L. & A. Association.

Entered at the Post Office at South Quincy, as
Second-Class Matter.Advertising Agent, M. GUESSE,
Box 724, Quincy.

MR. LUKE J. COYLE, Subscription Agent.

Cowell & Dugan, Printers, Boston.

SOUTH QUINCY, NOVEMBER, 1887.

INFIDEL EDUCATION.

Just previous to the late State election, large placards were posted quite freely about the cities and towns, calling upon Americans to protect the public schools. This brilliant political dodge was manufactured by the British-American Association, caught up and re-echoed by the daily and weekly Republican papers, who united in the plaintive wail, that the Romanists had machinated a terrible plot to destroy the free schools. The so-called grand old party must be very aged and tottering to its fall, if it can find no argument to acquire or retain its power, except that of malignant falsehood and the blackest kind of bigotry. Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." The Democrats may well congratulate themselves with the prospect of enduring success made almost certain by the political folly of their opponents. The party, which for twenty-five years has waved the "bloody shirt," and owes its existence to the fact that it has unremittently kept alive the flames of sectional hatred between North and South, that has protected, encouraged, and defended the vilest of all diabolical weapons, the liquor traffic, while hypocritically pretending to favor prohibition, this party now seeks to raise the fratricidal spirit of religious hatred in the ranks of its adversaries in order to attract to itself the support of non-Catholic democrats. And all this, at the bidding of English subjects, descendants of those who loved free public education so well that they put a price on the schoolmaster's head and would have him hanged, if he had fallen. Driven to the wall, its corruption and villany exposed, its frantic predictions that democratic success would ruin the country falsified, it is quite congruous that it should turn back the pages of history and use the only remaining and truest exponent of its principles and practice, the hatred and malignity of Know-nothingism. We would, however, remind them that if they gain a few votes by this process they will raise up new multitudes against themselves, and antagonize the considerable following that would have succeeded in electing Mr. Blaine, were they not alienated at the last moment by a similar spirit of religious bigotry.

This political madness has excited the anger of many a Protestant pulpit, which rings with bitterest invectives, most shameless calumnies and grossest misrepresentations of Catholics. Instead of cool examination of our position, the wildest appeals are made to the passions of the ignorant and prejudiced. It is an old weapon, sometimes used with temporary success, but is sure ultimately to turn and cut to the very heart of its wielder. Protestant churches have few enough attendants and the number daily decreases. Their zealous adherents bewail the indifference of the young, and vainly cast about for a remedy. Have they reflected that the surest way to make adult infidels is to banish God and religion from the school and make the children infidels? When they assail religious schools, they practically advocate infidelity. If they sow weeds, can they expect to reap a crop of pure wheat? Infidelity is only the logical result of Protestantism, and is far more deadly to it than Catholicism. For this reason we predict that the time has come when the Protestant pulpit must change its tone, and will be compelled to call upon the Catholic principle of religious education that it may save itself from utter annihilation.

The war cry has gone forth, that the schools shall not be sectarian. Do these objectors know the meaning of this word? Sectarianism consists in following the opinion of a certain class which is opposed to the views of another class on the same question. When, therefore, the schools are made infidel by the banishment of religious instruction, they immediately become sectarian in the very worst sense of the term, because they are conducted according to the views of men who form a very small faction in any civilized community, who impose their rules,

or want of rules, upon the very large majority. They are sectarian because the sect they follow acknowledges no God but that of self; who practically believe in no code of morality except that of personal utility or convenience; and whose only admitted sin consists not in the commission of evil, but in detection; who desire to live with no higher morals than those possessed by a respectable hog, and who, envious of others whom they secretly acknowledge more virtuous, wish to drag them down to wallow in the same disgusting mire. It is a sect whose principles in the light of all history have invariably been proven false, essentially degrading and destructive both to nations and individuals. This is the class which has perverted the schools of America, and rages when it sees the hand of God's church extended to raise and ennoble the fallen. This is the only dangerous sect which threatens ruin to American children. This is the serpent which is winding itself around the souls, minds, and bodies of our youth, crushing out every semblance of individual and national virtue, destroying morals by removing the only barriers which have ever proved efficacious against the assaults of our enemies.

Catholicity desires only that all men should believe that the greatest object of their existence is to know, love and serve God in this world and in the next. It teaches that only this is to be obtained among happiness and prosperity among mankind. That any system which has not God and virtue for its foundation and superstructure is a sham, certain to fail and fall, and to produce nothing but misery and death. It has seen these false infidel notions tried again and again, and has witnessed their disastrous consequences whenever and wherever they have been put into practice. She therefore even in these days of material wisdom, feels it her duty to raise aloud her voice, and with unsullied brow, to point with one hand to the ruins of mightier nations than this, and with prophetic vision to show with the other hand the abyss of moral corruption, dishonesty, socialism, revolution, and destruction into which America may yet be lured by the false light of infidel education.

CLANS.

Last winter and spring the Monitor was outspoken regarding the necessity of large appropriations of public money for roads, sidewalks, reservoirs, etc. We have seen no reason to regret our position, but many to rejoice, and to urge us to a continuance of the same line of public improvement, until the people of Quincy possess the conveniences and even comforts of community life to which they are entitled. We then condemned and still abhor the narrow, sectional and false system of so-called economy which has prevailed in Quincy for so many years, and has wrought so much detriment to the town. This disposition is not true economy; it is only neglect of work that ought to be done and must be performed. The postponement of urgent public needs is not political wisdom, but is either short-sighted ignorance or pure selfishness, and is most craftily engineered by a certain clique, whose property, as a rule, is situated in the most improved part of the town. For years these parties have indefinitely postponed articles in the town warrant which would benefit others, and by some means unknown to the average citizen, have so arranged that outlying districts have received almost nothing from the public taxes, except the school fund, while they took good care to have their share and more too, for the improvement of their real estate. Now that others demand equal rights, and have grown strong enough to claim them, these politicians use every means to nullify the vote of the town, to terrorize and intimidate by threats of what legal steps they will take, and how they propose to fight, etc., until it becomes nauseating in the extreme. They are perfectly willing to hold a large amount of unimproved real estate until it increases vastly in value; but they are greatly horrified to learn that other people think they ought to be taxed according to the present value of the property, and not at the price paid for it fifty years ago. For example, a piece of land which cost one thousand dollars fifty years ago, may be worth ten thousand to-day. These tax dodgers still want it assessed at one thousand, although when they talk of selling the price is ten times greater. Why, then, should not the taxes be also greater and in proportion to the increase in value? But their only thought is selfish. They practically believe that the whole world, and everything in it, were created for

their special and particular profit and use. Everybody and everything must be subservient to their interests. No one else is supposed to know how to manage town affairs, nor allowed to have any opinion contrary to what they hold. They are the only ones who have any right to claim public money, and if any one outside of the charmed circle dare to ask for a crumb from the table his petition is treated with contempt, and his article indefinitely postponed under some trumped-up objection of informality or illegality.

This is the policy which has misgoverned Quincy for many a long year. This is the system of rule which characterized the full and free meeting of last March as "mob rule." They are opposed to every plan of public improvement; many of them spoke bitterly against the articles calculated to better the condition of workingmen, and succeeded in nullifying the vote upon the nine-hour question, because they were afraid that other workingmen would be encouraged to ask the lightning of their heavy load. A day of retribution is at hand. The voters have learned their strength, and though fooled and baffled at present they will yet wreak political vengeance upon their oppressors.

BASE BALL.

In this issue we give the complete individual record of some of the St. Johns. High as the team work ranks the individual summary is still more gratifying.

MICHAEL BARRY

leads the list of batters with a wonderful average. He is a medium-sized man, but is a very quick, clean and hard hitter. He strikes left handed, and is a good one at the bat when fast runners are on the bases, as he is pretty certain to bring them home. He has played with the St. Johns for three seasons, and has always been considered one of our best. He is the champion short-distance runner of the Association, and ranks second among the base stealers of the team. His fielding average is very fair; but he is no record player, and is not a strong thrower. His throwing to bases was splendid. He is our regular short stop, and would be a prize to any team where he could play every day. He would make a grand out fielder. His record is as follows: games, 17; at bat, 85; runs, 30; single base hits, 39; two base hits, 5; three base hits, 4; home runs, 2; total hits, 58; stolen bases, 28; put out, 14; assisted, 40; errors, 18; single base hit average, .458; total hit average, .682; fielding average, .750.

JOHN L. CLONEY

came to the St. Johns about the middle of the season, and has done grand work. He is quite young, scarcely eighteen, but is already an excellent pitcher, a fine batter, and all-round player. His gentlemanly conduct made him a great favorite in Quincy. His record here is all the more creditable because his games have been against the strongest clubs we have met this season. His support behind the bat has not always been what it might have been. His in and raise ball is very sharp and swift, and needs an extra good back stop. When he gets older and stronger he will be a great ball player. The St. Johns have a first mortgage on his services next season, and expect to be even prouder of him then. His record is: games, 7; at bat, 35; runs, 11; single base hits, 16; two base hits, 1; home run, 1; total base hits, 20; stolen bases, 8; put out, 2; assisted, 55; errors, 17; single hit average, .457; total hit average, .571; fielding average, .770;

JOHN GRIFFIN.

catcher and infielder made a fine record as a player. He leads the team in single hits, although out-ranked by Barry and Cloney in totals. He is full of grit, a clean, cool hitter, fine runner, and can play anywhere, except in the pitcher's box, with great credit. He played professionally with the Swanton, Vt., club and with the Malones of New York. His summary is: games, 11; at bat, 60; runs, 19; single hits, 28; total hits, 31; stolen bases, 16; put out, 71; assisted, 30; errors, 21; single hit average, .466; total hit average, .516; fielding average, .765.

EDWARD FARRELL.

Last winter in the gymnasium, this gentleman occasionally practiced batting and became so expert with the ash that our managers thought very favorably of him. He made his first appearance during the Wellingtons, and distinguished himself by fine hitting and daring base running. He was then considered a regular member of the team and has done finely. This was his first season of ball playing. Athletic exercises come to him naturally, as he is the champion all-round athlete of Norfolk County. When he hits the ball it leaves a blue streak in its path. When he dives for a base he generally gets there. We expect great work from him next season. His record is: games, 10; at bat, 50; runs, 17; single base hits, 19; two base hits, 4; three base hits, 1; total hits, 25; stolen bases, 15; put out, 4; assisted, 2; errors, 4; single hit average, .380; total hit average, .500; fielding average, .600.

JOHN LYNCH

has been a member of the St. Johns three seasons. We had counted on his pitching our games last summer; but rush of business made him rather unreliable. He has done some fine work in the box, with two or three exceptions; is an excellent batter and base runner. He finished the season with the St. Mary's of West Quincy, and is one of their most valuable men. His record with the St. Johns: games, 11; at bat, 59; runs, 25; single base hits, 24; two base hits, 2; three base hits, 1; stolen bases, 21; put out, 7; assisted, 107; errors, 22; single hit average, .406; total hit average, .457; fielding average, .838.

JOHN BARRON.

This reliable man has this year repeated his former brilliant record, and has even excelled it, improving notably in batting. With the possible exception of Brennan, no one else could compare with him. He just loves a ground ball which is generally dreaded by basemen. For a big, powerful fellow, he is very light on his feet, and a fast base runner. He is a fine target on first and very seldom makes a mistake. In the absence of third basemen, John has played that position several times, and most of his errors were made there. He is no record player, but tries for everything. He was appointed captain of the team, and much of its success is due to his great coaching. An opposing pitcher must be a cool one, not to be broken up by John's good-natured fusillade. He has always been one of the most reliable and valuable men of the team, and, with a proportionate increase in batting, by constant practice in the gymnasium, ought to be a terror next season. His record is: games, 19; at bat, 49; runs, 32; single hits, 35; two base hits, 7; three base hits, 1; total hits, 43; stolen bases, 23; put out, 113; assisted, 8; errors, 15; single hit average, .372; total hit average, .457; fielding average, .889.

THOMAS DONOVAN.

Here is a lump of solid gold. Last year he played with the Athletics and easily went to the front in that good team. This year our managers chose him to look out for the left field, and so well has he done, that he has not dropped a fly ball this season. All his errors have been made at short and second, which he agreeably consented to play in the absence of the regular men. The harder the game, the better does he play to win. He has made some rattling drives, and was the king pin of the first Holbrook game. He is the prince of base runners, leading the team in this regard. While very good-natured, he is still a terribly tormenting coacher, and has rattled many a pitcher. Record: games, 15; at bat, 73; runs, 23; single hits, 25; two base hits, 2; three base hits, 1; total hits, 29; stolen bases, 32; put out, 13; assisted, 11; errors, 10; single hit average, .342; total hit average, .397; fielding average, .705.

JOHN H. GOODHUE.

This valuable man has not taken part in many games, on account of pressure of business. He is a fine left-handed hitter, and a good first baseman and out-fielder. He has been Secretary of the St. Johns during the past season. Record: games, 6; at bat, 32; runs, 15; base hits, 14; stolen bases, 10; put out, 12; errors, 2; batting average, .437; fielding average, .857.

HENRY CUNNINGHAM.

This man has made quite a reputation as an all-round player. This was his first season, but he had shown up so well in the gymnasium that our managers resolved to give him a chance, and they have not regretted it. He is splendid on first or second base; is an excellent catcher, full of pluck, cool-headed, and quick to see all the points of the game. With the experience of another season, he ought to rank very high. He plays all the time as if for his life, and that is the only kind that improves, and which every manager likes to keep. Record: games, 8; at bat, 33; runs, 7; base hits, 10; stolen bases, 9; put out, 60; assisted, 18; errors, 9; batting average, .303; fielding average, .896.

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM

Out fielder and second baseman this year but his batting is remarkable. Record: games, 6; at bat, 29; runs, 12; base hits, 14; stolen bases, 8; put out, 11; assisted, 3; errors, 5; batting average, .483; fielding average, .736.

NAPOLEON GRIGNON.

Second baseman. He was the biggest surprise of the year. One day when we were very short for players, he volunteered his services, and everybody thought he would be a very weak spot in the team. But he froze to everything that came in his way and batted so well that he was voted a hidden gem. He improved on further acquaintance, and we have no hesitation in predicting that he could take his place among the best if he had opportunity to practise and play. Record: games, 2; at bat, 9; single hits, 5; runs, 5; total hits, 6; stolen bases, 2; put out, 7; assisted, 8; errors, 1; single hit average, .555; total hit average, .666; fielding average, .937.

JOHN O'BRIEN.

Here is an enigma. No man in the team can begin to bat as well as he, while at practise in the gymnasium. High or low ball, in or out, it is all the same, for he bangs it hard. In a game he seems very nervous and timid at the bat, but plays a fine infield position. In the hall, with poor light, he is an excellent catcher; but he has had very little chance in games to show what he can do. When his nervousness wears off he will be right up among the good ones. He is a fine thrower and a daring base runner. Record: games, 11; at bat, 53; runs, 14; single hits, 14; total hits, 15; stolen bases, 19; put out, 7; assisted, 6; errors, 5; single hit average, .264; total hit average, .283; fielding average, .750.

Several other men have taken part in games; but as they played in very few, their record is not given because it is not a fair test of their ability. The best of them are, John Hayes, Gurney, McCarron, Farren, Bryant, C. Ford, Hennessey, Bearse, Pitts, Ogle, Hogan, Cuniff and Riley, from whom a fine team might be formed.

A would-be wit once said, speaking of the fair sex: "Ah, it's a woman's mission to make fools of men." "And how vexed we are," said a bright-eyed lady present, "to find that nature has often forestalled us."

The time Jerrold said Dibdin, the song-writer said to him: "Youngster, have you sufficient confidence in me to lend me a guinea?" "Oh, yes," said Jerrold, "I have all the confidence, but I haven't the guinea."

"John, dear," she said, "yesterday I covered your bootjack with silk plush and painted some flowers on it, and it is perfectly lovely. You will be delighted when you see it, I know." "I've seen it," said John. "You have! When?" "Last night. I threw it a cat."

THE EDITORIAL.

Rum, Romanism and Rebellion

was well received by our citizens generally. Protestants as well as Catholics, also our display of

FANCY GOODS

for the Holiday Trade, and it has been the general remark that our customers make upon entering our store, that we have got the best display they ever saw, and the prices are within the reach of all.

We have presents suitable for old or young, father, mother, sister, brother, or best girl, and even the ladies say ours is the place to get a nice

SMOKING SET, CIGAR CASE, SHAVING CASE, MEERSCHAUM PIPE,

and a host of other things for their best fellow. We shall be opening new novelties every few days from now until Christmas, and I will guarantee my prices lower than elsewhere, Boston not excepted.

I shall be pleased to show you goods and give you prices whether you wish to purchase or not.

Respectfully,

A. G. DURGIN.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS.

Bring this advertisement and you can have One Dozen Fine Cabinet Photographs for \$3.00. Just the thing for a Christmas Present. Come early.

BUSSELL.

Chestnut Street, QUINCY.

GIFTS, BEAUTIFUL GIFTS!

New Novelties. Popular Selections. Satisfactory Prices. Christmas Bazaar. Delighted with our great display of bargains in curious, useful and ornamental articles. Something to gratify every taste. Boots and Shoes. Slippers, Rubbers, Overshoes, Etc.

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the minute you leave my store to compare prices with others. Search everywhere for a stock as complete in assortment, or as low in prices, and I know you will come back to the Quincy Furnishing Palace to buy your

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Yours ever truly,

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By placing our Drugs and Medicines at popular prices, and with the assurance of the fact that they are dispensed by responsible parties, we think this will be all that the public desire.

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Consists of Diamonds, Pearls, Jacinths, Moon Stones, Turquoise, Amethyst, Garnets, Opals, Tigerseye, Plain and engraved. Latest Design in Bracelets, Cuff Buttons, Ear Drops, etc., etc., Watch Chains.

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For Nervous Debility, Consumption, etc.

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For Pulmonary Diseases, Coughs, Colds and General Debility.

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For Improving the Condition of the Blood.

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An Excellent Tooth Powder.

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A long-needed necessity at last supplied.

COLD WEATHER

is coming and Stone-Cutters will need something that will keep their feet warm and dry. I would call their attention to

A SHOE

that I have had made within the reach of all, that I think will be both suitable and serviceable, made from selected *Goat Leather High Cut*, extra wide, with *Top Sole*, I offer

FOR \$2.00

I have also for a DRESS SHOE, a seamless Calf, in the Button, Balmoral, and Congress, made on the full style last, for \$3.00.

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I have a good assortment in Kid, Dongola, Straight, and Pebble Goat, at from \$1.25 to \$4.00.

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QUINCY, 532
WEYMOUTH, 102
EAST BRAINTREE, 6

Continued from First Page.

THE MYSTERY OF KIENBURG.

which she was enthroned was made entirely of the bones of the departed who had lain their appointed time in the earth, and had been removed to make room for others. A *cheval-de-frise* of grinning skulls ornamented the top of this shrine, and beneath was a painfully realistic picture of the damned, writhing in the flames of hell.

It was a gruesome place from every aspect, and the old sailor shuddered as he entered it, followed by Nix, and he muttered a half-forgotten *Pater Noster*, to defend him from the evil influence of any possible wandering spirit from the lower regions.

"Is Uncle Franz thinking of his latter end, that he goes so often to the Friedhof?" the women washing linen at the village pump asked of each other. "He goes there always alone, save for the little dog, and does not ask even Greta to accompany him. It is very strange, and I am afraid it means no good," said the shoemaker's wife, with a knowing shake of the head.

Over his chocolate a week later, the proprietor of the castle read the following letter, presented to him on a silver salver by a silent footman:

"To the well-born Herr Robert von Zell, Master of Kienburg: Benno Weitz, injured in your service, is sorely in need of the sum of two hundred florins, to be expended in a way already explained to you. If you wish to save yourself from trouble and calamity, and confer a boon on a fellow-creature, you will inclose this money in an envelope and lay it on the grave of Barbara Menling, the fortune-teller, in the Krimmler Friedhof, to-morrow night, between ten and twelve o'clock. From thence it will be safely conveyed to the sufferer for whom it is intended. If you neglect this, your manifest duty, it will be at your peril.

"A FRIEND OF JUSTICE."

"Some one is fool enough to believe that this silly threat will frighten me into doing my supposed duty," Von Zell said, with a sneer, tearing the writing into small pieces. "He will find himself very much mistaken, as I will take no notice of such nonsense."

The appointed night passed, and no document was placed upon the weed-grown resting-place of old Barbara Menling.

Early the next morning Herr von Zell's valet, with big eyes, reported to his master that his valuable riding-horse had been stolen from the paddock under the most mysterious circumstances.

Again a menacing letter found its way to the master's hands, in the same writing, more brief and concise than before.

"Herr Robert von Zell imperils more than his personal property by neglecting his duty. To-night he has one more chance to make money right by leaving the sum of money in the place already specified."

"I have an enemy," said von Zell to himself, "whom it behooves me to discover," thinking of his horse, which the strictest search failed to find.

He took a thick envelope from his writing-table, inclosed in it some worthless sheets of paper, sealed it with his crest, and sent for his butler.

"Oscar," said he, to that solemn individual, after having told him the contents of the first anonymous note, "I must lay hands on the rascal who has dared to try to extort money from me, and this is my plan for detecting him: To-night, at the appointed hour, you will place this envelope, containing nothing of value, on the old woman's grave, as directed. You and a policeman, each armed with pistols, will then conceal yourselves at the two gates of the cemetery, and arrest any one who enters. Watch, if necessary, until morning, and bring me a satisfactory report."

The next day, the butler, with a look of excitement on his usually dull face, told his master his story to the following effect: Schwarz, the night-watchman, and he had taken up their places at the two gates of the Friedhof, after leaving the envelope on the grave, and making sure that no one was already lurking inside the wall. They were wide awake until sunrise, but not a creature had appeared on the spot or attempted to enter the gates or scale the wall, and there was sufficient moonlight to show that no one was hidden among the other graves. Still with all their vigilance, the envelope had disappeared before daylight; but by what means they were powerless to tell.

"Very strange," said Herr von Zell, in an annoyed tone.

"But that is not all, master," said the butler uneasily, shuffling from one foot to the other.

"Indeed, what more have you to tell?"

"A large rent has been torn in the wire netting of the aviary—how and by whom no one knows

—and the most of your tropical birds have escaped."

"By all that is holy, or unholy, I will find this miscreant who is persecuting me, and he shall end his days in a prison cell!" cried the master of Kienburg, in a fury.

A third mysterious letter appeared on Robert von Zell's breakfast-table, with the words:

"You have a last chance to save yourself and your servant. Beware how you trifle with this final request! To-night at twelve, on the fortune-teller's grave."

That night Robert von Zell sealed two hundred florins in an envelope, put it in his pocket, and accompanied by four watchmen, went himself to the graveyard. He was prompted to inclose the real bank-notes, instead of another worthless roll of paper, from an unacknowledged fear of not doing so, and from a feeling that his patience would be more lasting if he were guarding a sum of money. He distrusted the vigilance of his servants, and had decided himself to watch for the culprit.

Carefully, with dark-lanterns, they examined every inch of the graveyard, although since sunset a man had been watching that no one entered. No one was to be found, as, indeed it would be hard for any creature larger than a cat to conceal itself behind the slender crosses, and graves sunken almost to a level with the earth, all faintly illumined by the moon.

Herr von Zell placed the money in its envelope on old Barbara's grave, and then withdrew to the shadow of the gateway, feeling for his pistol in his breast-pocket and muttering to himself:

"No human creature approaching that grave to-night shall escape unscathed."

Slowly the hours tolled themselves away into oblivion, from the distant church-tower, as the five men from their hiding-places watched and listened for a shadow or step coming from any direction.

As streaks of dawn began to appear in the east, Herr von Zell whistled to his companions, and said:

"Our presence here must have been discovered, and the rascal— whoever he is—has not dared to approach. I must go home without my prisoner; but I have saved my money, at least."

He strode through the forest of tottering crosses, now fairly discernible in the early light, to the old fortune-teller's grave, for the packet of money.

It was gone! "By heaven! there is some witchcraft about this!" exclaimed von Zell, while cold drops broke out upon his forehead. "I could swear with my last breath that no one has entered this place to-night but ourselves!"

No one had seen a little black dog slip in through a water-conduit under the cemetery-wall, dart to old Barbara's grave, seize in his month the envelope lying there, and return swiftly through the opening and across a field to a shed full of hay, where an old man awaited him. And no one knew that this ceremony had been performed many a time during the past fortnight, save for a difference in the contents of the envelope in the dog's mouth.

As if dropped into her lap by angels' hands, Greta found herself in possession of the two hundred florins necessary to pay her lover's debt; and it was only by swearing profound secrecy that she learned at last the source from whence it came.

Robert von Zell never knew that for two weeks the old sailor, Franz Hackl, had trained his dog Nix to creep into the cemetery and bring away a scrap of paper from a certain grave to his master waiting outside; also that, when Nix had learned his task well, the sailor himself had written the threatening letters, with the result he had hoped for.

Fearing detection, he had not ventured upon a more direct way of obtaining Benno's money. The old man secretly returned Herr von Zell's horse, which he had enticed away, but the birds were never recovered.

At Greta's wedding people wondered why the old sailor, Uncle Franz, was treated with such marked homage by the newly wedded pair, when others of more note were present; and comments were also rife over the extravagance of the little dog Nix having a collar of real silver.

The old man's secret was well guarded, and years elapsed before the mystery of the two hundred florins was generally known in Kienburg.

"But that is not all, master," said the butler uneasily, shuffling from one foot to the other.

"Indeed, what more have you to tell?"

"A large rent has been torn in the wire netting of the aviary—how and by whom no one knows

A GRAND CHARITY FESTIVAL

Will be held at the Quincy Opera House under the auspices of the Quincy Catholic Charitable Society on Monday evening, Jan. 2, 1888. This society was formed for the special purpose of aiding and assisting the poor and needy of this Parish; also to devise the methods and means necessary to meet the demands of those who require help and assistance. The object is one which appeals to our charity; it gives us a larger knowledge of our obligations to those who need our aid, together with a desire on our part to diminish and mollify the many pains and numerous sufferings of the destitute in our midst.

In the past no regularly organized plan has been followed in relieving those who required aid, but with the advice, assistance, and good-will of our Reverend Pastor this has been rectified, so that in the future we may happily look forward to a renewed and untiring interest in the objects and attainments of this society.

In the past two years of the society's existence about fourteen hundred dollars have been expended; fifty families have received aid, besides partly clothing a goodly number of children, thereby making it possible for them to attend church and Sunday-School. Before the existence of this society the Catholic needy were obliged to ask aid from outsiders or from the town. This has been cheerfully given; but we can all see how much better it is for us to be able to assist our own. The Rev. Pastor has requested all other charitable societies and the selectmen not to help Catholics without consulting him, thus it can be seen that for a society of but two years growth, we have nothing to be ashamed of.

No expense or labor will be spared to make this the equal, if not to surpass anything of the kind ever held in Quincy. The Germania Orchestra of Boston, to consist of twelve of its choicest members, have been engaged at a large expense to furnish the music for a promenade concert and for the dancing. The stage will be filled with potted plants and ferns; colored lights will be thrown upon the floor during the evening by means of a powerful stereopticon under the control of an expert. Supper will be served in the lower hall by caterers from Boston. The supper will take place from 9 p. m. until 2 a. m., thus avoiding any crush and giving all ample time to appreciate this part of the evening's enjoyment. The following persons will have charge of this undertaking:

Floor Marshall, Wm. B. Barry.

Floor Directors, Edw. Shea, John

Avery, Simon Little, James Martin.

Aids:—E. W. Connor, Henry

McGrath, John Huse, James F.

Peirce, Michael T. Sullivan, John

Harkins, Joseph A. Dasher, Patrick

Morris, John T. Larkin, Conrad

Mischler, John C. Burns, James

Eleock, John McNeill, Michael

O'Brien, Peter Fallon, Wm. Shea,

Patrick Carey, John A. O'Brien,

Patrick Lacy, James King, Cornelius

Duggan, John McKenna, Henry

Cunningham, Richard Colbert, Thos.

Donovan, Wm. Mahoney, John Cay-

naugh, Thomas Slavin, John Mul-

calby.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.—Dr. Dono-

van, Thos. H. McDonnell, Wm.

Crathorne, Wm. Warner, Thos. Mc-

Donnell, Frank Havahan, Napoleon

Grignon, Michael Mohan, E. D. Car-

roll, C. Duggan, D. Sullivan, Dr.

Sheahan, John A. McDonnell, John

Lytton, Thos. Lamb, S. B. Little,

Robert Tisdale, Andrew McSilvery,

M. O'Galvin, J. A. Duggan, C.

O'Connell, J. Sullivan, J. H. Dine-

gan, Timothy Dacey, Geo. Cahill, Jr.,

D. H. Fitzgerald, Wm. Burns, John

Rooney, Michael Branley, W. J.

Coughlin, J. McKenna, Jas. Martin,

Stephen Swayne.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.—Dr. Dono-

van, E. W. O'Connor, T. H. Mc-

Donnell, J. H. Dinegan, W. E.

Brown.

A malicious old bachelor says that there is a musical society in the next villa to his residence, which is thirty years old, and that "several young ladies have belonged to it ever since its commencement."

Scene, library. Freshman—Where shall I find Darwin's works? Librarian—What do you want with Darwin? Freshman—I want his "Origin of Species," so as to find something about this finance question.

"I think I'll get up and stretch my legs a little," said a tall man. "Oh, don't," said another spectator, who had been sitting in front of him, and who had been much embarrassed by the legs of his tall companion; "don't do that; they are too long already."

Chambermaid—Wait, Mary, it isn't time to lock the house yet. Miss Ethel's young man is in the parlor. Kitchen girl—He's gone, Sarah. Did you hear the front door shut? Chambermaid—No, but the parlor gas is turned up again.

Stout man (whose appetite has been the envy of his fellow boarders) "I declare! I have lost three buttons off my vest!" Mistress of the house (who has been aching to give him a hint)—"You will probably find them in the dining-room, sir." [The Judge.]

"Your wife's fat, but she's not handsome, Smith." "Well, Jones, that's expressing your opinion plump and plain, anyhow." "You are right, Smith—that's exactly my notion; she is very plump and very plain."

L. Rebellion

Protestants as

OODS

in the general re-

entering our store,

ever saw, and the

or young, father,

even the ladies

from now until

lower than else-

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out.

IN.

W YEAR

One Dozen Fine

just the thing for a

QUINCY.

LGIFTS!

actory Prices.

oy of bargains in curious,

SMOES

es, etc.

resents, this is your best

inexpensive remembrance,

visitors are very welcome

S.

QUINCY.

LISTEN,

know what scared Santa Claus

who does it. There was a

who had all the credit of

goods away, but this year I

secretly near doing the same

common stock of useful Holli-

day than would fill forty such

ties, hence the freight of good

to now every person can be

clear, if they are disposed

of certain liberal offers

set forth. The first thing you

MORE CAREFUL

in these times it pays to

will make all the difference

between you and your Holiday

season one house may be try-

ing to realize a big profit

while another endeavors to

thly by asking small margins

of purchasers. No matter

what the merchant, there is no

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CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

THE LARGEST STOCK
EVER SHOWN IN QUINCY.

Buy early, as many of our goods
cannot be duplicated.

Clapp Bros.

WARREN T. ARNOLD,
MECHANIC STREET, QUINCY.

Picture Framing and Gilding. Also Furniture Repairing
and Polishing. Chairs Caned and Stained any color. All
kinds of Frames, Easels and Paper Racks, and Brackets
Constantly on Hand.

Room Mouldings furnished and put up at short notice. Also
PIANOS AND ORGANS REPAIRED.
Window Screens and Screen Doors made to order.

BUY YOUR
**HOT PEANUTS, FRUITS,
CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO
AND CIGARS.**

AT THE
West Quincy Fruit Store,
THOMAS SHORTLE,
COPELAND STREET WEST QUINCY.

W. E. BROWN,
Funeral and Furnishing Undertaker.

COFFINS, CASKETS, and ROBES constantly on hand.
Pierce's Block cor. Hancock and Washington Sts.

Residence Faxon Ave., Telephone 9787.

IT IS A FACT

That when others fail to make your Complicated
English Lever Watches run, I WILL GUARANTEE
to give you PERFECT SATISFACTION, or
not charge you a cent.

Before you throw aside or exchange them for new, call on
T. L. WILLIAMS,
Farnum's Block, WEST QUINCY.

MRS. B. PORTERFIELD,
DEALER IN

Dry & Fancy Goods,
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF
CHRISTMAS GOODS

AT LOWEST PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
AT THE BEE HIVE,

COR. SCHOOL AND GRANITE STREETS.

WE KEEP A FULL LINE OF THE LATEST STYLES IN

Carriages, Sleighs, Harnesses, Etc.
ALSO A FULL STOCK OF

Horse Clothing, Carriage Goods and Stable Furniture.
Lowest Prices Guaranteed.

TIRRELL & SONS, Hancock St., Quincy.

Now is the time to get your House Painted

—WITH—
H. W. JOHNS' ASBESTOS LIQUID PAINTS

FOR SALE AT
PINEL BROTHERS.

We would cheerfully recommend the above ready mixed paints to all who are
in need of a first-class and durable article. Over 250 gallons sold
by us in Quincy the past month. Also a full stock of
CARPENTERS' AND GENERAL HARDWARE.
PINEL BROTHERS, GRANITE STREET.

Quincy Marble and Granite Works.
ESTABLISHED 1854.

A large collection of finished
Monuments and Tablets,

Executed in the best style from
QUINCY AND WESTERN GRANITES

—AND—
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE

Are constantly on hand which the public are respectfully invited
to inspect.
MCGRATH BROTHERS,
Quincy, Adams Station, O. C. R. R.

C. A. SPEAR,
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

HATS, CAPS,
—AND—
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

86 HANCOCK STREET.

**W. A. HODGES,
BAKER.**

Hancock Street, Quincy.
Bread, Cake, Pastry, Crackers, etc.,

—OF ALL KINDS—
Orders for Wedding Cake promptly
attended to.

QUINCY LOCALS.

A new post-office has been es-
tablished at Hough's Neck. Cap-
tain Boyd has been appointed to
take charge.

The sidewalks of the church
property on School and Gay Streets
have recently been concreted. It
is a grand improvement, whose
benefits will be more appreciated
as the snow and slush of winter
will come. A funny incident oc-
curred at the beginning of the
work. A prominent citizen, for
some unknown reason, became
furious and called upon the Road
Commissioners to stop the work.
As the sidewalk was too broad and
encroached upon the road. Upon
further inquiry it was found that
the street line was all right, and
that instead of trespassing, the
sidewalk was fully two feet back
upon the church property. So the
busybody had the mortification
of defeat and failure.

Talking about side walks! The
appropriation last March was a
grand benefit to the town, and
should be taken advantage of as soon
as possible by the small property
owners. We hope the amount
for this purpose will be doubly
large next March and that the town
will vote to pay at least two thirds,
if not all, of the cost in front of
improved property. Bad sidewalks
mean all kinds of disease and
sickness for the poor man and his
children who have no chariot.
Under present circumstances, it
is hard enough in this granite
business to buy food, clothing,
fuel, and provide shelter for a
family, from the scanty and uncer-
tain wages grudgingly given some-
times, and very often, months after
it has been honestly earned. When
we add the cost of sickness and
frequently death from exposure
brought about by the want of the
needless horrible sidewalks of
Quincy, we often think that the
poor man's taxes are pretty heavy,
and that the lack of sidewalks
and crossings is more costly to
him, than increased taxes would
be to the rich property holders.
Vote for improvement every time.
Make the men pay taxes that ought
to do so. Tax the rich man's
property as high as the poor man's.
Whatever is saved to the tax-
payer just so much the more must
the small holder pay. He must take
it from the food, the clothing,
the education of his children.
The other saves it too keep in
his pocket already filled to over-
flowing. The voters next March
should set matters right, and we
believe they will.

The coming hand-ball tourna-
ment, at St. John's Hall, is exciting
great interest. Several intensely
close and interesting contests have
lately taken place in which some
of the champions were badly de-
feated. The alley will be repaired
and put in the best condition, so
that every indication points to a
fine exhibition of this magnificent
game. Get in your entries as
soon as possible. The more the
merrier.

As the dread winter approaches,
the residents feel more keenly
the necessity of paved street
crossings. One should be placed
in front of every church, school,
and public building in town. The
Road Commissioners could not
perform a work which would give
more comfort and pleasure to the
citizens. It is not too late yet
to make these crossings in every
part of the town so that they
could be in use before the slush
comes.

The meeting of the people to
consider the acceptance of the city
charter, was called for Dec. 1st.
It is too late for this issue of the
Monitor to give a report; but we
trust that our citizens will be ac-
tuated by a broad and liberal
spirit to do all in their power for
the general good, and that which-
ever way the matter is decided,
it will result profitably for the
people at large and for the aboli-
tion of clique government.

Don't miss the Charity Festival.
It will be magnificent in object
and enjoyment.

The attention of the members
of St. John's C. L. A. A. is called
to the approaching semi-annual
reception of Holy Communion by
the society at St. John's Church,

Sunday, Jan. 8, 1888, at 8 o'clock
Mass. It is hoped that every one
will be notified and ready to per-
form this grandest and noblest act
of which human beings are cap-
able, and that all will realize that
our society is Catholic first and
always. Talk to your fellow-
members to remind them of the
occasion, place, and date.

The St. John's C. L. A. A. A.
lately passed a vote of thanks to
Hon. John Quincy Adams and
his agent, Mr. H. Whitman, for
the generous permission granted
to the Base Ball Club, to use the
land at South Quincy during the
past season. It was a unanimous
vote.

The "Octoroon" was played in
the Town Hall, Nov. 15 and 16.
The piece was magnificently
staged, costumed, and performed.
Miss Mary Martin, as Zoe, was
very fine, and was frequently ap-
plauded; Miss Desmond took the
part of Mrs. Peyton in a very
graceful and dignified manner.
Miss L. Moynihan was a perfect
Dora Sunnyside; Wm. Warner
as Salem Scudder was inimitable;
E. J. Parker tragically enacted
the part of McCloskey. No pro-
fessional in the land could sur-
pass the acting of Mr. Thomas
Ferguson as Walnotice the In-
dian; George Gavin was superb
as the boy Paul, and Henry Cun-
ningham as Old Peter; George
Devlin was a capital auctioneer,
and the other parts were splen-
didly performed. The ball was
largely attended.

Mr. Josiah Quincy, of this
town, has been spoken of by some
of the leading papers of the State,
as the probable democratic candi-
date for governor next fall. A
better choice they could not
make, as he is well known and
admired throughout the State for
his high character and noble dis-
position.

Mr. Wm. Goodwin, the en-
gineer at the steamer house, re-
ceived a kick on the shoulder
from one of the horses on Thurs-
day. Although very pain-
ful at the time, we are glad to say
that he is all right at present.

A grand festival will be given by
the Catholic Charitable Association
of Quincy, at the Opera House, on
the night of Jan. 2, which, it is
intended, will be one of the great-
est events of its kind ever held in
town. Every one should assist to
make it a grand success.

Edward Welsh, a member of
the St. Johns, has gone to Glou-
cester to spend the winter.

The street railway has been
laid away for the winter. The
company have accepted the grant
for power and location as given
by the selectmen and will com-
mence to build early in the spring.
Why not now? They would reap
a rich harvest in winter. That is
the time we need it.

On Thanksgiving morning the
steamer answered a test alarm
from Box 26, and had a stream on
in ten minutes.

A benefit is to be tendered Mrs.
John Murphy at Hardwick's Hall
on the evening of Dec. 21, at
which a valuable clock is to be
presented to one of the sub-
scribers to the fund.

On Thanksgiving morning at
St. John's Church Mr. Timothy
Ford and Miss Mary Daly were
united in the bands of matrimony.
The ceremony was performed by
Rev. A. F. Roche, who also cele-
brated the Mass. A reception
was held at the bride's home on
Water Street, in the evening,
where a large gathering assem-
bled. The couple were the re-
cipients of a large number of
presents, many of which were
valuable and useful as well as
ornamental. May their future
life be prosperous and happy is
the wish of their many friends.

The members of St. John's
C. L. A. A. should not fail
to attend the meetings of the
association during the winter, as
it is the intention of the society to
have entertainments at least every
other meeting night commencing
Tuesday, Dec. 6. As the cold
weather approaches, and the boys
call around, every inducement will
be given them to enjoy themselves
to their hearts' content.

Subscriptions for the Monitor

will be taken at Durgin's or
Pierce's drug store.

A new carriage manufactory
has been established on Franklin
Street, by Quincy Tirrell & Sons.
Edgestones and sidewalks have
been put down in front of the
residence of George Cahill and
Michael Daly, on Water Street.

The stone business in South
Quincy is very good at present.
A year ago, it will be remem-
bered, it was very slack at that
season.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" was pre-
sented to large audiences at the
Opera House on the afternoon
and evening of Thanksgiving Day.
The trick donkey and blood-
hounds were paraded through the
streets in the morning, and at-
tracted a great deal of attention.

The stand-pipe of the Braintree
Water Works can be plainly seen
from South Quincy.

The men employed at the granite
yard of Ferrare Bros., at
South Quincy, are out on strike.

The road commissioners have
paid a great deal of attention to
the repairs of Hancock Street,
north of the Stone Temple lately,
and are doing a good job.

A grand smoke is to be held at
the fruit stand of Myles Milford,
of Copeland Street, on the eve-
ning of Dec. 3. Don't miss it;
admission, ten cents.

The chapel of the Stone Tem-
ple is beginning to show its pro-
portions.

The Bay State Granite Com-
pany which has been doing busi-
ness during the past summer at
South Quincy, has shut down for
the present. Appearances are
that the firm will dissolve.

The many friends of Mr. John
T. Larkin, of Quincy Centre, con-
gratulate him on his success in
the West, and tender their best
wishes to his bride and himself
for their future happiness.

The grocery store of Thomas
Furnald, which was lately dam-
aged by fire, has been repaired,
and he has opened his store again
at the old stand. While the re-
pairs were in progress, he carried
on his business in the new Plum-
ber block.

Rumor has it that Rice &
Hutchins are to build a large
boot and shoe factory on River
Street, Quincy Point. We hope
that rumor is correct.

WEST QUINCY

St. Francis Court, No. 25, M.
C. O. F., of West Quincy, cele-
brated their seventh anniversary
on the evening of Nov. 10. It
rained in torrents during the early
hours of the evening, which made
it rather uncomfortable for pedes-
trians; but, nevertheless, some
seventy-five couples dared the in-
clemency of the weather and put
in an appearance, for which they
were amply compensated. The
distinguished guests on that oc-
casion were the Chaplain of the
Court, Rev. F. A. Friguglietti, the
Rev. A. F. Roche, and the Rev.
J. P. Cuffe. The High Court offi-
cers present were the High Chief
Ranger, John H. Watson, of Be-
verly, High Court Sec'y-Treas. Jas.
F. Supple, of Boston, High Junior
Conductor, Jeremiah Fennessey, of
Boston, and High Inside Sentinel,
Mr. Cook, of Boston, Joseph M.
Sheahan of Quincy, Medical Ex-
aminer of Dist. No. 15 and Court
Physician, D. H. C. R. Edward F.
Chamberlain, of Mattapan.

The programme of the evening
consisted of some very fine selec-
tions by members of St. Mary's
choir. Instrumental music was
furnished by pupils of Prof. Lan-
igan of Dorchester. Addresses
were made by Chief Ranger John
C. Pendis, Rev. F. A. Friguglietti,
Dr. J. M. Sheahan, Rev. J. P.
Cuffe, Rev. A. F. Roche, High
Chief Ranger, John H. Watson,
of Beverly, H. C. Secretary Jas.
F. Supple, H. J. C. Jeremiah
Fennessey. Great credit is due the
Committee of Arrangements for
the success of the celebration.

The committee were Messrs. P. F.
Lacy, J. H. McGovern, John
Vogel, John Hussey, John F.
Cole and John C. Pendis.

The street cars will stop at the
West Quincy P. O. building long
enough to allow passengers time to
leave their watches and clocks with

Williams, who will guarantee all
his work.

The curbing that has been laid
in front of St. Mary's Church is a
much needed improvement.

Mr. John O'Connell, who has
been in Belfast, Me., the last three
months has returned home, and
was given a party by his parents
and friends on Saturday, Nov. 6th.
Michael Drury, a resident of
this district, gave an exhibition of
his skill in slight-of-hand perfor-
mances at Forester Hall, Nov. 23,
and was pronounced by the au-
dience equal in many respects to
those who make it their profes-
sion.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 26,
F. A. Reed opened his new drug
store at Jones' Corner. Mr. Reed
and his assistant, John F. Mc-
Laughlin, who will have charge of
the store, were kept busy during
the evening dispensing soda and
cigars to those that visited.

Mr. Arthur Woodward, of Rob-
ertson St., is lying dangerously ill
with typhoid fever. Although
his life was despaired of, at pre-
sent there are hopes of his re-
covery.

Work on the reservoir on Bates
Ave. is nearly completed.

Four of West Quincy's fair maid-
ens have been united in marriage
the past month, and it is said there
are more to follow their example.

On Thanksgiving Eve, Mr. Jas.
McKay, of East Milton, was given
a surprise party by his parents and
friends, and presented with a hand-
some easy chair. The party ad-
joined from the house to Wash-
ington Hall to dance.

Mr. John Walsh, of East Mil-
ton is slowly convalescing after
his severe illness. His many
friends will be pleased to see him
among them again.

One of our best-known young
men, Mr. Napoleon Grignon, has
opened a bakery on the corner of
Copeland and Cross Sts. He has
engaged a first-class foreman baker
from Boston at large expense,
and intends to give complete satis-
faction to all his customers. His
stock is of the very best quality,
and he will run a team to take
orders and deliver goods right at
the door of his patrons. He
makes a specialty of brown bread
and beans for Sunday mornings,
and will have hot fresh beans
already cooked for sale at very
reasonable prices. This store sup-
plies a long-felt want, and we con-
gratulate Mr. Grignon on his en-
terprise and assure him of the
support and patronage of the dis-
trict.

Some of our so-called sidewalks
are in a terrible condition, notably
those on Cemetery Street near the
corner of Willard. This place
ought certainly to have a paved
crossing at once. It is almost an
outrage upon public patience to
have a place which is so largely
used kept in a condition so danger-
ous to the health of our residents,
and particularly of our school
children. No one can estimate
the full amount of damage and
cost on account of children re-
maining in school while their feet
are wet and cold. Street crossings
are a matter of public health and
should be so considered by citi-
zens and authorities.

The charity festival at the Quin-
cy Opera House ought to attract
a large attendance on account of
the grand object, and of the won-
derful amount of enjoyment sure
to be obtained.

The members of St. John's
C. L. A. A. are reminded of the
semi-annual reception of Holy
Communion on Sunday, Jan. 8.
All should endeavor to take part
in this sacred public testimony of
our unity and faith. Speak to the
members and let them not forget
the date, place, and occasion.

Red Riding Hood and the min-
strels were a delightful entertain-
ment in the basement, Nov. 21
and 22. Never did the children sing
so sweetly or appear to such ad-
vantage. Katie Keenan, Annie
Lane, Mary White, Mabel Pendis,
Annie Anderson, Annie White,
Annie O'Brien, Robert Teasdale,
and John McGowan were the solo-
ists, and all did finely. The min-
strels were by far the best that
ever appeared in town, and were
loudly and frequently applauded.

Hanson, assisted by Boardman
Band, furnished glorious orches-
tral music, while Dan. Haly and
Billy Meade as end men were cap-
ital. The next feast will be the
Christmas tree with its glories.

ATLANTIC

A large crowd from here attend-
ed the St. John's entertainments,
Nov. 15th and 16th. Many were
disappointed in having to leave
before the play was over; but this
will be remedied at the next enter-
tainment by having the train de-
layed.

A foot race of 300 yards for the
amateur championship of Atlantic
between J. F. McKenna and P.
Chrisom, was easily won by the
latter. Time not taken, but must
have been fast.

The fence on Hancock St., be-
tween the Catholic Church and the
depot, remains in the same dilap-
idated condition.

The dead body of Mrs. Morris-
sey was found on the marsh be-
tween Walnut and Newberry Sts.
on the morning of Nov. 16th. It is
supposed that while attempting to
cross a creek the night before she
lost her footing and fell into the
water. She left a daughter who
has been adopted by Timothy
Lyons.

Mr. James Brandy of Merrimac,
and Miss Catherine Mahoney of
this place were united in marriage
Thursday, Nov. 10th, by Rev.
Father Cuffe in St. John's Church,
Quincy. Mr. Patrick Brandy of-
ficiated as best man and Miss Mary
Martin, as bridesmaid. The pres-
ents were numerous, among them
being a finest set of pictures presented
by the Atlantic Dramatic Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Brandy started on
their bridal tour to New York in
the evening, and upon their return
will settle in Merrimac.

The Atlantic Dramatic Club will
give a grand entertainment Tues-
day, Dec. 27th, in aid of the Sun-
day School. No effort will be
spared by the management to
make the entertainment a thor-
oughly enjoyable one, and they
deserve every encouragement.

NEPONSET.

Our people are very much
pleased to learn that a Catholic
physician and surgeon has settled
in Neponset. Dr. Padula has
taken an office in Pratt's new
brick block near the depot. He
is a regular graduate of Harvard
University, and has studied under
such eminent physicians as Drs.
Bowditch, Cheever, Richardson,
Knights and Dwight. He comes
highly recommended, and ought
to be very successful.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We wish to announce to the public
that some of our advertisers will dis-
tribute 3,000 free sample copies of the
Quincy Monitor this month, which
can be obtained from the following
stores: Mr. F. A. Read, Messrs. Time
Bros., Mr. Geo. Bass, Mr. S. L.
Little, Mr. A. F. Russell, Mr. T. F.
Shortle, Messrs. Burns Bros., Mr.
Mr. F. F. Crane, Mr. Wm. Merrill,
Mr. C. F. Pettengill, Mr. E. E. Fol-
lows, Messrs. Denton & Pratt, Mr. J.
F. Shepard & Son.

SQUIBB.

A remarkable miracle is reported
from Ste. Anne de Beaupre, a young
woman belonging to New Hampshire
having the use of her hands restored
at the very moment she was given the
chalice. She has not been able to
use them for over three years, despite
medical skill. [Montreal Gazette.]

A German artist makes all his an-
gels with the same clothes on that
men, women and children wear on
earth. He says he has no doubt the
dress goods and broadcloths are ju-
as plentiful in heaven as muslin at
bunting.

"The squaw-who-picks-the-bue"
berry-running" is the name of a we-
known Sioux squaw in St. Paul. Her
name is an indication she must
"get there" occasionally. [Har-
ford Post.]

A very pretty Sunday-school song
is entitled, "Put your armor on, my
boys." There is an old maid who
does not like to hear it. She says it
sounds like "Put your arms around
me, boys," and it always makes her
"feel so lonesome like."

Nothing so helps a paper as the im-
parting of useful information. "How
shall I keep the flies out of the sugar-
bowl?" asks a correspondent. "Fill
the sugar-bowl with salt," promptly
responds a friend.

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